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Friday, April 20, 1990
Chaitra 30, 1912 (Saka)

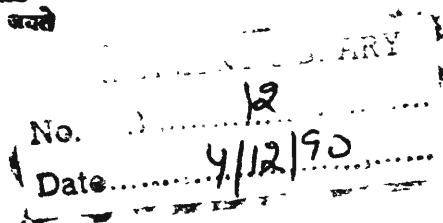
LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Second Session
(Ninth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते



(Vol. IV contains Nos. 21 to 30)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

*Friday, April 20, 1990/Chaitra 30, 1912
(Saka)*

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Acquisition of Shares of Larsen and Toubro by BOB Fiscal Services

*534. SHRISAMARENDRAKUNDU
SHRI HARISH RAWAT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bank of Baroda has decided to wind up the Bank of Baroda Fiscal Services;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the alleged role of the Bank of Baroda Fiscal Services in acquiring Larsen and Toubro equity on its account and subsequently transferring them to investment companies belonging to a certain industrial group; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The issue relating to the transfer of shares and change in control of Larsen and Toubro Limited and the manner in which this was brought about has aroused considerable public controversy. To avoid consequential effect on the fair image of the Bank of Baroda, the Board of Directors of the bank has decided to direct BOB Fiscal Services Limited to take immediate steps for winding up its affairs and to take all requisite proceedings under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 for voluntary winding up of the company.

(c) and (d). In response to a request from BOB Fiscal Services Limited (a wholly owned subsidiary of Bank of Baroda), Unit Trust of India, Life Insurance Corporation and General Insurance Corporation had in August-September, 1988 offered them a basket of blue chip equity shares, including 39,00,000 shares of Larsen and Toubro Limited, which was accepted by BOB Fiscal Limited at the market rates prevailing on the date of purchase. The shares of L&T ultimately got transferred to a Private Investment and Leasing Company through BOB Fiscal Services Ltd. These shares have subsequently been repurchased and got transferred in the name of the public financial institutions. The matter is sub-judice in the Supreme Court.

In the meantime, the Chairman and Managing Director of the Bank of Baroda has proceeded on leave and has since re-

tired. CBI has been asked to look into his conduct. As already stated, the Board of Bank of Baroda has decided to wind up BOB Fiscal Services Limited and has initiated action in this regard. Separately, LIC, as the shareholder, had issued a notice requisitioning an Extraordinary General Meeting of L&T Limited under Section 169 of the Companies Act, 1956.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the affairs of the Reliance Company rocked the entire nation before the elections. This company had a reputation of distributing patronage to top people in the Administration. I should congratulate the Finance Minister for the fact that as he answered this question. The Ambani group, the Reliance group have come down crumbling.

Sir, after Mr. V.P. Singh left the Finance Ministry, this Ambani group, the Reliance group shot up its assets from Rs. 1000 crores to Rs. 3000 crores. Fantastic indeed; and it is an indication of how these big monopolists have a control over the political situation of the country.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kundu, please put the question.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: As I said, I thank the Finance Minister for revealing one of the most, what I should say, heinous, clandestine, deals and the subterfuge which was used to cover the real nature of transfer. Kindly see parts (c) and (d) of the answer given by the Minister. In response to a request from BOB Fiscal Services Limited (a wholly owned subsidiary of Bank of Baroda), the public institution controlled by the Government like Unit Trust of India, Life Insurance Corporation and General Insurance Corporation in August-September, came crawling to the feet of Mr. Ambani and looted the shareholders. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: He is an experienced member. He knows how to put a question. Order please.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: Can the Minister throw some light on how this deal was worked out by the then Government. This shoddy transaction could not take place, all the public sector financial institutions could not come crawling to the feet of Mr. Ambani without the help of the Government. The hon. Minister will do good to us by revealing what information he has got and how these things were worked out in the Finance Ministry them?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I will not like to induct politics into this question and reply just as Finance Minister. We are basically concerned with only ensuring that certain norms for the financial institutions are followed irrespective of what Reliance does. If he finds that the financial institutions are doing something by which the very norms that have to be observed in any transaction are violated, if they themselves first decide to retrieve their steps, I would be very happy about this. In this episode, there are so many bids; they are take over bids and all that. But if the financial institutions try to help any backdoor arrangement and for that their finances are used, then again they try to transfer a large number of shares to BOB Fiscal Services; and again they give them to some broker; and that broker gives them to some subsidiary of the Reliance. If all that procedure comes, then unnecessarily the reputation of the financial institutions is at stake. I am very happy that the entire matter ended very honourably. Firstly, all these shares, which have come to the Reliance Group, have travelled back already. The very fact that they have travelled back, it has been realised that there is something wrong. Therefore, there is retracing of the steps. Further, when the LIC demanded an emergency General Body meeting of the Larsen and Toubro, then ultimately the Chairman, Mr. Ambani had stepped down. A new Chairman has been proposed by the Board of Larsen and Toubro; and as a result, the former Chairman has also made a statement. He said, "In the new context and in the new situation when the situation of the economy is very bad, I would not like to stick to the post; I would like to come down." Even the

name has been proposed. I think the matter has ended. I am quite happy that there is no confrontation for the industrial climate of the country and investment climate of the country. Any perpetuating confrontation is bad. I would not call it an irregularity, because my difficulty is that the matter is pending before the Supreme Court. Just as in Parliament I cannot say that a particular member has uttered a lie, I can say that he has told an untruth, similarly, I have to say that a certain phenomenon has taken place which can be termed as a back-door phenomenon. I am happy that the whole thing has ended and has been settled once and for all.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU Mr Speaker Sir, the hon. Minister has made the position very lucid and clear. But one thing is the nation has been told so many times that the interests and the rights of small shareholders must be protected. So to protect the rights and the interests of the small shareholders it is very much necessary that a progressive legislation is brought to give the power to the securities Exchange Board of India. To see that without the knowledge of this Board nobody can go and acquire shares. I am sure that the Government is thinking in this regard. But I would be very much thankful to the hon. Minister if he could tell us what steps are being taken in this regard.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE Sir, as far as the legislation is concerned, I do not think that any further legislation is necessary, because under the MRTP clearance from the Department of Company Affairs for holding shares beyond a particular ceiling of 25 per cent is necessary. And that has already been done. I do not think that any further change is necessary. As far as the shareholders' rights are concerned, if the General Body meeting of the shareholders is there, in that case, the voice of the shareholders would always prevail. And for that also, no legislation is necessary.

As far as the procedure to be followed by financial institutions and also whether they have been in collusion with others—as

far as that aspect is concerned, on the merits of the case the Supreme Court is already dealing with the matter and I do not want to transgress my limits and enter into an arena where I might be actually dealing with a matter which is *sub judice*.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT Mr Speaker, Sir, hon. Shri Madhu Dandavate has said that the Government will not become a party to the corporate sector dispute. But there are two instances which speak otherwise. The first is the winding up of the Fiscal Wing of Bank of Baroda which not only indulged in the buying and selling of shares of Larsen and Toubro alone but the shares of other companies as well. Bank of Baroda Fiscal Services was wound up because it sold the shares of Larsen and Toubro to Mr. Ambani. Secondly, the L I C, which held substantial shares of Larsen and Toubro, called the E G M. However, today's newspapers carried reports to the effect that the persons with Prime Minister's backing intervened and put an end to Larsen and Toubro dispute. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Government has issued some guidelines to various financial institutions which hold a large number of shares of different companies in the matter of calling E G M and whether the L I C had followed these guidelines in calling the E G M of Larsen and Toubro? If not, the action proposed to be taken against the Management of L I C who violated the guidelines set by the Government?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE It was not the Government who took the decision regarding winding up of BOB Fiscal, the Board of Directors of Bank of Baroda took this decision and I think this decision was right, because all the shares of Larsen and Toubro worth Rs. 39 lakhs were bought fraudulently from the financial institutions and they added to it the shares of other companies as well. If in a basket, there are only mangoes, then it is a different matter, but when other fruits are kept along with mangoes, it cannot be said that the basket

contains only mangoes. The shares of Larsen and Toubro were in large number and these were worth Rs. 39 lakhs. What they did was that they did was that they mixed other shares and sold them away. But the question was regarding Larsen and Toubro. The shares first of all go to BOB Fiscal, thereafter BOB fiscal gives them to the broker and finally they are purchased by the Trishna Investment Firm from the broker. This is how the entire transaction took place. This is a very fishy matter. I think the financial institutions should function openly. This work was improper. Thus the board has decided to wind it up. I think, this decision is correct.

As regards the reports appearing in the newspapers paying compliments to me, I do not know whether I am worthy of those compliments or not. But I would certainly like to declare that

[English]

It will be the constant endeavour of my Government not to participate in their corporate war.

[Translation]

It is a dispute between two institutions and we shall not interfere in it. If they happen to come to us for seeking advice, we shall ask them to stop this sort of inter-rivalry. This will have an adverse effect on investment as well as on the development of the country. Individual faith in any particular party is not important, what is important is the development of India. I thank their party for having taken a right and appropriate decision.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Hon. Minister. kindly tell us about the guidelines.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI ANIL BASU: You will be losing their support... (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It does

not matter. I do not care. So long as I have my own support, that is all right.

[Translation]

I would like to state very clearly that as far as the question of calling Emergency General Body meeting is concerned, there is no need to give any clarification. There is no such provision in their constitution and bye-laws and, thus, L.I.C. has got every right to call an Emergency General Body Meeting without assigning any reason. The whole world knows the purpose for which Emergency General Body Meeting has been called.

[English]

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, I am not disputing an issue whether Reliance has purchased this Government or this Government has crushed Reliance. I am also not disputing an issue whether then influence of the group of Ambani has gone for increase in L & T or for decrease... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Come to the question.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: I am coming to the question. This BOB Fiscal Services was constituted by Bank of Baroda with the main aim of purchasing and selling the shares. This BOB has purchased the thirty nine lakhs shares of L & T from Unit Trust of India, LIC and other institutions. They sold it to one of the companies of the Reliance. Later they purchased it back. I want to know whether in these transactions, this BOB has made a profit or a loss. The main aim purpose of BOB is to made a profit. If they have made a profit, you should compliment them and if they have made a loss, you should liquidate them.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, firstly very clearly and emphatically I will try to denounce some sort of aspersion that is sought to be put by the Member by his initial remark... (Interruptions)

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: He did not mean that... (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He understands it very well. I know sarcasm. He also knows sarcasm. And I wish you understand it also.

He said: "I am not concerned whether the Reliance group has purchased this Government". Let me tell you. Even God may come from Heaven, nobody can purchase us. Rest assured. Because that is the only capital we have got. Do not even by implications suggest that we can be purchased by anyone. The day I became a purchasable commodity,..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: No God should be brought into this House.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: No devil will be able to purchase... (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We cannot refer to any one who is outside the House. But God is omnipresent and, therefore, we can refer to Him.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: God like the President should not be referred.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I completely reject that point of view and I must tell him that the day the Finance Minister becomes purchasable, not only he will not remain a Finance Minister but he will not remain even the member of Parliament and he will go out of politics. You be rest assured on that: you need not have worry on that... (*Interruptions*)

As far as BOB Fiscal is concerned, a very interesting factor is to be noted. Even the High Court in its order has stated very clearly that as far as these shares are concerned, they were purchased at a market value. In fact, normally one would expect that they would purchase at a value higher than the market value when such deals are involved. But as far as financial institutions are concerned, lot of profit was made. I shall like to tell him that as far as UTI is concerned, the profit earned was Rs. 7.27 crores. LIC

earned a profit of Rs. 14.93 crores. GIC and its subsidiaries earned a profit of Rs. 12.95 crores. And the total profit that was made in this transaction was Rs. 34.79 crores. And because the Board of Directors of the Bank of Baroda felt that there was something irregular and there were certain aberrations, they took a unanimous decision to wind up the BOB Fiscal Services. Not only that, they took one more step. The Chairman of the Bank of Baroda was asked to go on leave. He was earlier given an extension when his tenure was over. Now he was asked to go on leave. Further, winding up of BOB Fiscal Services was done. We have not stopped at that. Of course, that decision was taken by the Bank of Baroda. But as far as these affairs are concerned, the behaviour of the Chairman is concerned, the CBI enquiry is already on. When the enquiry report is available, I will lay it on the Table of the House.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Has BOB Fiscal Services made a profit or not?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Earlier I have made it clear in every sentence I have already said that they purchased the shares at the market value. There was no question of getting the profit. In selling they did make profit. I will lay on the Table the exact amount of profit that was made.

PROF. RAM GANESH KAPSE: There were two transactions. One was the fishy transaction and then the end of the whole fishy matter. I would like to know the exact date when the fishy transaction took place and when was the end of the whole matter came.

I would also like to know who else were involved in it; whether the Government, at the time of this fishy transaction, was in anyway involved in the whole matter? What steps the Minister propose to take to book the real culprit? What steps the Minister is going to take to see that this may not occur again?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, my own assessment is of course we were not in

the Government at that time—that it was under the pressure of the previous Government that the entire transaction was made.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Sir, most humbly, I beg to differ with the Finance Minister with regard to the reply he has given. The take over of Larsen and Toubro by Dhirubhai Ambani shows how degenerative is the economic and political life of this country. The Minister says that CBI Inquiry is being considered. There should be an open inquiry by the Members of Parliament. He should not be allowed to go away with this. I most humbly object to it. I would like to know how these share were bought and under what circumstances they were bought. It is not a question whether it makes money or not. The Larsen and Toubro was running at profit.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your question?

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: My question is whether the Government is going to hold an inquiry into it. I would like to know how this agreement was made. Today we have read in the newspaper that LIC has made an agreement. Now, who is this LIC and under what direction is it functioning? How the LIC has to compromise?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, as far as the financial institutions are concerned, time and again, I announced in this House that we want to give greater degree of autonomy to the financial institutions, subject also to the overall accountability to certain policies. I think after all the controversies that took place in the country, the LIC rightly took note of the fact that there is something fishy and especially when the financial institution and its subsidiary gets involved into it in a particular act—I want to tell the hon. Members more than what a particular industrial magnate or company magnate has done—more important to me is whether the financial institutions have become a party to that and acted in collusion

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: They

have done it in the past.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Yes, they have done it in the past but we will not allow them to do it in future. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Will you please take your seat? Let us hear the Minister.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Let me make it clear. There are many take overs that may take place in the country. Sometimes, some of the institutions demand that it should be merged with other Financial Institution to give the best relations..... (*Interruptions*)

Just listen to me. Don't get irritated. I will give you further scope to get irritated. (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: Are you defending him?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am not defending. I never defend any irregularity in my entire life. What I want to tell you is that there are many take overs that take place. There are certain mergers. We are concerned about those take overs and mergers in which some back door activity has taken place.

Mr. Kundu rightly pointed out that if something is very fishy and at the top of it if the financial institution had acted in collusion then it is a very serious matter. Therefore, inquiry is called for. As far as the general issue is concerned, the shareholders are free. If he is an LIC policy holder, he is also free. Therefore, that freedom is not at all curtailed by the Government and we will never try to do it. As far as we are concerned and the LIC is concerned, I think LIC has acted in a proper way. I can assure the hon. Member that after getting the CBI inquiry report, if we come to the conclusion that a wider inquiry is necessary, and the parliament feels that even a parliamentary probe is necessary, I think it is perfectly within the rights of the Parliament to go into that.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri V.N. Gadgil...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have called Mr. Gadgil. Mr. Kundu, I have not permitted you. Please take your seat.

SHRI V.N. GADGIL: Sir, I appreciate the moral fervor of Prof. Dandavate when dealing with this question. I would like to know from him whether with the same moral fervor he will deal with the subject which is raised by the Deputy Prime Minister in his letter to the Prime Minister about the Goenka Group

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Moral fervor may be identical, Mr. Gadgil. You need not worry about it

MR. SPEAKER. Next question. Shri Kalp Nath Rai .

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No cross talk please...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER I have called Mr. Kalp Nath Rai .

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We have the moral fervor and you are the last person from whom I have to learn the lesson of morality... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Akbar, Mr. Kumaramangalam, take your seats. I have called Mr. Kalp Nath Rai to raise his question.

Broadcast of Midnight Programmes

*535. SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Radio broadcast

some programmes on its National Channel late in the night and from mid-night till early morning;

(b) if so, for whose benefit such programmes, late in the night, are intended;

(c) whether it is proposed to re-arrange the timings of these programmes and put them for broadcast during the day; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) to (d). A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

All India Radio at present broadcasts programmes in its National Channel from 6.55 P.M. to 6.10 A.M.

2. These late night programmes are listened to by shift duty personnel who are on night duty, students who put in long hours of study during the night, travelling public including truck drivers, other categories of persons who keep awake till the early hours (like small shop-owners, workers, etc.).

3. There is no proposal to re-arrange the timings of these programmes and to put them for broadcast during the day as the day-time coverage of the transmitter is limited due to technical reasons and does not cover major part of the country, and there are other programmes being broadcast during day time.

[Translation]

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister through you the number of listeners who are benefited by the late night programmes broadcast by All India Radio? Will the hon.

Minister also state as to how many of the late night programmes intended for the students are really benefiting them?

[English]

SHRI P. UPENDRA: Sir, the programmes start at 6.55 p.m. and go up to 6.10 next morning. After 11.15 p.m., mostly classic music—both Hindustani and Carnatic—regional music, light music, devotional music, film music and Western music are broadcast till morning.

[Translation]

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, just now the hon. Minister referred to the various music programmes being broadcast by the All India Radio for the students..... (Interruptions) Why are you not interested in listening to me..... (Interruptions) What I wanted to know in my question was the number of listeners who listen to the late night programmes being broadcast by the All India Radio? Secondly are these programmes intended to benefit the students who study during the night or to disturb them?

[English]

SHRI P. UPENDRA: Sir, in my answer to the question I have clearly stated that these people who listen to these programmes include the night-shift duty personnel, the students who have put in longer hours of study during the night, travelling public including the truck drivers and young people, as well as old men with young heart—are all listening to the programmes.

[Translation]

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any proposal to re-schedule the programme named "Sansad Sameeksha" which is broadcast late at night, so as to broadcast it around 9.00 or 9.30 P.M.? Since this programme concerns the Members of Parliament who represent crores

of people, will the hon. Minister consider re-scheduling it, as at present the programme is broadcast quite late in the night and by that time most of the people go to bed?

[English]

SHRI P. UPENDRA: The hon. Member's question relates to the national channel which is operated late in the night. But I was not discussing the other programmes during the night time and I will consult the people concerned and I will write to him.

SHRI KADAMBUR M.R. JANARDHANAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to put a question to the Government with your protection. Sir, there was a programme on the 14th of this month in the Doordarshan programmes from the TV Centre, Madras, Tamil Nadu, which was presided over by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no, that is not relevant here.

SHRI KADAMBUR M.R. JANARDHANAN: Sir, it is a serious matter. You must do something for this.

MR. SPEAKER: Your supplementary should have some relevance with the main question.

SHRI KADAMBUR M.R. JANARDHANAN: I am coming to the question. Sir, in that programme, one lady named Arasu Manimegalai sang a poem in Tamil, that is—

"Thoppikkul kunthi irukkum
jathikkuzhappam"

Sir, these lines in Tamil are insinuating the Harijans because it ridicules the cause of clash between Harijans and "Maravas" as it happened just three days earlier. Those lines in the poem were particularly hurting the feelings of the Harijans in the area. Such programmes in the TV are intolerable. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister will enquire into this matter and tell us whether such a programme presided over by the

Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu is permitted

[Translation]

SHRI P UPENDRA The question is about the Radio and TV programmes on the national Channel late in the night. I cannot expand the scope of the question. I will discuss the matter with the hon. Member.

[Translation]

SHRINAND KUMAR SAI Mr Speaker, Sir, just now an hon. Member has said that the midnight programmes cause disturbance to children. I would like to know from hon. Minister, through you, whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to suspend telecast well before midnight?

SHRI P UPENDRA Mr Speaker, Sir, there is normal telecast till 11.10 p.m. Thereafter programmes on national channel are telecast for particular people and they create no disturbance at all.

DR SHAILENDRANATH SHRIVASTAVA Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any complaints have been received from the viewers about the ill effect of mid-night programmes on their family life, health and moral conduct. I would also like to know for whose interests these midnight programmes are being telecast? It has been stated by the hon. Minister that very few people watch these programmes. Was any survey undertaken to know the ill effects of the programmes on the viewers?

SHRI P UPENDRA The effect has been good only.

[English]

Sir, as we all know, the scientists have established that cows give more milk when they listen to the music and here also the students nowadays listen to the pop music through their ears and they go on studying. I don't think there is any disturbance and whatever feed back we got, it is entirely in favour of the people.

SHRI R N RAKESH Mr Speaker, Sir, next year, we are going to celebrate birth centenary of Dr. Ambedkar. I would like to know whether Doordarshan has prepared any programme on the life and work of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar to telecast over Doordarshan for the whole year.

[English]

SHRI P UPENDRA Sir, though the question is a little off the mark, I will answer it because it relates to Dr. Ambedkar, whom we all respect. This Centenary has started on the 14th April and we had a special programme on that day both on the Radio and the Television and we have planned a number of programmes for the entire year and also we are trying to produce special films on Dr. Ambedkar through the Films Division during the year.

Export of Iron Ore to South Korea by MMTC

*537 **SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation propose to export iron ore to South Korea through Paradeep Port and

(b) if so, the details of the plan including the estimated tonnage of export and when it will be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) MMTC is persuading the South Korean buyers to resume off-take of iron ore from Paradeep to meet their additional re-

quirements. M/s. Hyundai Corporation of South Korea has prepared a Detailed Project Report (DPR) for development of Paradip Port to accommodate large vessels of 1,70,000 DWT to handle 6 million tonnes per annum of Iron Ore for export from Paradip.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know about one thing. Three years back this project report was prepared. It has three components. One was the development of Paradeep Port. The second component was to develop the mines and the third component was the construction of railway line from Banspani to Paradeep. So, I want to know, when the preliminary discussions were held, if the MMTC was agreeable to give funds for the construction of railway line and also for the development of mines. If it has given the consent, why it has gone back on its promise?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Sir, the hon. Member is right. A detailed project report was prepared by one Korean Corporation. Hyundai Corporation, and regarding the feasibility reports of other sector, a detailed project report was submitted and this report is under examination in the Ministry of Surface Transport. The various issues requiring investment decision on the different sectors have been identified and the same is to be discussed with the Finance Ministry. Final investment decisions of the Government are yet to be taken. If once a decision is taken about the investment, then it will take three months to complete the project from the date of sanction.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: Sir, the project was to be implemented in 1986. But then when the MMTC sponsored it, China was not on the scene. Now China is also proposing to export iron ore. It is the MMTC which has gone back on its terms to bear part of the cost of the railway construction which was decided in the Meeting. I want to know about this from the Minister. The construction of railway line from Banspani to Paradeep will reduce the freight cost by more than 50 per cent. Since it is not being done, we are not able to utilise the mines of

Bihar and Orissa region for exporting ore. When export is being given prominence now-a-days, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the MMTC will take initiative to have the railway line constructed as early as possible, which they have promised to do.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Sir, basically the job of MMTC is to export iron ore to various countries and the project to which the hon. Member has referred, involves development of mines which is to be undertaken by the Orissa Government and development of the port which comes under the Ministry of Surface Transport. The construction of railway line from Banspani to Daitari for a distance of about 147 kms. will be undertaken by the Railway Ministry. MMTC is the agency which is basically responsible for the export of iron ore and we are facing difficulty in the export of iron ore because of the lack of facilities at the Cuttack airport. So, the MMTC has already taken up this matter. As I stated earlier, the detailed project report which was prepared by M/s. Hyundai Corporation is under consideration of the Ministry of Surface Transport and a final decision on investment will be taken in consultation with the Ministry of Finance.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Sir, as the hon. Minister has stated, the mining development work pertains to the State Government, the railway line construction pertains to the Ministry of Railways, port development pertains to the Ministry of Surface Transport and the rest is for the Commerce Ministry to export the iron ore. For export purpose only, the MMTC gave a proposal in the year 1986 and this is pending before the Surface Transport Ministry. M/s. Hyundai Corporation also gave a proposal for the total project including the railway line development between Banspani and Paradeep, port development and the mining development. The total project is still pending before the Surface Transport Ministry. I want to know whether there is any other proposal from other Korean companies and why the Surface Transport Ministry is silent about the project. When Mr. Raghavan was the Chairman of MMTC, the present Prime Minister,

when he was Finance Minister, initiated this project. May I know from the Minister whether there is any other proposal pending before the Surface Transport Ministry? I also want to know from the hon. Minister who is now answering on behalf of the Commerce Minister, whether the Commerce Ministry will take care to coordinate the whole thing to clear this project immediately.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Sir, the Commerce Ministry is not aware of any other proposal. In fact, I have the information that no other proposal has come to the MMTC or the Ministry of Commerce and as I stated earlier, the project involves an expenditure of Rs. 776 crores. The matter is under consideration and a decision will be taken by the concerned agency as early as possible.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, I would like to point out that our rich natural resources like iron ore can be used for conversion into steel which is highly needed in this country and in Orissa itself a project is pending.

Sir, I would like to know whether the Government would seriously give a thought to the proposal for utilising our rich natural resources for conversion into value-added products like steel and down-stream industry. Even today the per capita availability of steel in our country is one of the lowest in the world, i.e. 16 kg., in spite of all our development. I would like to know whether this Government at least, will seriously apply its mind to this whole issue of whether we should export iron ore and earn hardly about Rs. 600 worth foreign exchange—two tonnes of iron ore is equivalent to one tonne of steel. Will the Minister of Commerce see from commercial point of view what is more advantageous to us? If at all, you want to export, why do you not convert the iron ore into steel and export it so that you earn foreign exchange worth Rs. 4,000/- per tonne of steel. What is the attitude of the Government? Are we going to drain away to South Korea and China all our natural resources? What is the approach of this Government?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: There is a lot of merit in what the hon. Member, Shri Vasant Sathe has said. But he is aware of these decisions, keeping in view the availability of resources. This question basically concerns the export of iron ore whereas the question which the hon. Member has raised concerns the Ministry of Steel.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: If you cannot answer, do not answer it. It will not be fair to the House.

[*Translation*]

If it concerns the Department of Steel, let him say that they will reply to it.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): He has said the same thing.

MR. SPEAKER: You will get the reply. Please listen to him.

[*English*]

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: I have said that this question basically concerns the development of Paradeep Port so that iron ore can be exported from that port. I have said that the point which the hon. Member has made has a lot of merit. The suggestion which he has made, I will pass it on to the hon. Minister of Steel and Mines so that necessary action can be taken.

Export of Iron Ore to China

*538. **SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to export iron ore to China on a long term basis;

(b) if so, whether the MMTC has received any proposal from China in that regard; and

(c) the decision taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Apart from the provision in the annual Trade Protocol between India and China for the export of 7.5–10 lakh tonnes of iron ore, China has shown interest for importing iron ore from India on a long term basis. According to present indications, the requirements are estimated at 4 lakh tonnes in 1992, gradually going up to 28 lakh tonnes in 1997. The modalities of meeting this additional iron ore requirement from China either from the existing mines or by setting up of new mines are under examination.

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Sir, iron ore is one of the vital mineral resources of our country and we earn huge amount by way of export. According to the newspaper reports, China has plans to import 5 million tonnes of iron ore from India. According to the statement of the hon. Minister, as per the Indo China Trade Protocol, there would be export of 7.5 lakh tonnes and the indication is, it may increase up to 28 lakh tonnes in 1997.

My question is, since there are plenty of iron ore deposits in eight districts of Orissa, the export of iron ore should be more. So, I would like to know why the export of iron ore from Paradeep Port was decreased to a great extent in the last year? What measures the Government is taking to export the iron ore from Orissa because the new mines have also been discovered and iron ores up to the extent of 3,128.87 million tonnes are available in Orissa?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: This is mainly due to the fact that Paradeep Port can handle vessels only up to 45,000 DWT. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't interrupt. It is up to Shri Bhakta Charan Das.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Most of those countries which are importing iron-ore have scrapped vessels of this size. Our request to export iron-ore from Paradeep in Indian waters to those countries has not been agreed to, as according to their regulation, they can use only their own ships.

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: My second question is since we are now exporting iron-ore to 13 countries, I had put a specific question whether the MMTC has received any concrete proposal from China with regard to iron-ore supply to that country.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Yes, Sir. The MMTC has received a proposal through Indian Embassy in Peking for supply of iron-ore on long-term basis for a new steel plant being set up by Shougang Corporation. Chinese side initially indicated a requirement of 6 million tonnes of iron-ore during 1992 going up to 10 million tonnes by 1995. They were interested in buying ore from one single mine. Having regard to large demand for iron-ore on a sustained basis, China offered to participate in opening an exclusive mine in India as a joint venture by providing men, machinery and financial assistance. A MOU was signed indicating quantity and specifications of the ore required and adding that both sides will discuss the matter further to finalise detailed arrangements. Their proposal was considered and a view was taken that we may not be requiring assistance from China in terms of men and machinery. As regards financial assistance, the detailed terms and mode of financing, we agreed that, that can be worked out. Because of this view which we have taken, China was now revised downwards its requirements, possibly because they have already tied up from some other sources and consequently the nature of joint venture proposed by them was modified by us.

SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: This question mainly relates to Paradeep Port development and along with that, the development of the proposed Banspani-Jharpura railway line. Orissa has got so much of iron-ore that a number of steel factories can be

put up. Shri Vasant Sathe has asked "Why should we not export value added materials?"

In this connection, I would just like to know whether the hon. Minister is aware that recently Chief Minister of Orissa has held a meeting with the Ministries of Surface Transport and Commerce in that regard and, if so, what were the decisions taken in that meeting.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Meeting has been held at various levels. As pointed out by the hon. Member, the Chief minister also had a meeting. I have already stated that this proposal is under consideration of the Surface Transport Ministry and a decision will be taken in consultation with the Finance Ministry. MMTC is trying its best to expedite the whole thing.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: This question is, in fact, the strongest indictment on our iron-ore export policy. We have always been told that we are more industrialised and more industrialised and more technologically advanced than China add here we are exporting to China iron-ore which China is going to convert into steel. My question to the hon. Minister is: "Will the Minister look into this very unfortunate state of affairs and review the iron-ore export policy so that we can export steel or atleast value-added iron-ore from now onwards?"

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Sir, I have already said that preference should be for exporting value-added steel. But the hon. Member is aware that decisions about these things require long term investment and also the availability of adequate financial resources is also be taken into consideration. But, in principle I find myself in agreement with what the hon. Member has said.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Investment by Non-Resident Indians

*536. **SHRI ERA ANBARASU**
SHRI MANORANJAN
BHAKTA:

Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

(a) the total investment made by the non-resident Indians in the country; and

(b) the amount accounted for in rupees and in foreign currency separately?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a)	(Position since April 1982 to 28.2.90)		
	1	2	3
		Repatriable (Rs. crores)	Non-Repatriable (Rs. crores)
(I) Direct Investment (Approvals in Principle)			
(A) On Repatriation basis			
(i) 40% Scheme		1,368.08	—
(ii) 74% Scheme		95.83*	—
(B) On Non-Repatriation basis		—	301.98
(II) Portfolio Investment Scheme		73.20**	2.63
III. Deposits:			
(i) With companies***		19.13	8.30
(iii) With Authorised dealers**** (Rs. crores)			

(a)	(Position since April 1982 to 28.2.90)		
		Repatriable (Rs. crores)	Non-Repatriable (Rs. crores)
	1	2	3
	NRE 6197		
	FCNR 11226	17,423.00	
		18,974.24	312.91

* Includes Investment in 100% Export Oriented Units

** Actual purchases made on Stock Exchange as on 31 12 1989.

*** From quarter ended September 1983 upto 31 12. 1989.

**** Figures are provisional.

(b) Investment by NRIs are in foreign currencies only

[Translation]

**Maharashtra Government's Proposal
Regarding interest in Farm Loans**

*539. PROF. MAHADEOSHIWANKAR:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for giving farm loans upto Rs. 10,000 at the interest rate of 6 per cent has been sent by Maharashtra Government to Union Government;

(b) whether the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has raised an objection and rejected it;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (d). The State Government of Maharashtra has written a letter to the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) proposing thereby to provide interest subsidy of 4% to the borrowers of loans upto Rs. 10,000/- in the State of Maharashtra, and that subsidy was proposed to be provided out of a fund which was to be shared equally by the State Government and Maharashtra State Cooperative Bank (MSCB). The NABARD did not agree to the proposal of the State Government as the same was violative of guidelines/instructions issued by Reserve Bank of India (RBI)/NABARD. However, on the assurance given by the State Govern-

ment to the effect that the scheme would be implemented as Production Incentive Scheme with contribution from the State Government only and MSCB would not be required to contribute towards such a fund, the refinance facilities to MSCB, which were suspended on 18th January, 1990, have been resumed with effect from 12th March, 1990 by NABARD.

[English]

Extensions to T.V. Serials

*540. SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK:
SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines for granting extensions to T. V. serials;

(b) the details of T. V. serials which were given extension during last three years including the number of additional episodes allowed in each case; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) to (c). Extension/revival to a serial is given after taking into consideration such factors as the intrinsic merit as well as its popularity. 17 such serials were given extension/revival during the last three years as per details given below:

<i>Title of the Serial</i>	<i>Name of the Producer</i>	<i>No. of episodes by which extended/ revived</i>
1	2	3
Ramayan	Shri Ramanand Sagar	26 [Additional 39 episodes for Uttar Ramayan]

1	2	3
Mahabharat	Shri B R Chopra	39
Karambhoomi	Shri Rizwan Shiraz	4
Kahan Geye Ve Log	Shri Dheeraj Kumar	13
Zindagi	Shri Sunil Mehta	13
Manorajan	Shri Kundan Shah	7
Aur Bhi Hai Rahen	Ms Sarita Sethi	6
Bahadur Shah Zafar	Shri B R Chopra	1
Chunauti	Shri Rakesh Chowdhary	13
Katha Sagar	Shri Sunil Mehta	13
Malgudi Days	Shri T S Narasimhan	13
Quiz Time	M/s ITV New Delhi	21
Himalaya Darshan	Shri Serbjeet Singh	8
Adalat	Shri Dheeraj Kumar	13
Sunil Gavaskar Presents	Shri Sunil Gavaskar	13
Udaan	Ms Kavita Choudhary	19
Kashmakash	Ms Manju Asrani	13

TV & Radio Stations in Tribal Areas

*541 SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO
SHRI NANDLAL MEENA

Will the Minister of INFORMATION
AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have formulated a separate tribal sub-plan scheme to

provide T V and Radio Stations in Tribal areas including the North Eastern Regions during Eighth Five Year Plan,

(b) if so, the details thereof

(c) the tribal areas so far covered, State-wise, by T V and Radio net work with the names of the districts thereof; and .

(d) the proposals for current financial year for installation of Low Power Transmitter and Very Low Power Transmitters in tribal areas, State-wise?"

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) and (b). The Eighth five Year Plan proposals of AIR/Doordarshan are yet to be finalised by the Planning Commission.

(c) The details are given in the attached Statement.

(d) A low power TV Transmitter is envisaged to be set up at Salumber in Rajasthan during current financial year. Besides, Doordarshan's Annual Plan for 1990-91 includes establishment of additional TV transmitters in country, the locations of which will depend on several factors including the need to extend TV service to tribal areas on a priority basis.

STATEMENT

I. ALL INDIA RADIO			
S. No.	Name of State	Name of the Districts being covered	Name of Radio Stations covering and will be covered by 7th Plan scheme Col. 3
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam Srikakulam East Godavari* West Godavari Khammam Warangal Adilabad	Vishakhapatnam Vijayawada Hyderabad Nagpur Adilabad Warangal Kottagudam
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Kamang* Subansiri* Siang Lohit* Tirap	Tawang, Tezu Passighat Dibrugarh Itanagar\$ Ziro\$
3.	Assam	Goalpara* Kamrup Kowsong Darang* Sibsagar Dibrugarh Lakhimpur	Guwahati Dibrugarh Kohima Tezpur\$ Jorhat\$ Nowgong\$

S. No.	Name of State	Name of the Districts being covered	Name of Radio Stations covering and will be covered by 7th Plan scheme Col. 3
1	2	3	4
4.	Bihar	Cachar Tezpur Ranchi Palaman Singhbhum Santhal Paraganas	Ranchi Singhbhum\$ Daltonganj\$ Bhagalpur\$ Asansol\$
5.	Gujarat	Bharuch Panchmahal Surat Bulsar Sabar Kantha Vadodara Banaskantha* Dangs	Ahmedabad Rajkot Vadodara, Indore Bombay Godhra\$ Ahwa\$ Surat\$
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Kinnaur Lahul Spiti Chamba	Kinnaur\$ Lahul Spiti\$ Dharamshala Shadar

S No	Name of State	Name of the Districts being covered	Name of Radio Stations covering and will be covered by 7th Plan scheme Col 3
1	2	3	4
7	Karnataka	S Kanara* Chickmagalur* Mysore Coorg	Bhadravati Mysore Bangalore, Udipi Mertara\$
8	Kerala	Trivandrum Idukki Quilon Kozhikode Malappuram Cannanore* Palghat	Trivandrum Alleppey Trichur Calicut Coimbatore Cochin Idukki\$ Cannanore\$
9	Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua Dhar Khargone Chhindwara Betul Seoni Balaghat* Mandala*	Indore Jabalpur Gwalior Nagpur Raipur Rewa Ambikapur Jagdalpur

S. No.	Name of State	Name of the Districts being covered	Name of Radio Stations covering and will be covered by 7th Plan scheme Col. 3
1	2	3	4
10.	Maharashtra	Sarguja Raigarh* Bilaspur Bastar* Raipur Morena Ratlam Khandwa Hoshangabad Sidhi* Rajnandgaon Durg Shahdol	Jeypore Sambalpur Bhopal Shandol\$ Bilaspur\$ Agra & Delhi Balaghat\$ Khandwa\$ Chhindwara\$ Betul\$ Raigarh\$
		Thane Nasik Dhule* Jalgaon Ahmednagar Pune Nanded Amrawati Yeatmal	Bombay, Pune Jalgaon, Indore, Aurangabad; Parbhani, Nagpur Nasik\$ Ahmednagar\$ Dhule\$ Nanded\$

S. No.	Name of State	Name of the Districts being covered	Name of Radio Stations covering and will be covered by 7th Plan scheme Col. 3
1	2	3	4
11.	Manipur	Chandrapur Manipur (North) Manipur (South) Manipur (East) Manipur (West) Tengnoupal	Chanderpur\$ Yeotmal\$ Imphal, Kohima, Silchar Churachandpur\$
12.	Meghalaya	United Khasi & Jaintia Hills Garó Hills*	Shillong Guwahati & Tura Jowai\$
13.	Mizoram	Mizoram*	Aizawal, Silchar Lungleh\$
14.	Nagaland	Kohima Mokokchung	Kohima, Dibrugarh Imphal
15.	Orissa	Mayurbhanj Balasore	Calcutta, Cuttack, Sambalpur, Jeypore,

S. No.	Name of State	Name of the Districts being covered	Name of Radio Stations covering and will be covered by 7th Plan scheme Col. 3
1	2	3	4
16.	Rajasthan	Keonjhar* Sundargarh* Sambalpur Phulbani* Ganjam* Kalahandi* Korapur*	Jagdalpur Keonjhar Bhawani Patna\$ Behrampur\$ Baripada\$ Rourkela\$ Bolangir\$
17.	Tamil Nadu	Banswara Dungarpur Chittorgarh Udaipur Sirohi*	Indore Udaipur Banswara\$ Jodhpur Chittorgarh\$ Ajmer Mt. Abu\$
18.	Tripura	S. Arcot Salem N. Arcot Tiruchirapalli Dharamपुर	Madras Bangalore Tiruchirapalli Pondicherry Madurai
		N. Tripura S. Tripura	Agartala Kailashahar\$

S. No.	Name of State	Name of the Districts being covered	Name of Radio Stations covering and will be covered by 7th Plan scheme Col. 3
1	2	3	4
19.	Uttar Pradesh	W. Tripura Lakhimpur Kheri Gonda	Belonia\$ Lucknow Gorakhpur
20.	West Bengal	Purulia Bankura Birbhum Nalda Darjeeling Jalpaiguri West Dinajpur Midnapur Murshidabad Burdwan 24-Parganas Hoogly	Calcutta Ranchi Siliguri Murshidabad Kurseong
UNION TERRITORIES			
	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Nicobar*	Port Blair Car Nicobar\$

S. No.	Name of State	Name of the Districts being covered	Name of Radio Stations covering and will be covered by 7th Plan scheme Col. 3
1	2	3	4
2.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Bombay Ahmedabad
3.	Daman & Diu	Daman	Bombay Ahmedabad Daman\$

* indicates partly covered.

\$ this is a VII Plan scheme under implementation. Will provide coverage on its commissioning.

TV TRANSMITTERS

A. TV Transmitters in the States/Union Territories having more than 50% Scheduled Tribe population

HPT (10) - High Power (10 KW) Transmitter
HPT (1) - High Power (1 KW) Transmitter
LPT - Low Power Transmitter
VLPT - Very Low Power Transmitter

State	District	Transmitter (As on 20.4.90)
1	2	3
Arunachal Pradesh	West Kameng	VLPT, Bomdilla VLPT, Tawang
	East Kameng	VLPT, Seppa
	Lower Subansiri	HPT (1), Itanagar VLPT, Ziro
	Upper Subansiri	VLPT, Daporijo
	West Siang VLPT, Along	VLPT, Basar VLPT, Dirang
	East Siang	LPT, Passighat VLPT, Raga
	Dibang Valley	VLPT, Anini VLPT, Roing

State	District	Transmitter (As on 20.4.90)
1	2	3
Nagaland	Lohit	LPT, Tezu VLPT, Namsai VLPT, Hayuliang
	Tirap	VLPT, Changlang VLPT, Khonsa VLPT, Miao
	Kohima	HPT(1), Kohima Transposer, Kohima LPT, Dimapur
	Wokha	VLPT, Wokha
	Zunheboto	VLPT, Zunheboto
	Tuensang	LPT, Tuensang
	Mon	VLPT Mon
	Aizawl	HPT(1), Aizawl
	Lunglei	VLPT, Lunglei
	Chhimitupui	VLPT, Saiha
Mizoram		

State	District	Transmitter (As on 20.4.90)
1	2	3
Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills	HPT(1), Shillong
	West Garo Hills	HPT(10), Tura
	Jaintia Hills	LPT, Jowai
	West Khasi Hills	VLPT Nongstoin
Lakshadweep Islands (U.T.)	Lakshadweep Islands	VLPT, Agatti VLPT, Amtai VLPT, Anttott VLPT, Chetlat VLPT, Kalpeni VLPT, Kavaratti VLPT, Kadmat VLPT, Minicoy VLPT, Kilton
Dadra & Nagar Haveli (U.T.)	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	VLPT, Silvassa

HPT (10) - High Power (10 KW) Transmitter
 HPT (1) - High Power (1 KW) Transmitter
 LPT - Low Power Transmitter
 VLPT - Very Low Power Transmitter

B. TV Transmitter in the District of remaining states

State/Union Territory	District	Transmitters existing as on (20.4.90)		
		1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad			LPT, Adilabad
	East Godavari			LPT, Amalapuram LPT, Kakinada LPT, Rajamundry LPT, Khammam LPT, Kothagundam LPT, Bhadrachalam
	Khammam			LPT, Srikakulam
	Srikakulam			HPT(10), Visakhapatnam Transposer, Visakhapatnam
	Visakhapatnam			LPT, Warangal
	Warangal			LPT, Bheemadolu
	West Godavari			HPT(10 KW), Silchar
	Cachar			LPT, Tezpur
	Darrang			
2. Assam				

<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Transmitter existing as on (20.4.90)</i>
1	2	3
3 Bihar	Dibrugarh	HPT(10), Dibrugarh
	Goalpara	LPT, Kokrajhar LPT, Goalpara LPT, Dhubri
	Nagaon	LPT, Nagaon
	Sibsagar	LPT, Nazira LPT, Jorhat
	Kamrup	HPT(10) Guwahati Transposer, Guwahati
	Ranchi	HPT(10), Ranchi
	Santhal Paraganas	LPT, Dumka LPT, Deoghar
	Singhbhum	LPT, Chaibasa LPT, Jamshedpur LPT, Ghatsila
	Banaskantha	LPT, Palanpur LPT, Ambaji
4 Gujarat		

State/Union Territory	District	Transmitter existing as on (20.4.90)
1	2	3
		LPT, Bhabhar LPT, Tharbad LPT, Kevadia Colony LPT, Bharuch\$ LPT, Kevodia Colony LPT, Dediapada
	Bharuch	
	Dangs	LPT, Aliwa
	Panchmahals	LPT, Godhra LPT, Dohad
	Surat	LPT, Songarh VLPT, Kakrapar LPT, Surat LPT, Kosmba
	Vadodara	LPT, Vadodara LPT, Chhota-Udaipur LPT, Navasari Valsad LPT, Valsad VLPT, Chamba VLPT, Kalpa LPT, Keylong LPT, Chickmagalur LPT, Madikeri
5. Himachal Pradesh	Chamba Kinnaur Lahul & Spiti	
6. Karnataka	Chickmagalur Kodagu	

<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Transmitter existing as on (20.4.90)</i>
1	2	3
7. Kerala	Mysore	LPT, Mysore
	Dakshin Kannad	LPT, Mangalore
		LPT, Udipi
		LPT, Bantwal
	Trivandrum	HPT(10), Trivandrum
	Quilon	LPT, Pathanamthitta
	Idukki	LPT, Idukki
	Ernakulam	HPT(10), Cochin
	Malappuram	LPT, Malappuram
	Kozhikode	LPT, Calicut
8 Madhya Pradesh	Waynad	LPT, Kalpetta
	Cannanore	LPT, Tellicherry
	Palghat	LPT, Cannanore
		LPT, Palghat
		LPT, Shoranur
	Balaghat	LPT, Malankhand
		LPT, Balaghat
	Bastar	LPT, Jagdalpur
		LPT, Bailadila
	Betul	LPT, Kanker
	Bilaspur	LPT, Betul
		LPT, Bilaspur
		LPT, Korba

State/Union Territory	District	Transmitter existing as on (20.4.90)
1	2	3
	Chhindwara	LPT, Chhindwara
	Durg	LPT, Rajarajharandilli
	Hoshangabad	LPT, Harda
		LPT, Itarsi
	Jhabua	LPT, Punchmarhi
	East Nimar	LPT, Jhabua
		LPT, Khandwa
	West Nimar	LPT, Burhanpur
	Mandla	LPT, Khargaon
	Morena	LPT, Mandla
	Raigarh	LPT, Sheopur
	Raipur	LPT, Raigarh
	Rajnandgaon	HPT(1), Raipur
	Ratlam	LPT, Dongargarh
	Seoni	LPT, Ratlam
	Shahdol	LPT, Seoni
	Sidhi	LPT, Shahdol
	Surguja	LPT, Sidhi
		LPT, Singrauli
		LPT, Ambikapur
		LPT, Kurasia
		LPT, Manindergarh
	Ahmednagar	LPT, Ahmednagar

State/Union Territory	District	Transmitter existing as on (20.4.90)
1	2	3
	Amaravati	LPT, Achalpur LPT, Amaravati LPT, Chandrapur LPT, Dhule LPT, Nandurbar LPT, Shahad LPT, Gadchiroli LPT, Jalgaon LPT, Amalnar LPT, Chalisgaon LPT, Bhusawal LPT, Nanded LPT, Kinwat LPT, Diglur LPT, Marwad LPT, Nasik LPT, Malegaon HPT(10), Pune LPT, Yavatmal LPT, Pusad
	Chandrapur Dhule	
	Gadchiroli Jalgaon	
	Nanded	
	Nasik	
	Pune Yavatmal	
	Manipur East Manipur North Manipur West	LPT, Ukhrul VLPT, Senapati VLPT, Tamenglong
10. Manipur		

State/Union Territory	District	Transmitter existing as on (20.4.90)
1	2	3
11. Orissa		
	Tengnoupal	VLPT, Chandel
	Balasore	LPT, Baleswar LPT, Bhadrak LPT, Baliaipal LPT, Phulbani LPT, Parlakhemuniel LPT, Behrampur LPT, Bhanjanagar LPT, Bhawanipatna LPT, Keonjhar LPT, Anandpur LPT, Joda
	Phulbani Ganjam	LPT, Korapur LPT, Rayagada Transposer-Sunabeda LPT, Jeypore LPT, Baripada HPT(1), Sambalpur LPT, Bargarh LPT, Brajrajnagar LPT, Rourkela LPT, Sudargarh
	Kalahandi Keonjhar	
	Korapur	
	Mayurbhanj Sambalpur	
	Sundargarh	

State/Union Territory	District	Transmitter existing as on (20.4.90)
1	2	3
12. Rajasthan	Banswara Chittaurgarh Dungarpur Sirohi Udaipur	LPT, Banswara VLPT, Rawatbhatta LPT, Chittaurgarh LPT, Dungarpur LPT, Sirohi LPT, Udaipur
13. Sikkim	North District	VLPT, Mangan
14. Tamilnadu	Dharmapuri North Arcot Salem South Arcot	LPT, Dharmapuri LPT, Vellore LPT, Thiruvannamalai LPT, Vaniyambadi LPT, Tirupattur LPT, Salem LPT, Tindivanam LPT, Villupuram LPT, Neyveli LPT, Cuddalore LPT, Tiruchirappalli
15. Tripura	Tiruchirappalli South Tripura West Tripura	Transposar, Bellomia HPT(10), Agartala

<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Transmitter existing as on (20.4.90)</i>
1	2	3
16. Uttar Pradesh	Kheri	LPT, Lakhimpur
17. West Bengal	Birbhum	LPT, Shantiniketan
	Bhadraman	HPT(10), Asansol
	Darjeeling	LPT, Bardhaman
		HPT(10), Kurseong
		LPT, Darjeeling
		LPT, Kalinpong
	Jalpaiguri	LPT, Alip-urduar
		LPT, Medinipur
	Malda	LPT, Malda
	Medinipur	LPT, Kharagla
	Murshidabad	HPT(10), Murshidabad
	West Dinajpur	LPT, Balurghat
UNION TERRITORY		
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Nicobar	VLPT, Nan-Cowry LPT, Car-Nicobar
2. Daman & Diu	Daman	LPT, Daman

**Functioning of Private Institutions/
Companies as a Full-Fledged Bank**

*542. SHRI G. K. SHEKHADA:
SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether private non-banking institutions/companies are authorised to do banking work;

(b) if not, whether functioning of some institutions/companies as a full-fledged bank in different parts of the country, particularly in Gujarat has come to the notice of Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard;

(d) whether some of these institutions/companies have since stopped functioning and siphoned away a huge amount of deposits;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government against such companies and to get the money of the depositors refunded?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that it has not authorised any private non-banking institution/company to conduct banking business.

(b) to (f). Non-banking financial companies and unincorporated bodies undertake deposit acceptance activities which are regulated under different sets of guide-lines/regulations of RBI. As far as non-banking financial companies are concerned, RBI regulates their deposit acceptance activities

in terms of directions issued under Section 45-K of RBI Act to these companies. These directions, inter-alia, provide for the ceiling on quantum of deposits in relation to their net owned funds, minimum and maximum period of deposits, maximum interest rate, brokerage payable etc. The deposit acceptance activities of the unincorporated bodies such as individuals/partnership firms/association of persons on the other hand are regulated under the provisions of Chapter-III-C of Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. These provisions prohibit such bodies etc. from accepting deposits from depositors beyond the specified numbers.

RBI has reported that it has received some complaints against two concerns functioning in Gujarat about non-payment of deposits by them. One of these is a sole proprietorship and the other a company. In the case of the sole proprietorship, the RBI has already filed a complaint for violation of provisions of RBI Act. In the case of the company, prohibitory orders prohibiting the company from accepting further deposits have been issued. Petition for winding up this company under the provisions of Companies Act, 1956 has also been filed by the Registrar of Companies in the High Court of Bombay.

Smuggling of Electronic Items

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

(a) whether smuggling of electronics like V. C. Rs, V.C.Ps. etc. is on the increase;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and name of the countries from where these items are being smuggled;

(c) the details of the loss suffered by the Exchequer on account of the smuggling of these items; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to check the smuggling of these items?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (c). Available reports and seizures made (as shown in the table below) indicate that V. C. Rs. and

V.C.Ps of Japanese origin continued to be sensitive to smuggling into the country mainly via Bangladesh, Nepal, Dubai and Singapore. It is, however, not possible to estimate the exact quantum of this smuggling and therefore it is also not possible to estimate the loss suffered by the exchequer on account of smuggling of V. C. Rs and V. C. Ps:-

Value of seizures (Rs. in lakhs)

	1987	1988	1989	1990 (Provisional) (Upto 2.4.1990)
Electronic items (V.C.Rs/V.C.Ps)	1720	2424	2792	319

(d) The anti-smuggling drive has been intensified and the anti-smuggling agencies remain alert against smuggling of all contraband including V.C.Rs/V.C.Ps. Close co-ordination is being maintained among all the agencies concerned with the detection and prevention of smuggling

Funds Collected under Mega Issue

*544. **SHRI R. N. RAKESH;**
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA
GAVIT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether funds collected under the mega issues are being grossly misused instead of being utilised for the purpose for which these issues were allowed by the Controller of Capital Issues;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Funds collected in the so-called Mega Issues of M/s. Essar Gujarat Ltd., M/s. Larsen & Toubro Ltd., M/s. Usha Rectifier Corporation of India Ltd., and M/s. Bindal Agrochem Ltd., permitted in August-September 1989, are being monitored by designated financial institutions as a part of conditions of the consent. No report of misuse of funds raised in these issues has so far been made by the monitoring institutions.

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

Recruitment of SC/ST Candidates in PEC

*545. **DR. BHAGWAN DASS RATHOR:**
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some senior managerial posts in the Project and Equipment Corporation (PEC) in New Delhi have been filled without representation of SC/ST candidates;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the recruitment Committee of PEC do not interview SC/ST students while on recruitment visits to Engineering Colleges; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps contemplated to recruit bright SC/ST students from Engineering Colleges?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Tea Plantation in Garhwal Region

*546. SHRI C. M. NEGI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted in Garhwal region namely Pauri, Chamoli, Tehri, Uttarkashi and Dehradun, in U.P. about the suitability of this area for tea plantations;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith details of existing tea plantations, district-wise;

(c) the tea plantation programme likely to be undertaken in the Garhwal region district-wise during the next few years; and

(d) the funds earmarked therefor in the Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). A number of surveys have been undertaken in U. P. since 1966. These are:

1. A survey of Uttarakhand was

undertaken by a 2-Member team representing Tea Board and Tea Research Association (TRA), Jorhat in 1966.

2. A Study Team comprising of Director Tea Development (DTD), Tea Board and experts from M/s. Andrew Yule conducted a survey in certain areas of Garhwal region during 1978-89.

3. A Techno-economic survey was conducted by Tea Board in Doon Valley during 1986-87.

4. Another survey was conducted by a 3-Member Team of Tea Board during September, 1987. The team visited existing Tea gardens in and around Dehradun to find out feasibility of growing tea there.

5. A Group was constituted by the State Government of U. P. in 1988 to prepare a plan of rehabilitation for the existing tea gardens in the Doon Valley. As per the survey Report of this Group there were 7 tea gardens in Dehradun of which one was under proprietary ownership. The area under tea of the other 6 gardens was 861.52 Ha.

6. In December, 1988 in a meeting taken by the then Chief Minister of U. P. it was decided to have a 2-phase Development Programme to rehabilitate Tea industry in U. P. namely:-

(i) to find out measures to rejuvenate existing tea gardens; and

(ii) identify areas suitable for tea

cultivation all over U. P.

Accordingly, the State Government appointed a Consultancy firm to undertake a Feasibility-cum-Pre-Investment Study for growing tea in U. P. including Preparation of a Project Report for 6 existing tea gardens.

In the meanwhile, the Tea Board has taken the following steps for development of tea in U. P. :-

- (i) The Tea Board has provided an assistance of Rs. 9.5 lakhs to Government of U. P. towards costs of the aforesaid Consultancy Project.
- (ii) Opened a Regional Office at Lucknow in March 88 to monitor and implement Board's financial assistance schemes.
- (iii) Inclusion of hilly areas of U. P. in the schedule of approved non-traditional areas for providing loan and subsidy under New Tea Unit Financing Scheme.
- (iv) Existing tea growing areas of U. P. brought under the definition of 'Hilly Areas' so that existing gardens can avail higher rate of rejuvenation/replantation subsidies under this liberalised scheme.
- (v) Tea Board sanctioned during 1988-89 for setting up of two Tea Seed Nurseries in the District of Dehradun and Pithoragarh with a view to supplying planting materials free of cost to the tea estates for undertaking developmental activities under Board's various financial assistance schemes. The Nurseries involve

a total cost of Rs. 4.02 lakhs. The Nursery at Dehradun is being raised successfully in tea estate under direct supervision of Regional Office, Lucknow.

(c) The programme for revival of existing tea gardens and expansion of tea cultivation in U. P. including assessment of fund requirement will be possible only after a study of the Consultancy Report and views/decisions of the State Government thereon.

(c) The 8th Plan allocations have not been finalised.

[Translation]

Production of Children Film

*547. SHRIMATISUMITRAMAHAJAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any policy regarding production of good quality children films with a view to inculcating good habits in them;

(b) whether Government have formulated any scheme to hold International Children film Mahotsava and National Children Film Mahotsava; and

(c) if so, the steps taken so far in this regard and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) The Children's Film Society of India, Regd. under the Societies Registration Act, is engaged in promotion of Children's film movement in the country with the objective of purposefully using the medium of films to cater to children's mental health, providing them clean entertainment and joy, thereby inculcating in them good habits.

(b) and (c). CFSI organised International children's Film Festival in every alternative year and conducts week-long/mini Film Festivals in various districts in the States. The 6th International Children's film Festival was held at Delhi in Nov., 1989. During 1988-89 CFSI held film weeks in 29 districts with 1971 shows throughout the country. The CFSI film have won awards at National and International Film Festivals. The CFSI Film 'ANKUR MAINA AUR KABOOTAR' has been judged the best Children's Film for the year 1989.

Reservations for SCs/STs, Backward Classes and Women in Appointment of High Court Judges

*548 SHRI NITISH KUMAR
SHRI CHHABIRAM ARGAL

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any reservation for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, backward classes and women in the appointment of High Court judges, and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to provide for such reservation?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) and (b). No. Sir. However, the Government have addressed

letters to the Chief Minister of States and the Chief Justices of High Courts, requesting them to locate persons from the Bar belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, other Backward Classes and women, who are suitable for appointment as High Court Judges.

[English]

Opening of Bank Branches in Tamil Nadu

*549. SHRI R. MUTHIAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bank branches recommended to be opened in Tamil Nadu under the bank branches expansion scheme and the actual number of branches opened in the State during the last three years with district-wise break-up; and

(b) the names of nationalised banks which are still lagging behind in the matter of opening rural branches as recommended and accepted in principle?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). Under the Branch Licensing Policy 1985-90, a total of 362 licences were allotted for opening of branches of banks in Tamil Nadu. The district-wise break-up of centres allotted for 1985-90, and branches actually opened in the last three years (from 1.1.1987) is as follows:-

Sl. No.	District	No. of centres allotted	No. of offices opened during last three years (Beginning from 1.1.1987)
1	2	3	4
1.	Chengalpattu	33	32
2.	Kanyakumari	7	6

1	2	3	4
3.	Pudukkottai	17	16
4.	Thanjavur	27	19
5.	Tiruchirapalli	15	14
6.	Kamarajar	14	12
7.	Anna	23	14
8.	Ramanathapuram	9	8
9.	Tirunelveli	15	13
10.	Chidambaranar	3	2
11.	Coimbatore	22	20
12.	Dharmapuri	25	18
13.	Madurai	25	24
14.	South Arcot	35	27
15.	North Arcot	27	4
16.	Periyar	7	8
17.	Nilgiri	8	12
18.	Salem	14	8
19.	Pasumon Muthuramalingam	7	-
20.	Madras	29	22

The banks are taking steps to open branches at the centres for which licences are pending, to the extent possible.

Enforcement of Anti-Narcotics Laws

*551. SHRIJANARDHANA POOJARY:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the remarks made in the US State Department's annual international narcotics strategy report to the Congress to the effect that India is growing in importance as a transit route for heroin from Pakistan and Burma despite new anti-narcotics laws;

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

(c) the steps being taken by Government to make the anti-narcotics laws effective?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government have taken a number of steps to curb smuggling of narcotics which include inter-alia tightening of anti narcotics laws and improving their enforcement, strengthening of Narcotics Control Bureau and the preventive machinery at the borders, international ports and in areas growing opium and improving liaison with both international and national agencies like INTERPOL, Customs Cooperation Council, International Narcotics Control Board, Drug Enforcement Administration of USA, etc.

Investment by Financial Institutions in M/s. Larsen & Toubro

*552. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Unit Trust of India the General Insurance Corporation and the Life Insurance Corporation have substantial holdings (shares and Advances) in the M/s. Larsen and Toubro, Bombay;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the donations given if any, by this company to private organisations?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). The details of shares held by Unit Trust of India, The General Insurance Corporation of India and Life Insurance Corporation of India in M/s. Larsen & Toubro, as on date are as under:

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Financial Institution.</i>	<i>Amount in Rs. lakhs.</i>
1.	Unit Trust of India.	686.14
2.	General Insurance Corporation of India.	769.84
3.	Life Insurance Corporation of India	1222.18

UTI has Nil advance to L & T. The amounts advanced as term loans by LIC & GIC are as follows:

	<i>Amount Advanced Rs.</i>	<i>Amount Outstanding Rs.</i>
Life Insurance Corporation of India	15,00,00,000	6,30,44,742
General Insurance Corporation of India.	413,00,000	1,32,40,000

(c) The information available from the company's profit and loss accounts for the year ending 31st March 1989 does not show payment of donation by the company to any private organisation.

Holding of Public Offices by High Functionaries after Retirement

*553. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to bring forward statutory changes so as to ensure that the Lok Pal, the Lok Ayuktas, the Comptroller and Auditor General, the chief Election Commissioner and the chief Justice of India do hold no public office after retirement; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Government Guidelines to BIFR

5712. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:
SHRIGOPAL PACHERWAL:
SHRI THAN SINGH JATAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications from industries pending with the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) for declaring them as "sick" units;

(b) the time likely to be taken by the BIFR to dispose of these applications;

(c) whether Government have laid down any guidelines for declaring industries as "sick"; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). BIFR has reported that as on 31.3.1990, 852 references under Section 15 of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 had been registered with it. Of these,

387 has been disposed under various provisions. In addition, draft schemes had been formulated in respect of 43 cases and notices issued in respect of 67 cases to show cause why company should not be wound up. Remaining cases were under various stages of enquiry in accordance with provisions of the above Act.

(c) and (d). In terms of the provisions of Section 3(1) (O) of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985, 'Sick Industrial Company' means an industrial company (being a company registered for not less than seven years) which has at the end of any financial year accumulated losses equal to or exceeding its entire net worth and has also suffered cash losses in such financial year and the financial year immediately preceding such financial year.

[English]

Export of Finished Tyres

5713. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of public sector and private sector firms exporting tyres;

(b) the countries to which they are exported; and

(c) the quantity of tyres exported by them during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Presently the following private companies and State Government Undertakings are exporting finished tyres:

Private Companies:-

1. M/s. Modi Rubber Ltd.

2 M/s Ceat Tyres of India Ltd

3 M/s M R F Ltd

4 M/s J K Industries Ltd

5 M/s Dunlop India Ltd

6 M/s Apollo Tyres Ltd

7 M/s Bombay Tyres (I) Ltd

8 M/s Goodyear (I) Ltd

9 M/s Premier Tyres

10 M/s Falcon Tyres Ltd

State Government Undertakings

1 M/s Vikrant Tyres Ltd

2 M/s Tyres Corporation of India

(b) Exports of tyres are made mainly to USA Afghanistan Bangladesh USSR Egypt, Singapore UAE Canada FRG, Mauritius, Italy etc

(c) Exports during the last three years were as follows

Year	Quantity (No)
1986-87	588400
1987-88	601800
1988-89	630700

Checking of Industrial Sickness by BIFR

5714 SHRISANAT KUMAR MANDAL
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are consider-

ing the desirability of enlarging the scope of the existing Board for Industrial & Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) so that it is able to prevent industrial sickness at early stage,

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and

(c) the steps taken by BIFR for checking closure of sick industries in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF MADHU DANDAVATE) (a) and (b) Certain amendments to the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act 1985, which inter-alia include suggestion to enlarge the definition of industrial sickness are under consideration of the Government

(c) As reported by BIFR, various steps in accordance with the provisions of the Act and the BIFR Regulations have been taken by them in respect of the companies of West Bengal registered with the BIFR as Sick Industrial Companies

Rate of Interest on G.P.F.

5715 SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur)
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the rate of interest on the General Provident Fund

(b) if so, the details thereof and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF MADHU DANDAVATE) (a) to (c) The fixation of rate of interest on the General Provident Fund of Central Government employees for the year 1990-91 is under consideration of the Government

**Proposal to Develop 'Ponmudi' as a
Tourist Centre in Kerala**

5716 SHRI T BASHEER Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state

(a) whether Union Government have received any proposal from the Government of Kerala for the development of 'PONMUDI' a tourist spot in Trivandrum district of Kerala.

(b) whether the proposal includes schemes for rope way and trekking Huts at Ponmudi

(c) if so the details thereof and

(d) the action being taken by Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND
TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU)

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) No, Sir

(c) and (d) A proposal to construct a Health Club at Ponmudi was submitted by the State Government, which after examination was found to be not within the approved schemes for central financial assistance

[Translation]

Sail Office at Delhi

5717 SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state.

(a) whether there is any proposal to shift the head office of the Steel Authority of India Ltd. from Delhi to Ranchi.

(b) if so, the time by which it will be shifted; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES
AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In view of the close day-to-day interaction between the Government and the Corporate Office of SAIL at Delhi, the need to consider shifting the head office of SAIL outside Delhi has not been felt

[English]

Mini Steel Plants

5718. SHRI ANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether the mini steel plants are starved of basic raw materials.

(b) if so, the requirement of scrap for these plants, its availability indigenously and imports during the year 1988, 1989 and the first three months of 1990,

(c) the capacity utilisation of these steel plants during the said years/period; and

(d) the steps being taken to augment raw material supplies to them?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES
AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) No, Sir

(b) It is estimated that about 2 million tonnes of steel melting scrap for the secondary steel sector are available for indigenous sources every year. In addition, import of scrap/HBI etc. by MSTC during the period 1988-1990 is as under:

1988-89 : 22.5 lakh tonnes.

1989-90 : 18.6 lakh tonnes.

It is difficult to estimate the total demand as it depends on the demand and availability of bars, rods and light structurals which are also produced by the main producers.

(c) Capacity utilization of the secondary sector during the last three years has been in the range of 45 to 50 percent

(d) Apart from import by MSTC, Government have recently allowed import of scrap under the "Import Replenishment Scheme." The indigenous production of Sponge Iron is also expected to go up considerably in the current year to meet the requirement of the mini steel industry. This will lead to better capacity utilization in the future.

Officers of SAIL

5719 SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers holding extended term of office in Steel Authority of India Limited

(b) whether their appointment is being reviewed, and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI) (a) No officer in SAIL excepting its Chairman is holding extended term of office beyond the date of superannuation

(b) and (c) Chairman SAIL's extended term is due to expire on 14th May 1990

Casual/Muster Roll Employees Working in AIR

5720. SHRI A. PRATAP SAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of casual/muster roll employees working in various stations of All India Radio; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to regularise their services?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) Out of 100 All India Radio Stations, information from 70 Stations indicates that presently only 26 Casual employees are employed at 5 Stations namely, Ajmer, Allahabad, Dibrugarh, Gulbarga and Nagpur for short term period on rotation basis. Thus the number of casual employees employed by All India Radio Stations is very small

(b) Services of Casual Labourers are regularised in accordance with the Government's instructions on the subject.

Rate of Interest for Construction of Houses

5721 SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of financial institutions providing loans to private individuals, Government employees etc. for construction of houses

(b) the rate of interest charged by each financial institution,

(c) whether the interest rate is proposed to be reviewed, and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that the following institutions are providing housing finance all over the country:

- (i) All Scheduled Commercial Banks.

(ii) Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO).

(iii) Housing Development Financial Corporation (HDFC).

(iv) Housing Finance Institutions promoted by commercial banks.

(b) Commercial Banks charge interest on housing loans as per the guidelines prescribed by the RBI given below:-

<i>Amount of Loan</i>	<i>Rate of Interest (Percent per annum)</i>
Upto Rs. 20,000/-	12.5
Above Rs. 20,000/- & upto Rs. 50,000/-	13.5
Above Rs. 50,000/- & upto Rs. 1.lakh	14.0
Above Rs. 1 lakh & upto Rs. 3 lakhs	14.5 to 16.0

Rate of interest for housing loan for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes upto and inclusive of Rs. 5,000/- is 4% per annum.

Banks are also allowed to charge higher rate of interest over the minimum interest rate of 16% per annum on housing loans exceeding Rs. 3 lakhs per individual.

(c) and (d). There is, at present, no proposal to make any change in the rates of interest on housing loans extended by banks.

Removal of Titanium Dioxide from OGL

5722. SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from Government of Kerala for removing Titanium dioxide from the Open General Licence list of import;

(b) whether Government have taken any decision on this matter; and

(c) the reasons for not removing it from OGL?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The suggestion was considered in consultation with the Technical Authorities. However, as Titanium Dioxide is required by a number of small scale units and issue of individual licences for such units would be very cumbersome, it was decided to continue its import under OGL.

Tea Exports to Hard Currency Areas

5723. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the break up of amount of tea

exported to hard currency areas and rupee trade areas:

(b) the biggest buyers of tea among the rupee trade area;

(c) whether the term of trade in hard currency and rupee are same; and

(d) if not, the loss of foreign exchange incurred therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Exports of tea from India to hard currency areas and rupee trade areas for the last five years are as follows:

Year	Hard Currency Areas		Rupee Trade Areas	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1984-85	124.02	450.05	93.38	321.34
1985-86	108.80	337.18	105.43	310.80
1986-87	109.71	346.09	93.99	273.14
1987-88	97.93	321.95	103.90	305.81
1988-89 (Estimated)	107.56	345.98	105.75	311.23

(b) USSR is the biggest buyer of tea amongst the countries of rupee trade area.

(c) The terms of trade with the countries on rupee payment basis is governed by the annual trade plan agreement signed between two countries for the particular commodity and terms of trade with countries in hard currency area is decided based on negotiation between the parties involved in such trade and mutually agreed to between them. In both types of trade, the price is not pre-determined and is negotiated depending on the market forces.

(d) Does not arise.

Gold Refinery

5724. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to establish a gold refinery in Delhi and other prominent cities in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) There is proposal to establish gold refinery anywhere in the country.

(b) In view of (a) above does not arise.

Purchase of Brushes

5725. SHRIM. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some undertakings working under the administrative jurisdiction of his Ministry have been importing various

kinds of brushes viz, carbon, bristles and nylon fibre brushes and also purchasing the same from private sector; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to direct these undertakings to procure such brushes from public sector units?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Loans Advanced by SCICI to Fishing Companies

5726. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) a detailed statement of the loans sanctioned and released by the Shipping Credit & Investment Company of India Limited to fishing companies upto January 31, 1990, company-wise; and

(b) details of arrears of all nature due to the SCICI by each of such companies giving figures of loan outstanding, principal amount overdue and interest overdue as on the above date?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) The Shipping Credit & Investment Co. of India Limited (SCICI) has reported that as on 31st January, 1990 the list of fishing companies sanctioned assistance by them is given in the attached statement. The loan sanctioned and disbursed to these fishing companies stood at Rs. 6659 and Rs. 1043 lakhs respectively.

(b) The Shipping Credit & Investment Co. of India Limited (SCICI) has further reported that as on 31st January, 1990 total loan outstanding, principal amount overdue, interest overdue and other arrears due from

these fishing companies stood at Rs. 949,36.08,20.88 and 7.89 lakhs respectively.

STATEMENT

List of the Fishing companies which have been Sanctioned Financial Assistance by SCICI upto January 31, 1990.

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Company</i>
1	2
1.	Indus Food Limited
2.	Sumura Maritime Trades Limited
3.	Seal Fisheries Limited
4.	Chendur Seafoods Limited
5.	Meenam Fisheries Limited
6.	Surya Seafoods Limited
7.	Navabharat Ferro Alloys Limited
8.	Gautham Construction Limited
9.	Motherland Ocean Products Limited
10.	Indamar Fisheries Limited
11.	Young Fisheries Limited
12.	Oceanic Enterprises Limited
13.	Atlanta Shipping Pvt. Limited
14.	High Seafoods Limited
15.	Azia Ocean Foods Pvt. Limited
16.	Pallava Seafoods Pvt. Limited
17.	Boyce Marine Products Limited

1	2
18.	Bangalore Marines Limited
19.	Maharaja Fisheries Limited
20.	Nekkanti Seafoods Limited
21.	Sindhu Shivathi Fisheries P. Limited
22.	Pron Magnate Pvt. Limited
23.	Indexport Limited
24.	Noorsons Fisheries Pvt. Limited
25.	Olympic Marine
26.	Dana Shipping Limited
27.	Seagull Seafoods Limited
28.	Cholamandal Shipping Pvt. Limited
29.	Southern Sea Crafts Pvt. Limited
30.	Bali Cold Storage Pvt. Limited
31.	Delta Proteins Pvt. Limited
32.	Kakatiya Sea Foods
33.	Leo Seafoods Pvt. Limited
34.	Coral Seafoods Pvt. Limited
35.	Shah Sea Foods Pvt. Limited
36.	Blue Chrome Pvt. Limited
37.	Vajra Marines Limited

Prosecutions Against Tax Dodgers in Rajasthan

5727. CH. JAGDEEP DHANKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of prosecutions launched in Courts against tax dodgers in Rajasthan;

(b) whether there is any quota prescribed for such prosecutions by various authorities; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) During the period 1.1.89 to 31.3.90, 52 prosecutions under the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 and 20 prosecutions under the Customs Act, 1962 were launched against tax evaders in Rajasthan.

During 1.4.89 to 31.3.90, 13 prosecutions were launched in 9 cases under the Income Tax Act against tax evaders in Rajasthan.

(b) No, Sir.

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

Equity Capital of MITCO

5728. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the Equity Capital of MITCO (Mica Trading Corporation) at the starting of the company and its sale;

(b) the Equity Capital of MITCO at present and its annual sale in 1989-90;

(c) whether there has been no increase

in the Equity Capital while the sale value has increased; and

(d) if so, the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) The Equity Capital of MITCO (Mica Trading Corporation of India Ltd.) and its turnover in 1974-75 when MITCO commenced operations were Rs. 50 lakhs and Rs. 1701.50 lakhs respectively.

(c) The Equity Capital of MITCO and its turnover during 1989-90 are Rs. 807.63 lakhs and Rs. 3065.00 lakhs respectively.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

T. V. Transmitters Commissioned in Kerala During 1988 and 1989

5729. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places where T. V. transmitters have been commissioned in Kerala during 1988 and 1989, separately;

(b) the details of their capacity;

(c) whether Government propose to commission any more low power T. V. transmitters in Kerala during the current year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) and (b). Three low power (100 W) TV transmitters, one each at Kasargod, Mallapuram and Kalpetta, were commissioned in Kerala in 1988. Seven low

power (100 W) TV transmitters one each at Trichur, Pathanamthitta, Idukki, Kayamkulam, Changanacherry, Shoranur and Tellicherry were commissioned into service in Kerala during 1989.

(c) and (d). Doordarshan's Annual Plan for the year 1990-91 includes establishment of additional TV transmitters in the country, the locations of which depend on inter-se priority for extension of TV Service to the uncovered part of the country.

Loans advanced by Banks to Small Farmers

**5730. SHRI HET RAM:
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total lendings of public sector banks as on date of annual closing bank-wise, during last three years and the share of lendings to small farmers with details of number of accounts, amount outstanding for each bank during the period;

(b) whether Government have issued any instructions to public sector banks regarding fixation of any target amount/number of accounts for lending to small farmers in any given year; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by Government to increase the ratio of lending to small farmers?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) The present data reporting system does not generate the information in the manner asked for. However, the total outstanding advances of public sector banks and details of number of accounts and amounts outstanding in respect of small/marginal farmers and agricultural

labourers, to the extent available, is given in statement-I and statement-II, respectively.

(b) and (c). Banks are required to follow the guidelines issued by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) from time to time regarding sanctioning of loans. Banks have been advised by RBI to ensure that direct finance extended to agriculture (including allied activities) reached a level of 18% of their total credit by March, 1990. A number of steps

have been taken with a view to increase the flow of credit to weaker sections which includes small and marginal farmers. Commercial Banks are required to extend 10% of their total advances to weaker sections. Besides concessional rates of interest at 10% per annum, non-compounding of interest on current dues, non-insistence on third party guarantee, or collateral security in respect of loans upto Rs. 10,000/-, are also available. In case of crop failure, amount due is re-scheduled over a period of 3 to 5 years and fresh loans are given to farmers.

STATEMENT-I**The Bank-wise advances of Public Sector Banks***(Rs in crores)*

<i>Name of Bank</i>	<i>December</i>		<i>December</i>	<i>March</i>
	1986	1987	1988	1989
1	2	3	4	
State Bank of India	14163	16197		22445
S B of Bikaner & Jaipur	681	780		1137
S B of Hyderabad	744	814		1142
S B of Indore	389	496		646
S B of Mysore	540	651		779
S B of Patiala	710	760		1087
S B of Saurashtra	382	399		589
S B of Travancore	749	890		1110

(Rs in crores)				
<i>Name of Bank</i>	<i>December 1986</i>	<i>December 1987</i>	<i>March 1989</i>	
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	
Allahabad Bank	1117	1296	2068	
Andhra Bank	1062	1124	1525	
Bank of Baroda	3183	3576	4694	
Bank of India	3483	3890	5391	
Bank of Maharashtra	1110	1259	1614	
Canara Bank	3905	4443	6228	
Central Bank of India	3602	3747	4783	
Corporation Bank	512	565	822	
Dena Bank	1003	1114	1509	
Indian Bank	1497	1759	2794	

(Rs in crores)

<i>Name of Bank</i>	<i>December 1986</i>	<i>December 1987</i>	<i>March 1989</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>

Indian Overseas Bank	1684	1874	2319
New Bank of India	695	752	1050
Oriental Bank of Commerce	611	728	1075
Punjab National Bank	3589	4198	5842
Punjab & Sind Bank	767	815	1059
Syndicate Bank	2484	2466	3023
Union Bank of India	1946	2059	2402
United Bank of India	1569	1562	2012

(Rs in crores)

<i>Name of Bank</i>	<i>December 1986</i>	<i>December 1987</i>	<i>March 1989</i>
1	2	3	4
UCO Bank	1724	1911	2394
Vijaya Bank	731	846	1545

STATEMENT-II

The number of accounts and amount outstanding of loans disbursed by Public Sector Banks to small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and artisans

(Rs. in crores)

(A/cs in '000))

Name of bank	June 1988		June 1989	
	No. of A/cs.	Amt.	A/cs.	Amt.
1	2	3	4	5
State Bank of India	3325	1175	3692	1410
S.B. of Bikaner & Jaipur	184	74	197	82
S.B. of Hyderabad	273	102	325	121
S.B. of Indore	77	36	90	45
S.B. of Mysore	116	31	122	43
S.B. of Patiala	97	46	106	48
S.B. Saurashtra	26	18	31	20

(Rs in crores)

(A cs in 000))

Name of bank	June 1988		June 1989	
	No of A cs	Amt	A cs	Amt
1	2	3	4	5
S B of Travancore	376	79	343	87
Allahabad Bank	230	128	289	190
Andhra Bank	367	127	401	147
Bank of Baroda	639	244	626	264
Bank of India	670	160	722	186
Bank of Maharashtra	134	55	137	63
Canara Bank	1085	490	1090	428
Central Bank of India	899	330	1065	352
Corporation Bank	101	43	124	51

*(Rs. in crores)**(A/cs in '000))*

<i>Name of bank</i>	<i>June 1988</i>		<i>June 1989</i>	
	<i>No. of A/cs.</i>	<i>Amt.</i>	<i>A/cs.</i>	<i>Amt.</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
Dena Bank	140	70	146	78
Indian Bank	532	162	617	195
Indian Overseas Bank	356	117	337	119
Oriental Bank of Commerce	92	57	100	65
Punjab National Bank	705	314	744	383
Punjab & Sind Bank	107	55	108	60
Syndicate Bank	479	197	496	208
Union Bank of India	458	176	495	194
United Bank of India	460	120	478	125

*(Rs. in crores)**(A/cs in '000)*

<i>Name of bank</i>	<i>June 1988</i>		<i>June 1989</i>	
	<i>No of A/cs</i>	<i>Amt</i>	<i>A/cs</i>	<i>Amt</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
UCO Bank	480	127	512	149
Vijaya Bank	194	77	215	94

[*Translation*]

Mineral Production in Bihar

5731 SHRI RAMESHWAR PRASAD:
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be
pleased to state the estimated quantity of
various mineral deposits in Bihar, separately
and the quantity of each of minerals exca-
vated every year indicating the value thereof
during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES
AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE
(SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): The informa-
tion relating to reserves of minerals found in
Bihar is given in Statement-I.

The information relating to production
and value of minerals for the years 1987,
1988 and 1989 in the State of Bihar is given
in Statement-II

STATEMENT-I**Reserve of Important Minerals in Bihar***(Recoverable Reserves as on 1 1 1985)**(In million tonnes)*

Mineral	Proved	Probable	Possible	Total
1	2	3	4	5
Asbestos (tonnes)	4246	19059	11685	34990
Barytes (tonnes)	Nil	Nil	15160	15160
Bauxite	21 38	15 40	26 74	63 52
Bentonite (in situ)	0 04	6 76	6 06	12 86
Chinaclay	4 03	1 78	35 97	41 79
Chromite (tonnes)	2250	19000	236500	257750
Coal 1/	22168 29	28834 75	6567 86	57570 90
Copper (i) Ore	58 04	68 87	27 28	154 19

(Recoverable Reserves as on 1.1.1985)

(In million tonnes)

Mineral	Proved	Probable	Possible	Total
1	2	3	4	5
(ii) Metal	0.562	0.668	0.256	1.486
Dolomite	6.36	1.37	12.92	20.65
Felsper (tonnes)	Nil	Nil	1725	1725
Fireclay	0.070	0.007	47.798	47.875
Graphite	0.001	0.107	1.340	1.448
Ilmenite	Nil	Nil	0.744	0.744
Iron Ore (i) Hematite	1391.24	1355.82	336.19	3083.25
(ii) Magnetite	0.56	1.97	1.71	4.24
Kyanite	0.15	Nil	Nil	0.15
Limestone	166.63	30.65	375.62	572.90

*(Recoverable Reserves as on 1 1 1985)**(In million tonnes)*

<i>Mineral</i>	<i>Proved</i>	<i>Probable</i>	<i>Possible</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
Manganese ore	Nil	Nil	2 31	2 31
Pyrites	4 57	43 44	Nil	48 01
Quartz & silica sand	0 31	11 70	136 26	148 27
Quartzite	Nil	Nil	192 99	192 99
Rutile	Nil	Nil	0 01	0 01
Sillimanite	Nil	Nil	0 08	0 08
Talc/steatite/soapstone	Nil	Nil	0 18	0 18
Vermiculite	Nil	Nil	0 001	0 001

1/ Coal reserves are as on 1 1 1988 as furnished by the Geological Survey of India

STATEMENT-II

Mineral Production in Bihar and value thereof during 1987 to 1989

(Value in Rs. '000)

Mineral	Unit of Quantity	1987		1988		1989 (Provisional)	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Barytes	Tonne	Nil	Nil	15	2	Nil	Nil
Bauxite	Tonne	869219	59864	826453	60350	713838	56657
Coal '000	Tonne	60143	1468282	66024	17798220	67207	18117123
Copper ore	Tonne	1339159	447849	1368878	458276	1343847	491940
Dolomite	Tonne	148276	9591	186003	12078	205426	13315
Felspar	Tonne	2001	133	2141	137	2893	177
Fire clay	Tonne	137601	7787	115238	6656	75015	3734
Gold	Kg.	155	34535	109	26882	90	24187

(Value in Rs. '000)								
Mineral	Unit of Quantity	1987		1988		1989 (Provisional)		
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Graphite	Tonne	3090	390	5347	549	3760	479	
Kaolin	Tonne	43811	14004	42540	10735	40259	12730	
Kyanite	Tonne	26872	20656	18817	21506	19123	24220	
Iron Ore '000	Tonne	8147	593002	8641	678409	8825	771347	
Limestone '000	Tonne	1750	202517	1847	222890	1810	240658	
Manganese Ore	Tonne	6840	779	20990	2411	17858	2120	
Mica (Crude)	Tonne	1926	13235	1915	13542	2258	15179	
Mica (Waste and Scrap)	Tonne	3382	Not available	1625	Not available	1108	Not available	
Ochre	Tonne	271	24	659	50	783	59	

(Value in Rs. '000)

Mineral	Unit of Quantity	1987		1988		1989 (Provisional)	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Pyrites	Tonne	35889	9087	29656	11896	38867	15550
Quartz	Tonne	3572	160	5229	279	5472	307
Quartzite	Tonne	13876	864	15271	727	6894	413
Silicasand	Tonne	47953	3679	84402	4828	80156	4593
Silver	Kg	12210	60224	12665	67717	12162	72795
Steatite	Tonne	2899	213	5743	473	2114	85

[English]

(e) if so, the details thereof?

**Public awareness on consumers
Interest through Media**

5732. SHRI ZAİNUL ABEDİN:
SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Song and Drama Division prepared dramas on consumer protection in order to create awareness among the consumers:

(b) if so, the details of the theme of the dramas:

(c) when it is likely to be telecast:

(d) whether Government also propose to utilize services of Doordarshan and AIR to create public awareness about interest of consumers; and

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Two dramas namely 'Haqdaar' and 'Doodh Aur Paani' have been prepared by Song & Drama Division on Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

(c) The programmes are designed for traditional media and not for Television.

(d) and (e). Doordarshan and All India Radio are already telecasting/broadcasting programmes on creating public awareness about the interest of consumers regularly.

Doordarshan, in addition, telecast spots and quickies as per details given in the attached statement. The formats used by All India Radio are talks, discussions, dialogues, plays, features, family serials and interviews with the consumers.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of the short/quickies	Duration
1	2	3
1.	Kitchen ware	1.00
2.	Instruments for Rural Utility	1.00
3.	Safety in Gas Use	1.10
4.	Safety Measures in installing Gas Cylinder	1.48
5.	Safety for Domestic LPG Consumers	1.50
6.	Agmark	1.03
7.	ISI Mark	1.03
8.	Right of the Consumers	1.03
9.	Consumer Redressal	1.00

[*Translation*]

Development of Certain Places in North Bihar

5733. SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by Government for the development of tourist centres in North Bihar; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to develop Sitamarhi (Punora-Purayarai), the birth place of Sita, Balirajgarh, Kalyaneshwar (Kalna), the first gate of old Janakpur and Gautamkund, the place of Gautam, the founder of Nayaya Shastra, Ahilyasthan, Bishpi, the birth place of Vidyapati, the famous Sanskrit and Maithili poet, Asuagarh, Vaishali etc. old historic places as tourist centres?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):

(a) and (b). The development of tourism is primarily the responsibility of State Governments. The Ministry of Tourism in consultation with the State Government has included Sitamarhi and Vaishali in the three travel circuits.

No proposals have been received from the State Government for development of the other mentioned places.

Installation of H. P. T. V. Transmitter at Banswara

5734. SHRI HEERA BHAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the T.V. transmitter installed in Banswara district of Rajasthan is of very low power and its range in 25 kms. only;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to instal a high power transmitter in the said area having range of 150 kms; and

(d) if so, the time by which it is likely to be installed?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) and (b). A low power (100 W) T. V. transmitter operating on UHF Band has been commissioned at Banswara district of Rajasthan with a view to providing TV Service to the district headquarter town of Banswara. The transmitter has a range of about 15 KMs including fringe areas where satisfactory reception is possible by use of elevated antennae and boosters etc.

(c) and (d). There is, at present, no approved scheme for replacing the existing Low Power Transmitter by a High Power one in Banswara district.

Doordarshan Kendra and Studio for Patiala

5735. S. ATINDER PAL SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up Doordarshan Kendra and full-fledged studio at Patiala in view of its rich cultural and historical heritage in near future; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) and (b). At present, there is no proposal to set up a TV Studio Centre at Patiala. However, virtually whole of Patiala district, including Patiala town, falls within

the coverage of the high power TV transmitters functioning at Kasuali and Jalandhar.

[English]

**Full Fledged T. V. Relay Centre at
Cuttack**

5736. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether news bulletin in Oriya are not being transmitted regularly from Cuttack; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to establish a full fledged T. V. relay centre at Cuttack?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) No, Sir. A Regional news bulletin in Oriya for a duration of 15 minutes is being telecast regularly at 7.30 P. M. by Doordarshan Kendra, Cuttack.

(b) Whereas a high power (10 KW) TV transmitter with Programme Generation Facility is already functioning at Cuttack, a full-fledged TV Studio Centre under implementation at Bhubaneswar, as a spill over from VII Plan, is expected to be commissioned during 1991-92. Programmes produced at this Centre are envisaged to be relayed from the high power TV transmitter at Cuttack.

Japanese Aid To Orissa

5737. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is proposal to grant

Japanese special Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund loan assistance to Orissa during the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Act of Parliament

5739. SHRI SUBEDAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 10 March, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 2228 regarding Acts of Parliament and State:

(a) whether the annual Acts of Parliament for the year 1987 have since been received for distribution to the Members of Parliament and if so, the time by which the same is likely to be made available to them; and

(b) the details of the progress made so far to bring out these Acts for the year 1988 and 1989 together with the present position thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) Yes, Sir, Requisite number of copies of Annual Acts for the year 1987 have been forwarded to the Secretariat of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on 11.4.90 for distribution to Members of Parliament.

(b) The annual Acts of Parliament for the year 1988 are under final stages of printing and are expected to be ready by the end of May, 1990. Manuscript of annual Acts of Parliament for the year 1989 has been forwarded to the Press and are expected to be ready by the end of this year.

Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd.

5740. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether work has stopped at the Korba Unit of Bharat Aluminium Corporation Ltd. (BALCO);

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the resultant loss of production as a result of this work stoppage; and

(d) when the work is likely to be resumed at this plant?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) and (b). On account of mass casual leave from 20th January, 1990 and gherao of the Local management of 22nd January, 1990, by the Ardh Kushal Safai Kamgar Sangh of the Korba Unit of Bharat Aluminium Company Limited, in support of their charter of demands and the intervention of the Deputy Labour Commissioner having not yielded any positive results, the production stopped partially on 23rd January and stopped completely on 24th January, 1990.

(c) The consequential loss in production has been estimated to be of the order of Rs. 9 crores.

(d) Work has been resumed from the morning of 27th January, 1990.

Development of Religious Tourist Centres in Orissa

5741. SHRI MANGARAJ MALLIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa

has sent for approval of Union Government schemes including that for Aradi in Balasore district for the development of religious places as tourist centre to attract more tourists in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Government has also requested for the central assistance in this regard; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Price Preference to Small Scale Pharmaceutical Formulation Manufacturers by DGS&D

5742. SHRI NATHU SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals (DGS & D) is not giving price preference upto 15 per cent to the small scale pharmaceutical formulation manufacturers; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). According to the existing policy of the Government, in the DGS & D purchases including purchase of drugs SSI units are allowed price preference upto 15 per cent while competing

with large scale private units on merits in each case.

Proposal to Set up Overseas Unit of LIC

5744. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to set up more overseas units of the Life Insurance Corporation of India, in addition to the one in Bahrain, for insurance business abroad; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Not at present, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Expenditure on Court Cases for Recovery of Bank Loans

5745. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of loan recovery cases of nationalised banks and public financial institutions pending in the courts; and

(b) the percentage of the amount involved in such cases being spent each year by Government in the realization of such loans?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and to the extent available will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

Development of Vazhachal as a Tourist Centre in Kerala

5746. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has sent any proposal to develop Vazhachal in Trichur District of Kerala as a tourist centre; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Reservation for Women in Parliament and Assembly Elections

5747. DR. K. KALIMUTHU: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to reserve Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies for women in proportion to their population; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration of the Committee on Electoral Reforms appointed by the Government.

Bursting of a Racket of Car Importers

5748. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Bombay have bursted a racket indulging in undervaluing German made imported cars and later selling them at a high price thus evading Customs duty to the tune of crores of rupees;

(b) if so, the details of the persons arrested in this connection;

(c) the details of fictitious deals made by them during the last three years; and

(d) the action Government contemplated against them?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (c). The Officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence have recently detected evasion of Customs duty by way of mis-declaration of cubic capacity and value of "Audi" make cars, at the time of importation. The Customs duty evaded is approximately Rs. 1.32 crores. During the last three years, 25 such cars have been seized and four cars have been detained. However, no arrests have been made so far. The matter is still under investigation. The modus operandi adopted was to import cars by using the names of the persons eligible for Customs Clearance Permits for the import of cars and thereafter sell them at a premium.

(d) The persons found involved are liable for penalty in departmental proceedings and are liable for prosecution in Courts of Law in suitable cases. Such persons are also liable for detention under the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974, if considered necessary.

[Translation]

Restrictions on Tourists in N.E. Region

5749. SHRIMATI CHENNUPATI VIDYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to restrictions on the entry of tourists in the North-Eastern region, the tourism industry could not come upto the levels of other States;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to encourage tourism in these North-Eastern States; and

(c) whether Government have received any representations from these States in this regard and if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER FOR COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Recently Central Government have relaxed restrictions on the entry of tourists in some areas of North Eastern region. Promotional efforts to Tourism development programmes are also being stepped up in the region.

[English]

Construction of Tourist Complex In Hazaribagh (Bihar)

5750. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to construct a tourist complex under India Tourism Development Corporation at Til-laya Dam, Damodar Valley Corporation, Bihar;

(b) if so, whether a study team of experts is proposed to be appointed for ascertaining potential for tourism development there; and

(c) whether any steps are proposed to be taken for providing transport facility to tourists upto Hazari Bagh National Park, Wildlife Sanctuary Koderma, Surya Kund in

Berkatta, Jain Temple at Pavapuri, Einthori Bhadrakali temple, Petro, Kakolat and Usri-Water falls and Dumduma Architecture (Satgavan) Rajgir Tourist Centre and for providing Tourist Guides at all these places?

THE MINISTER FOR COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The development of tourism infrastructure, including provision of transport facilities within the State is primarily the responsibility of the State Government. However, the Department of Tourism, Government of India, assists the State Governments by organising Tourist Guide Courses (through the Regional Tourist Offices of the Government of India) in consultation with the State Government concerned

Measures to check Bank Frauds

5751 SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN
SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHU-
RIA:
SHRI RAJMANGAL MISHRA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the precautionary measures taken by the banks to check defrauding by their employees/officers in the initial stages itself;

(b) whether Government have examined the effectiveness of these measures in checking such bank frauds;

(c) if so, with what results;

(d) whether Government propose to take more stringent measures to check bank frauds; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Banks have books of instructions indicating precautions/checks which their staff should observe to prevent occurrence/recurrence of frauds. Banks are taking steps to strengthen the control mechanisms including the internal audit/inspection machinery and to make them effective so as to eliminate the scope for frauds and malpractices. Banks have been taking a serious view of irregularities committed by its employees and initiate action to inflict punishment befitting the seriousness of irregularities on the delinquent employees. They have been taking steps to ensure quicker disposal of departmental enquiries. Banks have reviewed and revamped the vigilance machinery, taken steps to tone up the control and supervision, strengthen management information system, follow-up and inspection/audit arrangements and for clearing the arrears in balancing of books and reconciliation of inter-branch and other accounts on a continuous basis so as to prevent frauds in these areas.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. In all major fraud cases involving Rs. 1 crore and above, Government examine the modus operandi with a view to checking the adequacy of the systems and procedures from the angle of preventing frauds.

(d) and (e). Action Plan for anti-corruption measures have been devised and monitored closely. A particular area of banking operation is selected for study from the angle of preventive vigilance from time to time on an ongoing basis.

Purchased by DGS&D

5752 PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is regional imbalance in the purchases by the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals;

(b) If so, the action proposed to be taken so that all the States get a reasonable share of purchases by DGS&D; and

(c) whether Government propose to open an office of DGS&D in all the States?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) DGS&D as the Central Purchase Organisation makes purchases against specific demands raised by indenting Departments with regard to specifications, and at competitive prices through open tenders on an all India basis. It is therefore, not possible to show any preference to units on the basis of States or Regions, nor can any quota of purchase be allocated to any State. From time to time through meetings of regional purchase advisory committees and regional seminars etc. efforts are made to give wide publicity to DGS&D's purchase requirement and the procedures involved. The ultimate responsibility would lie with the entrepreneurs in a region who should actively participate in DGS&D's purchase programme by developing adequate capacity, improving the quality of their products and quoting competitive rates which are acceptable in all India tenders.

(c) No, Sir.

Export of Sandalwood

5753. SHRI KANCI PANNEER SELVAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of annual foreign exchange earned from the export of sandalwood; and

(b) the percentage thereof on account of exports from Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Export of sandalwood is allowed only in the form of dust, chips, flakes and powder or small machine made products subject to prescribed conditions relating to size, weight and value addition. The total estimated value of exports of these products during 1988-89 is Rs. 350.4 lakhs.

(b) Export data is compiled for the country as a whole and state-wise data is not maintained.

Applications filed by Industrial Units with BIFR

5754. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the industrial units have filed applications with the Board for Industrial and Finance Reconstruction (BIFR) confirming negative net worth; and

(b) if so, number of such companies which filed such applications during 1989 and 1990 so far?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). Sick Industrial Companies, excluding those in the public, small scale and ancillary sectors, falling under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 and other than those relating to ships and other vessels drawn by power, are required to make a reference under the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 (SICA) to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) if, inter alia, their net worth has been or is completely eroded.

BIFR have reported that the number of cases registered with them during 1989 and during 1990 (Jan. & Feb. only) totalled 202

and 21 respectively.

Cases of Sick Units with BIFR

5755. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of "sick units" considered and disposed of by the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) during the last two years;

(b) the number of cases, out of these, in which the BIFR has recommended winding up/liquidation;

(c) the number of cases in which revival packages have been suggested involving reduction in the labour component, freezing of wages, etc; and

(d) whether Government's directives to the BIFR put greater emphasis on reconstruction/revival or on liquidation/winding up

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). BIFR has reported that during the years 1988 and 1989 the total number of cases registered with them in terms of Section 15 of Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act were 500. Out of these cases, as on 31.3.90, 183 had been disposed of. The disposals included 15 cases recommended for winding up. In addition, show cause notice was issued in respect of 34 cases as to why the Company should not be wound up.

(c) As on 31.3.90 revival packages approved under Section 17(2) of the Sick Industrial Companies Act out of the above cases total to 47. Further, 21 schemes were sanctioned under Section 18(4). In addition, in 18 cases draft schemes had been circulated for comments of concerned. Revival packages for sick industrial units may *inter-alia* involve rationalisation of labour also.

(d) The objectives of the Act, *inter-alia*, are speedy revival and rehabilitation of potentially viable sick industrial companies and for non-viable companies, taking them for liquidation. BIFR has reported that a unit is recommended for winding up only as a last report.

[*Translation*]

Taxes outstanding against Flour Mills in Delhi

5756. SHRI HUKMDEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether various products are being manufactured by flour mills in Delhi;

(b) whether a huge amount of various taxes are outstanding against these flour mills; and

(c) if so, the amount outstanding against each mill and the steps proposed to be taken to realise the same?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Income Tax demand of Rs. 75,989/- is outstanding against one flour mill only. The outstanding demand is likely to be realised as the appeal has recently been decided.

Products being manufactured by Flour Mills in Delhi do not attract any Central Excise duty.

Iron Sheets manufacturing units

5757. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of iron sheets manufac-

turing units State-wise; and

(b) the quantity of raw material supplied by Government to these units, during the last two years, year-wise and Statewise?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) The table below indicates the number of Hot Rolled/Cold Rolled (HR/CR) sheet and Galvanized sheet (GP/GC) manufacturers:

Licensed units of H.R./C.R. & /GP/GC

<i>Names of State/U. T.</i>	<i>C.R.</i>	<i>H.R.</i>	<i>GP/GC</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
Assam	—	—	1
Andhra Pradesh	5	2	2
Bihar	3	2	3
Chandigarh	1	—	—
Gujarat	1	1	1
Haryana	5	2	—
Himachal Pradesh	1	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir	1	—	2
Karnataka	2	—	—
Maharashtra	10	1	3
Madhya Pradesh	3	3	1
Orissa	2	—	1
Punjab	2	—	1
Rajasthan	1	1	1
Tamil Nadu	2	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	6	—	3
West Bengal	5	—	—

1	2	3	4
Pondicherry	1	—	—
Meghalaya	—	—	1
	51	12	20

(b) Government does not supply raw material to any unit. Manufacturing units along with other units, obtain steel materials from the main steel producers as per the JPC distribution guidelines. In some cases, some of the units procure material from the secondary sector also.

Applications for Cotton Export Licences

5758. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of applications for licences for export of cotton were received during the last year; and

(b) if so, the number of applications received and the number of applications rejected and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (d). The export of Cotton was allowed under OGL vide entry at S.No. 19 in OGL No. 3 in the Import and Export Policy (Vol. II) for 1988-1991. Since no export licences are required for the export of Cotton, the question of receiving applications for licences for export of Cotton does not arise.

[English]

Expansion of Income Tax to contribution Under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana

5759. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT:
SHRI SHANTI LAL PURSHOTTAM DAS PATEL:
SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA:
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Government of Gujarat has sent a proposal to Union Government for granting Income-tax exemptions to the donations/contributions received under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana from tax payers/institutions;

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

(c) whether the exemption, if granted will attract minor tax-payers and institutions to give donations and contributions; and

(d) if so, the extent thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) The Ministry of Finance has not received any such representation from the State Government of Gujarat;

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

lapsed; and

Ordinances Issued

5760. SHRI BABANRAO DHAKNE:
Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be
pleased to state:

(a) the details the Ordinances issued
during the last three years (1987-89) when
the parliament was not in session;

(b) the number of Ordinances, which

(c) the number of Ordinances which
were later brought as Bills before Parliament
and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANS-
PORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICA-
TION (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) and
(c). A detailed statement is attached here-
with.

(b) No Ordinance was lapsed.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Short title and No. of Ordinance	Date of issue	No. of Act Replaced the Ordinance
1	2	3	4
1.	The Delhi Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1987 (Ordinance No. 1 of 1987)	5.2.1987	8 of 1987
2.	The Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Ordinance, 1987 (Ordinance No. 2 of 1987)	23.5.1987	28 of 1987
3.	The National Security (Amendment) Ordinance, 1987 (Ordinance No. 3 of 1987)	9.6.1987	27 of 1987
4.	The Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1987 (Ordinance No. 4 of 1987)	2.7.1987	23 of 1987
5.	The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) (Ordinance No. 5 of 1987)	19.9.1987	43 of 1987
6.	The Finance (Amendment) Ordinance, 1987 (Ordinance No. 6 of 1987)	19.9.1987	46 of 1987

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Short title and No. of Ordinance</i>	<i>Date of issue</i>	<i>No. of Act Replaced the Ordinance</i>
1	2	3	4
7.	The Representation of the People (Amendment) Ordinance, 1987 (Ordinance No. 7 of 1987)	22.9.1987	40 of 1987
8.	The Auroville (Emergency Provisions) Amendment Ordinance, 1987 (Ordinance No. 8 of 1987)	28.10.1987	44 of 1987
9.	The Delhi Municipal Corporation (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1987 (Ordinance No. 9 of 1987)	24.12.1987	11 of 1988
10.	The Delhi Administration (Amendment) Ordinance, 1987 (Ordinance No. 10 of 1987)	24.12.1987	10 of 1988
11.	The Major Port Trusts (Amendment) Ordinance, 1988 (Ordinance No. 1 of 1988)	28.1.1988	12 of 1988
12.	The Benami Transactions (Prohibition of the Right to Recover Property) Ordinance, 1988 (Ordinance No. 2 of 1988)	18.5.1988	45 of 1988
13.	The Religious Institutions (Prevention of Misuse) Ordinance, 1988 (Ordinance No. 3 of 1988)	26.5.1988	41 of 1988

Sl. No.	Short title and No. of Ordinance	Date of issue	No. of Act Replaced the Ordinance
1	2	3	4
14.	The National Security (Amendment) Ordinance 1988 (Ordinance No. 4 of 1988)	26.5.1988	43 of 1988
15.	The Arms (Amendment) Ordinance, 1988 (Ordinance No. 5 of 1988)	26.5.1988	42 of 1988
16.	The Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (Determination of Conditions of Service of Employees) Ordinance, 1988 (Ordinance No. 6 of 1988)	2.7.1988	44 of 1988
17.	The Prevention of Illicit Traffuc in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Ordinance, 1988 (Ordinance No. 7 of 1988)	4.7.1988	46 of 1988
18.	The Income-tax (Amendment) Ordinance 1989 (Ordinance No. 1 of 1989)	24.1.1989	11 of 1989
19.	The Representation of the People (Amendment) Ordinance 1989 (Ordinance No. 2 of 1989)	21.10.1989	2 of 1990

Illicit opium Cultivation

5761. SHRINARSINGRAOSURYA-WANSHI:

SHRI P.K. THUNGON:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether illicit cultivation of opium, cocoa-bush, etc. is being done in the various States and especially in the North Eastern States; and

(b) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Union/State Governments to check this cultivation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). No instance of illicit cultivation of coca-bush in any part of the country has come to the notice of the Government. However, illicit cultivation of opium poppy in a few pockets of Uttar Kashi District and Chakrata Tehsil of Dehra Dun District, Uttar Pradesh and in Arunachal Pradesh and of cannabis in Kerala-Tamilnadu border have been reported.

The State and Central Enforcement agencies remain alert to check any attempt of illicit cultivation. The Narcotics Control Bureau co-ordinates survey operations to identify and eradicate illicit poppy/cannabis cultivation. In 1989, 244 acres of illicit opium poppy cultivation and 3,139 acres of illicit cannabis cultivation were identified and destroyed.

Illicit cultivation of opium poppy cannabis and coca plants are prohibited under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 which attract a mandatory mini-

mum punishment of 10 years rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1 lakh.

Export of Agricultural Commodities

5762. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a new policy for sustain export of agricultural commodities;

(b) if so, whether any fund is proposed to be provided for this purpose;

(c) if so, whether detailed plan has been prepared in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (d). With the twin objectives of generating higher foreign exchange earnings on the one hand and higher level of employment and incomes in the agricultural sector on the other, Government has decided to accord high priority to export of agricultural commodities. Several measures have since been taken in this direction. These include step-up in fund allocation to the agricultural sector so as to create larger exportable surpluses of certain agricultural commodities, improvement in infrastructural facilities, fiscal incentives, improvement in packaging standards and simplification in procedures relating to agricultural exports, etc. Various organisations of the Central Government and the State Governments concerned with marketing and exports of agricultural commodities have geared themselves up for increased activity on the export front. However, there is no proposal to set up any specific Fund for the purpose.

[*Translation*]

Assistance by State Financial Corporations for Development of Industries

5764. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a central legislation regarding the State Financial Corporations for the development of industries and if so, the full details thereof;

(b) the extent to which State Governments are allowed to frame their own laws to manage these financial corporations;

(c) whether there is a separate provision at the Centre or State level for providing additional financial assistance to engineers and technical personnel and if so, the full details thereof;

(d) whether any provision has been incorporated in the agreements for providing of financial assistance to unemployed engineers prohibiting them from going in for other trade ventures; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (c). There is a legislation regarding State Financial Corporations (SFCs) namely, State Financial Corporations Act, 1951 which is a Central Act. The SFCs have been constituted under the said Act by issue of notification by the respective State Governments for promotion and development of industries in the States. Under this Act, a State Government is, *inter-alia*, empowered to make Rules to give effect to the provisions of the Act. SFCs provide financial assistance mainly to industries in the small scale sector through their various schemes, which include, *inter-alia*,

concessions in respect of promoters contribution for technical entrepreneurs. They also provide additional financial assistance to the assisted industrial concerns promoted by various promoters to meet the overrun in the cost of project/expansion/modernisation/diversification schemes on the basis of appraisal of each proposal.

(d) and (e). IDBI has reported that one of the standard condition in the loan agreement between the borrower and the financial institution is that the borrower shall not undertake without the approval of lender any project/diversification/modernisation or substantial expansion of the project assisted by the institution. It is also stipulated where necessary that the main promoter will devote full time and attention to the assisted project. This is designed to ensure viable operation of the assisted project.

[*English*]

National Aluminium Co. Ltd.

5765. SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA: SHRIGIRIDHARGOMANGO:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of National Aluminium Company Ltd. (NALCO) in the last three years and how the metal produced by NALCO is marketed;

(b) whether there is any proposal for the expansion of NALCO; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) The production of aluminium by National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) during the last three years is given below:—

1987-88 25,379 tonnes
 1988-89 78,753 tonnes
 1989-90 (Provisional) 1,35,018 tonnes

The metal is marketed as per the marketing policy of the Company, as determined by the Board of Directors from time to time.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. NALCO has proposed expansion of their capacities as given below:—

- (i) Bauxite Mine from 2.4 million tonnes to 3.6 million tonnes per annum;
- (ii) Alumina Refinery from 8 lakh tonnes to 10 lakh tonnes per annum;
- (iii) Smelter Plant from 2.18 lakh tonnes to 3.33 lakh tonnes per annum.
- (iv) Power Plant from 600 MW to 960 MW, by adding three more units of 120 MW each. Of these three, investment decision for one of the units has already been taken.

The estimated cost of the NALCO's expansion proposal is Rs. 1240.5 crores. The Government of India has approved the preparation of a Detailed Project Report for the said expansion at a cost of Rs. 3.4 crores.

[Translation]

Tea Prices

5766. SHRI PACHERWAL:
 SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage increase in the tea

prices during the last six months;

(b) the reason for sudden rise in tea prices and steps taken by Government to reduce it;

(c) whether the tea companies have earned higher profit this year as compared to previous years; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and whether Government propose to impose a levy on tea companies?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) The percentage increase/decrease in the price of tea at Indian auctions for the last six months is as follows:—

Month	%increase (+) decrease (—)
<i>over previous months</i>	
October, 1989	—
November, 1989	(-) 2.17
December, 1989	(-) 6.20
January, 1990	(+) 12.16
February, 1990	(+) 3.27
March, 1990	(-) 7.28

(b) The reasons for the increase in tea prices during mid 1989 are attributed to lower production of tea during 1989 as compared to 1988. The fall in production was mainly on account of unfavourable weather conditions, coupled with imbalance in supply-demand equation in the global tea situation.

The steps taken by Government to check

the price of tea include:

- (i) from the last week of September, 1989 sale of CTC varieties of tea at alternate public auctions have been restricted to domestic buyers.
- (ii) No withdrawal is permitted from the auction for domestic sale, thus enabling an increase in the availability of CTC teas to the domestic buyer.
- (iii) the producers have been supplying economy packs at a price of Rs. 40/- plus local taxes, through specified retail outlets. In addition loose tea traders have also introduced "Nagrik" variety of loose tea @Rs. 45/- per kg. plus local taxes.
- (iv) A Committee under the chairmanship of Special Secretary in the Ministry of Commerce reviews the price situation from time to time.
- (v) The leading tea producing companies have drawn up Action Plans for increased production of tea during 1990.

(c) and (d). The profits earned by tea companies are related to not only increase in the per unit price realisation, but also to increase in the cost of production due to various factors, such as increase in the wage of tea plantation workers, hike in the price of inputs, increase in the levy of taxes and duties etc.

Smuggling of Gold through Saurashtra Coast

5767. SHRI RAM PRASAD CHAUDHARY:

SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any case of large scale smuggling of gold at Saurashtra Coast has been detected recently;

(b) the steps being taken by Government to check such cases of smuggling; and

(c) whether there is any plan for further strengthening the National Coast Guard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Yes, Sir. On 14th March, 1990, the Customs authorities seized 1296 foreign marked gold biscuits weighing 151 Kgs. worth approximately Rs. 5.12 crores from a truck at Bharuch. Investigations revealed that the gold had been clandestinely landed on the coast of Mangrol in Saurashtra.

(b) the anti-smuggling agencies remain vigilant against smuggling activities including those on the Saurashtra Coast. Close co-ordination is being maintained between all the agencies including the Coast Guard which are charged with the responsibility of detecting and preventing smuggling.

(c) A Five Year Development Plan for the period 1990-1995 for further strengthening the Coast Guard is under the scrutiny of Ministry of Defence.

[English]

Heroin Trafficking

5768. DR. DAULATRAO SONUJI AHER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the remedies United Nations has sought on India's stress upon the need for international trafficking of heroin, the build of which is smuggled into India from across the border with Pakistan; and.

(b) the details of International co-opera-

tion framed by UN in this regard in its special session on drugs?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). The fact that India is facing a serious problem of transit traffic in drugs from its neighbouring countries has been recognised by the International Narcotics Control Board. The need for assistance to transit States has also been recognised in the U.N. Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988, which has been acceded to by India in March, 1990.

In its 17th Special Session held in February, 1990, the United Nations General Assembly adopted a Political declaration and a Global Programme of Action. The Declaration inter-alia emphasised the need to expand the scope and increase the effectiveness of international cooperation against illicit drug traffic. The Global Programme of Action inter-alia calls for providing appropriate technical and financial support to transit States to enable them to strengthen their drug interdiction capabilities.

[*Translation*]

Revenue earned by customs collectorate, Patna

5769. SHRIHARISHANKERMAHALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of revenue earned by the Customs Collectorate, Patna (Bihar) from September, 1986 to March, 1990 with year-wise breakup;

(b) the number of seizures registered by the above Collectorate;

(c) the number of persons arrested and action taken against them; and

(d) the quantity of narcotics seized?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) The amount of revenue earned by the Customs (Preventive) Collectorate, Patna in Bihar during the period September 1986 to March, 1990 is given in the table below:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Customs revenue earned</i>
1986 September to March, 1987	4.05
1987 April to March, 1988	14.04
1988 April to March, 1989	14.53
1989 April to March, 1990	24.42

(b) to (d). The number of cases booked, the number of persons arrested and the quantity of narcotic drugs seized by this

Collectorate during the past five years is given in the table below:—

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990 (Upto March)
	1	2	3	4	5
1. Number of cases	5926	6468	6687	6250	1401
2. Number of persons arrested	301	261	298	181	37
3. Quantity of narcotic drugs seized (in Kgs.)	60133	54181	26189	19776	886.350

Setting up a Doordarshan Relay Centre at Deosar, Madhya Pradesh

5770. SHRI JAGANNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Doordarshan relay centres are functioning at Sidhi and Singarauli in Sidhi district of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether the people living in the remote area of the district are not covered by these relay centres due to short range of their transmission; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to set up a Doordarshan relay centre at Deosar in Sidhi district of Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) to (c). Two low power (100 W) TV transmitters, one each at Sidhi and Singarauli and a transposer at Singarauli are, at present, functioning in Sidhi district of Madhya Pradesh providing TV service to about 24% population of the district inclusive of the fringe areas where satisfactory reception can be obtained by the use of multi-element elevated antennae and/or tall boosters. Further extension of TV service to the uncovered parts of the district would depend upon the availability of adequate resources for this purpose in the future plans of TV expansion.

Opium Production

5771. SHRI MITRA SEN YADAV:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:
SHRI NANDLAL MEENA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total opium production per hectare

in 1989-90 in various States with State-wise break-up and its total requirements in the country;

(b) the criteria laid down for production of opium in various States;

(c) whether foreign exchange is also earned through this item and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether best quality opium in the world is produced in India and, if so, the difficulty being faced by Government in increasing its production?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) The figures of opium produced in the three poppy growing States of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan for the year 1989-90 would only be known after completion of procurement of opium which is in progress. The opium produced during 1988-89 is, however, as follows:—

<i>Name of State</i>	<i>1988-89 (Prov. Kgs. at 90% cons.)</i>
Madhya Pradesh	2286630
Rajasthan	164010
Uttar Pradesh	95425
Total	488065

(b) The criteria envisages grant of licences to those cultivators who had been tendering the prescribed minimum qualifying yield in the preceding years and had not violated any departmental instructions relating to poppy cultivation. The grant of licence is also subject to the condition that the cultivator did not at any time resort to illicit cultivation or was not concerned in any offence under the laws relating to narcotic drugs.

(c) The foreign exchange earned during the last 3 years is as follows:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total foreign exchange earned (Rs. in crore)</i>
1987-88	19.01
1988-89	14.65
1989-90	23.45 (Prov)

(d) India is the only producer of opium for export to meet its licit world requirements for medical purposes. It is cultivated in the traditional poppy growing areas in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. Indian opium has been facing stiff competition in the international market from the concentrate of poppy straw, an alternate raw material, which has affected our exports and resulted in accumulation of huge stocks. Therefore, the Government have been constrained to reduce the area under poppy cultivation over the years.

[English]

News-Item Entitled "Big Haul of Foreign Currencies"

5772. SHRI D. AMAT:
SHRI BANWARI LAL PURO-
HIT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Big haul of foreign currencies" appearing in the "Indian Express" dated 22 March, 1990; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF.

MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Consequent upon searches conducted by the Officers of the Directorate of Enforcement on 20.3.90 at the premises of Shri Praduman Kumar Jain, Delhi, foreign currencies of the value of Rs. 3.65 lakhs and Indian currency amounting to Rs. 3.88 lakhs besides documents were seized. During the course of the search, three persons who visited his business premises were also searched and foreign currencies amounting to Rs. 20,000/- in addition to Indian currency of Rs. 19,260 and some documents were seized from their persons. Shri Praduman Kumar Jain along with Shri Sanjay Kumar Jain, one of the persons who had visited his business premises, were arrested on 21.3.90 and produced before the court who remanded them to judicial custody. Action as warranted under the law has been initiated against the concerned parties.

[Translation]

Export of Marble

5773. SHRI GULABCHAND KATARIA:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Udaipur (Rajasthan) has acquired important place in the field of marble production;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to export marble from this area; and

(c) the number of exporters who have been given export facilities by Government and the number of additional applications under the consideration of Government?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Surface deposits of various types of marble are available in

Udaipur and other Districts of Rajasthan.

(b) Marble tiles and marble chips are freely allowed for export. Exporters registered with Chemicals & Allied Products Export Promotion Council are given the facility of participation in fairs/exhibitions overseas, undertake individual export promotion tours abroad and publicity through various media at subsidised rates and all other export benefits/facilities available under the Import and Export policy.

(c) So far only one unit has been approved for export production of cultured marble under the 100% Export Oriented Units (EOU) Scheme and another application has been received by the Government.

[English]

Criteria for selection of Artistes for T.V. and Radio

5774. DR. VENKATESH KABDE:
SHRI P. PENCHALAI AH:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for selection of programmes of artistes for T.V. and Radio;

(b) whether artistes from big cities only get the benefit of casting their programme through T.V. and Radio; and

(c) if so, the steps contemplated by Government to allow equal opportunity to budding artistes and artistes from backward regions including Marathwada region of Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA):

(a) Talent, suitability for a programme, quality of performance and the need for variety are the criteria for selection of artistes for programmes on Doordarshan and All India Radio. This selection is done as per the prescribed procedure which ensures objectivity and dispassionate assessment of the artistes.

(b) No, Sirs; and

(c) Does not arise.

Memorandum of ITDC Employees Union

5775. PROF. SHAILENDRA NATH SHRIVASTAVA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the India Tourism Development Corporation Employees Union submitted a Memorandum dated 26th December, 1989 to Government in connection with various demands/grievances of India, Tourism Development Corporation employees and other major issues concerning Tourism Policy of Government.

(b) whether any action has been taken to redress the outstanding grievances of the employees; and

(c) if so, the details of issues/grievances as sorted out so far and also the list of those outstanding issues still drawing the attention of the agencies concerned for redressal?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):

(a) to (c). The Memorandum submitted by the All India ITDC Employees Union (AT-TUC) contained largely matters dealt with by ITDC. These issues have been considered by the Committee on Public Undertakings in its 61st Report on ITDC.

A meeting was convened by the ITDC Management on 19th February 1990 with the All India ITDC Employees Union. The factual position with regard to various issues

raised by them was explained to them. A statement showing salient issues raised in the Memorandum and the position thereon is attached.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Salient Issues</i>	<i>Position</i>
1	2	3
1.	Reinstatement of the Career Development Scheme.	Necessary action has already been initiated by the Human Resources Development Division and the scheme is expected to be notified by them by the end of April, 1990.
2.	Rotation of staff at appropriate intervals.	Rotation of staff at appropriate intervals is done as per administrative/operational needs of the Corporation.
3.	Profits of ITDC can be increased by Workers' participation in management at decision making and implementation levels.	Introduction of workers participation in management at decision making and implementation levels is a policy matter and is under examination of Government
4.	The Organisation set up of ITDC be reviewed to make it conducive to optimum productivity, contractive appointments should be terminated forthwith.	The organisational set up of ITDC is reviewed from time-to-time and composition is approved by its Board. The top level position are manned with the approval of the Board.
5.	Welfare measures are presently inadequate and uneven in various units. The management is not interested in healthy trade unionism.	For the employees of Hotel and Catering Establishments (HCE) as also for the employees at the Corporate Offices of ITDC, there is uniform staff welfare fund. Canteen facilities are provided for the employees in HCE

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Salient Issues</i>	<i>Position</i>
1	2	3
		Units. Pantry for serving tea/coffee, cold drinks and light snacks also exists in the Corporate Offices. However, for want of proper space, it has not been possible to provide full-fledged canteen in the Corporate Offices. The allegation that the management is not interested in healthy trade unionism is baseless. Returning Officer has been appointed. Management of a unit by workers before closing it down has not been found practicable on examination of various aspects having a bearing on the subject. The operation of restaurant providing speciality cuisine in a few ITDC hotels has been taken after due consideration and in the overall commercial interest of ITDC. In the first case, charge sheets had been issued to three ITDC officers, suitable punishment has been awarded to two of them and departmental
6.	Elections to Staff provident Fund Trust, Welfare Fund Committees have not been held for the last several years.	
7	Before transferring or closing down a unit, the workers should be given a chance to run the unit profitably.	
8.	The private sector hoteliers running restaurants in ITDC hotels should be taken over.	
9.	No action taken against officers who purchased defective art paper and caused fire in Literature Distribution Centre.	

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Salient Issues</i>	<i>Position</i>
1	2	3

enquiry against the remaining one commercial is in progress. The fire accident at Literature Distribution Centre, Faridabad accidental. On 15th March 90.

10. Industrial Relations in ITDC are not conducive to optimum productivity due to unfair labour practices, nepotism, mismanagement etc.

The Industrial Relations in ITDC are by and large cordial. The allegations regarding unfair labour practices, nepotism, mis-management etc. are generally without substance and motivated.

11. ITDC's Chief Executive has been installed to serve the interests of private sector; he proposed demolition of some hotels, closing of ATT units, favouring corrupt officials.

The allegations do not have substance; these aim at tarnishing the image of ITDC and in particular that of its chief executives.

12. C&MD is residing unauthorisedly in Samrat Hotel and causing huge loss to the Corporation.

The C&MD, ITDC has been provided residential accommodation in Hotel Samrat with the approval of the ITDC Board/Government considering the overall situation having a bearing in the matter.

13. ITDC Chief has dis-integrated the prospering Consultancy Services to benefit private sector.

The allegation is wild in nature. In fact, the Consultancy Services Division has been re-organised by separating it from the planning process in relation to ITDC's business/new schemes.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Salient Issues</i>	<i>Position</i>
1	2	3
14.	Department of Tourism is hostile towards ITDC properties by not permitting ITDC to sell its facilities through their offices in India and abroad; withdraw the publication work from ITDC.	There is no truth in the allegations saying that the Department of Tourism is hostile towards ITDC's properties. The DOT plays its role as assigned to it by the Government of India through its offices in the country and abroad.
15.	There is no proper Board of Directors for several years which makes it easier to take questionable decision.	ITDC has a Board of Directors all the time, However, its re-constitution by including non-official members is under consideration of the Government.
16.	The recommendations of the National Committee on Tourism about gradual privatisation of public sector be shelved in public sector interest.	The National Committee on Tourism has not recommended for privatisation of ITDC.

[*Translation*]

News-item 'Dilli Rajya Khanij Vikas Nigam'

5776. SHRI RAM AWADH:
DR. BENGALI SINGH:
SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state.

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to news-item appearing in 'Jansatta' dated 21st March, 1990 under the caption 'Dilli Rajya Khanij Vikas Nigam Kali Kamai Ki Khan';

(b) if so, the whether Government have conducted any inquiry in the matter; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and action taken by Government against the persons found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Delhi Administration have enquired into the matter. Certain irregularities regarding the violation of sand mining permits issued to the Delhi State Mineral Development Corporation have come to the notice of the Administration and suitable corrective measures have been taken.

[*English*]

Proposal to hold Parliamentary Election in Assam

5777. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the hindrances in holding early Parliamentary election in Assam; and

(b) when the elections in Assam are likely to be held?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) The Election Commission has received complaints about the correctness of the electoral rolls in the State of Assam which could be published only on 23rd December, 1989 due to the sensitive nature of the task and the need for adopting a cautious approach. These complaints are being looked into.

(b) The Commission will consider a suitable programme for holding the election after the process of finalising the electoral rolls is completed, which is expected shortly.

[*Translation*]

Mini Steel Plant in Ghazipur (UP)

5778. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH KUSHWAHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to set up a Mini Steel Plant in Dildarnagar area in Ghazipur, Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) and (b). SAIL have been advised to explore possibility for setting up of a cold formed section project in U.P. in co-operation with the Pradeshia Industrial and Investment Corporation of U.P. Ltd. (PICUP) preferably in Ghazipur District. SAIL have accordingly asked M/s. PICUP to prepare a Techno-economic Feasibility Report (TEFR) for the said project. Further action will be taken by SAIL on receipt of the TEFR from M/s. PICUP.

Computer Training facility to Journalism Students at Indian Institute of Mass Communication

5779. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR:
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether students doing journalism in certain language at Indian Institute of Mass Communication are given training on computers whereas students of other language are not provided this facility;

(b) if so, the factual position thereof;

(c) the reason for making such discrimination between the students of different languages and Government's reaction thereto; and

(d) the steps contemplated to provide computer facility to students of other languages?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) and (b). No Sir. The Institute have acquired the computer system of IBM Compatible Personal Computers with bilingual (Hindi and English) keyboards. Students of both Hindi and English Journalism Courses have been given exposure to word-processing on computer. A beginning has also been made by the Institute to operationalise the English word-processing package and efforts have also been made to get the Hindi software package from the company which supplied the Personal Computers.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The steps so far taken by the Institute would provide computer facility to students of both Hindi and English Journalism Courses as per the requirements.

Development of Tourist Places in H.P.

5780. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI;
PROF. PREM KUMAR DHU-
MAL:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any schemes from the Government of Himachal Pradesh regarding development of tourist places; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount proposed to be allocated to the State Government during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Development of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, for Central financial assistance, we are yet to receive specific proposals from the State Government for the year 1990-91.

[English]

I.T.D.C. Hotel in Madras

5781. SHRI B. RAJARAVI VERMA:
Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hotels under India Tourism Development Corporation in Madras city;

(b) whether Union Government are considering to set up hotels under India Tourism Development Corporation there and to promote tourism in that region; and

(c) if so, the time by which the decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER FOR COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): (a) Presently ITDC has no hotel in Madras city.

(b) and (c). The possibility of setting up of a new accommodation unit at Madras is being considered in consultation with the State Government. At this stage it is not feasible to indicate any time frame on the subject.

Central Excise duty for Cigarettes

5782. SHRI TARIF SINGH:
SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAM DAS
PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the study group appointed by Government to study a suitable pattern of Central Excise Duty for cigarettes and other items submitted its report in August, 1988:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the recommendations have been implemented; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (c). Two study groups were constituted out of the members of the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Finance to suggest measures for rationalisation and simplification of tax laws, both direct and indirect. The group on indirect taxes submitted its report to the Consultative Committee on the 1st August, 1988. The group, in one of its recommendations, recommended a combination of specific-cum-ad valorem duties rather than purely specific duties. The recommendations was a general one and was not confined to cigarettes alone. The group placed its report before the Consultative Committee and the

Committee recommended that specific rates of duties should be preferred over the ad valorem rates and that these rates should be reviewed periodically. The Committee was informed that the suggestion had been noted and that, in fact, review of specific rates of duties had been carried out in the budget 1989-90.

[Translation]

Setting up of a Doordarshan Relay Centre in Ashapuri

5783. PROF. PREM KUMAR DHUMAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Doordarshan Relay Centre in Ashapuri, district Kangra (Himachal Pradesh);

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. At present, there is no proposal to set up a TV transmitter at Ashapuri.

(c) Besides the low power TV transmitter functioning at Dharamshala, parts of Kangra district, including Ashapuri, receive TV service from the high power TV transmitters at Kasauli and Jalandhar. Provision of TV service to uncovered areas of the district depends upon availability of resources for the future plans of TV expansion.

G.S.I.'s Survey in Mandla (Madhya Pradesh)

5784. SHRI MOHAN LAL JHIKRAM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Geological Survey of India has conducted a survey for finding mineral deposits in Mandla district of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A reserve of 26 million tonnes of bauxite ore has been estimated by G.S.I. in Mandla District. The reserves have been proved in Daikibanda Pahar, Nagrakor Pahar, Chouradadar, Dadargaon, Khamera, Kapripani and Silpuri Dadar Blocks in Mandla District.

Two marble bands have also been demarcated.

Representation of SCs/STs in Board of Directors of Nationalised Banks

5785. SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether representatives of the recognised Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees/officers associations have been given representation on the Board of Directors of nationalised banks;

(b) if so, the names of those banks where due representations have been given to SC/ST associations; and

(c) if not, whether some special arrangements are proposed to be made to include them in future?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (c). Appointment of workman employee director and non-workman employee director on the Boards of nationalised banks is to be made

by the Central Government in consultation with Reserve Bank of India in accordance with the procedure and criteria prescribed in the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Schemes, 1970 and 1980. The Schemes do not provide for giving specific representation to the recognised Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Employees/Officers Association on the boards of the nationalised banks.

[English]

Payment of Motor Claims

5786. SHRIMATI USHA SINHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the average time taken in the Divisional Office of the Oriental Insurance Company Limited at Muzaffarpur, Bihar to pay claims pertaining to motor and third party losses;

(b) the number of claims lodged in the above office during last two years;

(c) the number of pending claims in the above office since one, two and three years, separately; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken against the officials, if any, responsible for delay in payment of claims?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Efforts are made by the Muzaffarpur Divisional Office of the Company to process and finalise the claims in the shortest possible time after completion of all formalities by the insured/claimant. Third Party Losses are attended to by the Company immediately after getting Court's Orders.

(b) The number of claims lodged with Muzaffarpur Divisional office of the Company during the last two years are as under:—

1988	192
1989	351

(c) The information is as under:—

<i>Claims pending for the last</i>	<i>No. of claims</i>
1 year	175
2 years	49
3 years and more	29

(d) Specific instances of delay in settlement of claims, as and when brought to the notice of the Company, are looked into and appropriate action taken.

[*Translation*]

Income Tax Pending Realisation

5788. SHRI RESHAM LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the outstanding amount of Income tax to be recovered as on November, 1989 and March, 1990; and

(b) the total number and the total amount of Income tax evasion detected during 1989 and from January 1990 to March, 1990?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) The total arrear and current demand of Income-tax (including Corporation Tax) outstanding at the end of November, 1989 was Rs. 4620.11 crores (provisional). The information for the month of March, 1990 is not available as yet.

(b) During the periods January, 1989 to December, 1989 and January, 1990 to March, 1990, the Income-tax Department conducted

4715 and 1266 searches resulting in seizure of prima-facie unaccounted assets worth Rs. 114.42 crores and Rs. 49.15 crores respectively.

[*English*]

Setting up of A.F.M. Radio Station in Mahe, Pondicherry

5789. SHRIRAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether Government propose to set up a F.M. Radio Station in Mahe (Union Territory of Pondicherry) in the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): No, Sir.

Opening of Bank Branches in West Bengal

5790. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of licences for opening branches in rural and semi-urban areas of West Bengal are pending with the nationalised banks; and

(b) the number of licences for opening branches of banks in the State granted during 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). Under the Branch Licensing Policy (1985-90), a total of 690 centres were allotted to banks (including RRBs) for opening of branches in West Bengal. According to the latest information available with RBI, 476 centres were opened upto the 31st of March, 1990. The validity period of pending licences has been extended upto 30th September, 1990, to ensure that bank branches are opened at all

the centres.

Non-banking financial companies

5791. SHRI BIPLAB DASGUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of Government with regard to the non-banking financial companies with deposits exceeding rupees one crore;

(b) the conditions under which the restrictions with regard to their investment as given in the RBI guidelines are waived; and

(c) the measures taken to protect the jobs of the regular staff as also the large number of field staff when such companies do not comply with these guidelines and, therefore, face penal provisions given in the relevant legislation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). For regulating the deposit acceptance activities of the Non-banking Financial Companies and Residuary Non-banking Companies, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued guidelines under the provisions of Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. These guidelines provide for the quantum of deposits with reference to the net owned funds of the companies, the minimum and maximum period of deposits, the rate of interest payable etc. In the case of Residuary Non-banking Companies, the directions also provide for the manner in which these funds are to be invested by these companies. The directions also stipulate that RBI may, if it

considers it necessary for avoiding any hardship or for any other just and sufficient reason, grant extension of time or exempt companies from the provisions of these directions subject to such conditions as RBI may impose.

These directions do not make any distinction by size of deposits and there are no special provisions with regard to companies holding deposits exceeding Rs. one crore.

(c) The directions issued by the RBI do not stipulate any provisions covering staff matters of the companies including protection of their jobs in respect of erring companies.

Export of Fish from Gujarat

5792. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of fresh fish, dry fish and fishmeal exported from Gujarat during last three years; and

(b) whether Government propose to provide facilities at Veravel and other parts of Saurashtra for storage, setting up of fish meal factory, to give further boost to exports?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Exports of fresh/frozen fish made through the Ports of Gujarat during the last three years were:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Quantity (tonnes)</i>	<i>Value (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1987-88	1554	436.60
1988-89	1586	611.26
1989-90	2084	784.00

(Source: MPEDA Cochin)

There were no exports of dried fish and fish meal from Gujarat during this period.

(b) The MPEDA has no such proposal at present.

High power T.V. Relay Station in Adilabad District, Andhra Pradesh

5793. SHRI P. NARSA REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a High power T.V. relay station in the agency areas of Adilabad district at Utnoor in Andhra Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. There is no proposal at present under the consideration of the Government to replace the existing low power TV transmitter functioning at adilabad by a high power TV Transmitter. The extension of TV service to the uncovered parts of the district including Utnoor depends upon the availability of resources for this purpose in the future Plans of TV expansion.

Research on Rubber Wood

5794. SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rubber wood after removal of remaining latex is a good raw material for paper pulp and dissolving pulp;

(b) if so, whether any research has been undertaken in this regard; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose

to give priority to such research oriented work?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (c). No, Sir, complete removal of latex is difficult. Research studies were undertaken 2 years ago but an economically viable process has not so far been developed. Research studies are, however, continuing to explore the possibility of using rubber wood as paper pulp.

Functioning of Stock Exchange, Cochin

5795. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Stock Exchange at Cochin has made regular progress in business for the past three years;

(b) if so, the details of the business transacted (data) in each year;

(c) the details of the investment of the capital that has come through Cochin Stock Exchange for the above period with data showing the investment of those amounts in each State;

(d) the number of persons employed in Cochin Stock Exchange;

(e) whether the accounts of Cochin Stock Exchange are audited; and

(f) if so, the details of the audit objection, if any, during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The business transacted by the Cochin Stock Exchange during the last three years were Rs. 15 crores during 1987, Rs.

382 crores during 1988 and Rs. 909 crores during 1989.

(c) The details are given in the attached statement.

(d) 60 persons are employed by the

Cochin Stock Exchange.

(e) and (f). The accounts of Cochin Stock Exchange are audited by authorised auditors. No audit objection has been reported to Government on the accounts of Cochin Stock Exchange during the last 3 years.

STATEMENT

The details of amounts collected by the Companies through Cochin Stock Exchange Limited, which is the Regional Stock Exchange for the Companies

Year	Company	Total Issue		Project at
1	2	3	4	
1987	-- Nil			
1988	State Bank of Travancore	— Rs. 160,00,000		Trivandrum, Kerala.
	Cochin Refineries Limited	— Rs. 300,38,200		Ambalamughal, Cochin, Kerala.
	Total	— Rs. 4,60,38,200		
1989	Apolo Tyres Limited	— Rs. 116,98,13,500		Limda, Baroda, Gujarat.
	Cochin Refineries Limited	— Rs. 58,47,31,000		Ambalamughal, Cochin, Kerala.
	Trivancore Chemicals and Manufacturing	— Rs. 1,44,90,350		Madhya Pradesh.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Company</i>	<i>Total Issue</i>		<i>Project at</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	
	Excel Glasses Limited	—	Rs 31,38,000	Pathrapally, Alleppey, Kerala.
	PSI Data Systems Limited	—	Rs. 5,11,98,000	Peenya, Bangalore, Karnataka.
	Excel Finance Limited	--	Rs 1,80,00,000	Cochin, Kerala
	Total		Rs. 184,13,70,850	

Film Industry suffering from Video Piracy

5796. SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the film industry is suffering due to video piracy;

(b) if so, the action Government propose to curb video piracy; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to stop smuggling of video tapes from other countries into India?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government have already taken following steps to curb video piracy:

- (1) The Cinematograph Act, 1952 and the Copyright Act, 1957 were amended in 1984 to provide for enhanced and minimum punishments (both imprisonment and fine) for offences relating to provisions of these Acts.
- (2) As the enforcement of the anti-video piracy laws is the responsibility of the State Governments concerned, the Ministry of I&B have written to all State Governments for enforcing the various provisions of these laws with vigour.
- (3) A Committee constituted by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting on 14.2.89 to study the problems of film industry and making suitable recommendations to

Central/State Governments for resolution of their problems, made several recommendations to combat video piracy. These recommendations were also considered in the Conference of State Minister's of Information and Cinematography held in New Delhi on 16-18, April, 1990 and those concerning State Governments were accepted for adoption and implementation.

- (4) In the Conference of State Ministers of Information and Cinematography held on 16-18, April, 1990, it was recommended inter alia, that a small group consisting of representatives of the Central Government/State Governments would review anti-video piracy laws and would prepare an omni-bus draft Bill to deal effectively with video piracy and infringement of the Copyright Act, 1957 and Cinematography Act, 1952.
- (5) In the Budget proposals for 1990-91, release prints of feature films have been exempted from payment of excise duty. This would enable the producers/exhibitors to strike a large number of prints for simultaneous release in a number of cinema theatres which would help in combating video piracy.
- (6) India has signed the International Treaty on registration of audio-visual works which aims at *inter-alia*, enhancing the legal security in such works.

(c). The anti-smuggling drive has been intensified and the anti-smuggling machinery throughout the country particularly in the vulnerable areas and the land borders, the coast line and at the International Airports and sea ports has been geared up. Close co-

ordination is being maintained between all the agencies concerned in the prevention and detection of smuggling including that of video tapes.

Formation of Rural Bank of India

5797. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from the All India Gramin Bank Workers Organisation in regard to formation of the Rural bank of India by merging rural branches of commercial banks as well as regional rural banks in it; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). One of the demands made by All India Gramin Bank Workers Organisation relates to the formation of a Rural Bank of India by merging all Regional Rural Banks as well as all Rural branches of Commercial banks in the country. Government have no such proposal under consideration.

Deposits of Goans in Portugal

5798. PROF. GOPALRAO MAYEKAR: SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of gold, silver and cash deposits of Goans in the custody of Banco Nacional Ultramarino in Portugal and the number of deposits; and

(b) recent efforts, if any, made by Union Government for the return of the same?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) The book value of the gold ornaments pledged with the erstwhile Banco Nacional Ultramarino (BNU), when it was operating in Goa, was estimated at Rs. 16.33 lakhs in 6531 loan accounts at the time of their transfer to Portugal. As per available information, no silver or cash is reported to be held by BNU.

(b) Government of India is consistently pursuing the matter relating to the return of the gold ornaments with the concerned Portuguese authorities through diplomatic channels. This matter was also raised during the recent visit of the President of India to Portugal.

Financial Assistance for strengthening Tourism infrastructure to Kerala

5799. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Tourism has provided financial assistance to Kerala for strengthening tourism infrastructure during the Seventh Five Year Plan

(b) if so, the details of assistance and the work done for the development of tourism in the State; and

(c) the approximate amount likely to be given to Kerala during the current year?

THE MINISTER FOR COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Central Department of Tourism have sanctioned scheme worth Rs. 871.38 lakhs and released Rs. 573.39 lakhs for development of tourism in the State. The projects/schemes include

(i) Construction of Yatri Niwases at Quilon, Trivandrum, Cochin, Trichur and Cannanore.

(ii) Wayside amenities at Palghat, Cannanore, Kottarakara, Alleppey, Parasalla, Kottakal etc.

(iii) Beach Resorts at Kappad and Varkala.

(iv) Luxury Cruises for Kovalam and Cochin.

(v) Provision of boats for Cochin, Kumarakam, Quilon and Thekkady.

(vi) Other schemes include provision of water sports equipment, Fairs and Festivals, Transportation facilities, etc.

(c) The Ministry of Tourism extends financial assistance on specific proposals based on their merits, availability of funds and interse priorities.

Setting up of Commercial Broadcasting Station of AIR in Orissa

5800. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government to set up some radio station for commercial broadcasting in Orissa;

(b) if so, the places in Orissa identified for the location of such commercial broadcasting stations; and

(c) the steps being taken to commission the stations early?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) No, Sir.

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

Holding of Trade Fair by TFAI

5801. SHRI HARPALSINGH PANWAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of trade fairs, domestic as well as international held in Delhi and abroad by Trade Fair Authority of India during the last three years, year-wise as also details and themes thereof separately;

(b) the new agreements entered into with other countries for exports and imports during these fairs separately;

(c) the volume of trade turnover from each of the fairs separately during the last three years; and

(d) the details of the trade fairs, their theme and duration which are proposed to be held during the next two years in Delhi and abroad?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) The total number of trade fairs/exhibitions, in which participation was organised by TFAI during the last three years is as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Abroad</i>	<i>Domestic</i>
1987-88	41	7
1988-89	40	9
1989-90	43	8

Year-wise details of fairs held during these years are given in the attached statements I and II respectively.

(b) TFAI has not entered into any agreements with other countries for exports and imports during these trade fairs/exhibitions.

(c) The quantum of business booked as

reported by the participants at each fair during these three years is given in the attached statements I and II respectively.

(d) The details of trade fairs and exhibitions in which participation is proposed to be organised by TFAI abroad and in India are given at in the attached statement III and IV respectively.

STATEMENT-I

Business Booked as reported by the participants in Trade Fairs/Exhibitions, participation in which was organised by TFAI abroad during the year 1987-88

Sl. No.	Name of the Fair/Exhibition	Business Booked (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
I.	GENERAL INTERNATIONAL FAIRS	
1.	Milan International Fair, April 4-12, 1987 (Italy)	416.23
2.	Lyons International Fair (France), April 4-13, 1987	9.00
3.	Tokyo International Fair (Japan), April 22-27, 1987	2.20
4.	Zimbabwe International Trade Fair, Bulawayo (Zimbabwe), May 01-09, 1987	49.92
5.	International Consumer Goods Exhibition, Plovdiv (Bulgaria), May 4-10, 1987	450.00
6.	Poznan International Fair (Poland), June 14-21, 1987	150.00

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Fair/Exhibition</i>	<i>Business Booked (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1	2	3
7.	Jakarta International Fair (Indonesia), June 20–July 18, 1987	270 00
8	Izmir International Fair (Turkey), August 26–September, 10, 1987	—
9.	Zagreb International Autumn Fair (Yugoslavia), September 13–20, 1987	80.13
10	Nairobi International Agricultural and Industry Show (Kenya), September 29–October 4, 1987	162 00
11	Overseas Import Fair 'Partners for Progress' Berlin (FRG) September 30–October 4, 1987	1533 00
12	Baghdad International Fair (Iraq), November 1–15, 1987	22 85
13	International Spring Fair for Hardware and Houseware, Birmingham (UK), February 7–11 1988	400 00
14	Asia and Pacific Mining Conference and Exhibition Bangkok (Thailand), February 24–27, 1988	—
15	2nd Ghana Industry and Technology Fair (INDUTECH) Accra (Ghana), February 27–March 12, 1988	135 00
16	Leipzig Spring Fair (GDR), March 13–19 1988	1373 00

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Fair/Exhibition</i>	<i>Business Booked (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
17.	Cairo International Fair (Egypt), March 14-27, 1988	150.00
Total:		5,203.33

II. SPECIALISED COMMODITY FAIRS

1.	Interstoff International Trade Fair for Clothing Textiles, Frankfurt (FRG), April 5-7, 1987	1545.34
2.	Star Fair, Milan (Italy), April 2-6, 1987	48.00
3.	International Leather Goods Show, New York (USA), May 12-14, 1987	10.30
4.	International Leather Fair, Hong Kong, May 18-21, 1987	409.00
5.	National Shoe Fair of America, New York (USA), August 1-4, 1987	30.00
6.	National Hardware Show, Chicago (USA), August 9-12, 1987	128.00
7.	Australia's International Engg. Exhibition, Melbourne (Australia), July 27-August 1, 1987	125.00

Sl. No.	Name of the Fair/Exhibition	Business Booked (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
8.	Semaine Du-Cuir Fair, Paris (France), September 5-8, 1987	2900.00
9.	Pret-A-Porter Du-Feminin, Paris (France), September 19-23, 1987	664.05
10.	ANUGA-World Food Market, Cologne (FRG), October 10-15, 1987	736.41
11.	Interstoff-International Trade Fair for Clothing Textiles, Frankfurt (FRG), October 27-29, 1987	1543.00
12.	Easternstoff Total Fashion Fair, Osaka (Japan), November 17-19, 1987	83.76
13.	International Electronic Components Exhibition, Paris (France), November 16-20, 1987	337.00
14.	HEIMTEXTIL-International Trade Fair for Home and Household Textiles, Frankfurt (FRG), January 13-16, 1987	2112.05
15.	Pret-A-Porter Du-Feminin, Paris (France), February 6-9, 1988	165.25
16.	International Hardware Fair, Cologne (FRG), March 6-9, 1988	1234.50

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Fair/Exhibition</i>	<i>Business Booked (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
17.	Hoteles/Foodex Fair, Tokyo (Japan), March 8-12, 1987	20.80
Total.		12,092.46
III	INDIAN EXHIBITIONS	
1	Indian Exhibition, Singapore, April 6-12, 1987	2697.00
2.	Indian Exhibition, Kabul (Afghanistan), June 18-27, 1987	461.45
3	Indian Specialised Exhibition, Montreal (Canada) October 7-12, 1987	120.59
4.	Indian Exhibition, Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia), January 14-23, 1988	38.00
5.	Indian Exhibition, Duala (Cameroon), March 11-20, 1988	—
6.	Indian Exhibition, Bahrain, March 26-April 14, 1988	91.49

Sl. No.	Name of the Fair/Exhibition	Business Booked (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
7.	Indian Exhibition, Kathmandu (Nepal), March 7-17, 1988	12.20
Total:		3,420.73
Grand Total: I + II + III		20,716.52
Total:		
1.	General Fairs : 17	
2.	Specialised Fairs : 17	
3.	Indian Exhibition : 07	
Total : 41		

Business Booked as reported by the participants in Trade Fairs/Exhibitions, participation in which was organised by TFAI abroad during the year 1988-89

Sl. No.	Name of the Fair/Exhibition	Business Booked (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
I.	GENERAL INTERNATIONAL FAIRS	
1.	Milan International Fair (Italy), April 14-21 1988	193.33
2	International Consumer Goods Fair Brno (Czechoslovakia), April 16-21, 1988	12.10
3	Osaka International Fair (Japan) April 23-30 1988	6.94
4.	Zimbabwe International Trade Fair Bulawayo (Zimbabwe) April 23-30, 1988	17.00
5.	Poznan International Fair (Poland), June 12-19, 1988	—
6.	Bucharest International Fair (Romania), October 12-22, 1988	—
7.	Overseas Import Fair Partners for Progress Berlin (FRG), September 7-11, 1988	1835.00

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Fair/Exhibition</i>	<i>Business Booked (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1	2	3
8.	Nairobi International Agricultural and Industrial Show, (Kenya), September 27–October 1, 1988	390.00
9.	Baghdad International Fair (Iraq), November 1–15, 1988	593.80
10.	Australian Bicentennial International Trade Fair, Melbourne (Australia), July 23–31, 1988	—
11.	Budapest International Autumn Fair (Hungary), September 23–October 2, 1988	9.62
12.	SITRA International Trade Fair, Seoul (South Korea), October 10–November 1, 1988	100.00
13.	Dakar International Fair (Senegal), November 24–December 4, 1988	475.49
14.	Spring Hardware and Houseware Fair, Birmingham (UK), February 5–9, 1989	137.00
15.	International Spring Fair, Birmingham (UK), February 5–9, 1989	170.50
16.	Leipzig Spring Fair (GDR), March 12–18, 1989	37.50
17.	CeBIT '89 Fair, Hannover (FRG), March, 1989	4500.00

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Fair/Exhibition</i>	<i>Business Booked (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1	2	3

18. International Spring Fair, Dubai (UAE), February 27–March 10, 1989

855.00

Total:

9,333.28

II. SPECIALISED COMMODITY FAIRS

1. Interstoff International Trade Fair for Textiles, Frankfurt (FRG), April 10–12, 1988

1,985.00

2. International Leather Fair, Hong Kong, May 3–6, 1988

617.50

3. International Leather Goods Show, New York (USA), May 9–11, 1988

66.87

4. Star Fair, Milan (Italy), May 19–23, 1988

130.98

5. Australia's International Engg. Exhibition, Melbourne (Australia), August, 1988

6.00

6. National Shoe Fair of America, New York (USA), August 6–9, 1988

30.00

7. National Hardware Show, Chicago (USA), August 14–17, 1988

150.00

Sl. No.	Name of the Fair/Exhibition	Business Booked (Rs. in lakhs) -
1	2	3

8.	International Machine Tools Show. Chicago (USA), September 7-15, 1988	115.00
9.	Semaine Du Cuir, Paris (France), September 3-6, 1988	3,173.00
10.	Pret-A-Porter Fair, Paris (France), September 18-22, 1988	721.00
11.	IFMA-International Bicycle and Motor Cycle Exhibition, Cologne (FRG), September 21-25, 1988	1,171.63
12.	Interstoff International Trade Fair for Clothing, Frankfurt (FRG), October 25-27, 1988	3,700.00
13.	SIAL Food Product Expo, Paris (France), October 20-24, 1988	592.00
14.	Heimtextil Frankfurt (FRG), January 11-14, 1989	1,420.75
15.	Pret-A-Porter Du Feminin, Paris (France), February 10-14, 1989	417.00

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Fair/Exhibition</i>	<i>Business Booked (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
16.	International Food and Drinks Exhibition, London (UK) February 1-4, 1989	32.32
17.	International Hardware Show, Cologne (FRG), March 5-8, 1989	2,500.00
18.	Hoteres and Foodex Fair, Tokyo (Japan), March, 1989	75.50
19.	DOMOTEX Fair, Hannover (FRG), January 9-12, 1989	288.20
	Total:	17,298.25
III.	INDIAN EXHIBITIONS	
1.	Indian Engineering Exhibition, Moscow (USSR), July 1-8, 1989	11,175.00

Sl. No.	Name of the Fair/Exhibition	Business Booked (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
2.	Indian Exhibition, Thailand, March 10-19, 1989	57.36
3.	Indian Exhibition, Mauritius, August 27-September 4, 1988	500.00
Total:		11,732.36
Grant Total: I + II + III		38,363.89
Total Events:		
1.	General Fairs :	18
2.	Specialised Fairs :	19
3.	Indian Exhibition :	03
Total		40

Business Booked as reported by the participants in Trade Fairs/Exhibitions, participation in which was organised by TFAI abroad during the year 1989-90

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Fair/Exhibition</i>	<i>Business Booked (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>

I. GENERAL INTERNATIONAL FAIRS

1.	Poznan International Fair (Poland), June 11-18, 1989	947.00
2.	Beijing International Fair (China), July 14-23, 1989	1.50
3.	Damascus International Fair (Syria), August 28-September 10, 1989	—
4.	Tehran International Fair (Iran), September 17-27, 1989	852.00
5.	Budapest International Autumn Fair (Hungary) September 22-October 1, 1989	184.00
6.	Nairobi International Industrial Show, Nairobi (Kenya), September 26-30, 1989	20.00
7.	Overseas Import Fair "Partners for Progress" Berlin (FRG), September 27-30, 1989	2192.32

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Fair/Exhibition</i>	<i>Business Booked (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1	2	3
8.	Baghdad International Fair (Iraq), November 1-15, 1989	1437.00
9.	International Hardware and Houseware Show, Birmingham (UK), January 21-24, 1990	174.00
10.	International Spring Fair, Birmingham (UK), February 4-8, 1990	287.75
11.	International Spring Fair, Dubai (UAE), February 27-March 10, 1990	1360.00
12.	Leipzig Spring Fair (GDR), March 11-17, 1990	545.00
13.	Cairo International Fair (Egypt), March 10-23, 1990	269.00
14.	Valencia International Fair (Venezuela), March 23-31, 1990	120.00
II.	SPECIALISED COMMODITY FAIRS	
1.	Interstoff International Trade Fair for Clothing Textiles Frankfurt (FRG), April 11-13, 1989	4,000.00
2.	International Leather Fair, Hong Kong, April 24-27, 1989	794.42

Sl. No.	Name of the Fair/Exhibition	Business Booked (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
3.	Australian Automechanic Exhibition, Sydney (Australia), April 29–May 2, 1989	161.00
4.	STAR Fair, Milan (Italy), May 18–21, 1989	180.50
5.	AIEE, Melbourne (Australia) July 31–Aug. 4 1989	104.00
6.	National Shee Fair of America, New York (USA) Aug. 5–8 '89	197.00
7.	National Hardware Show, Chicago (USA) Aug. 13–16, 1989	155.40
8.	Pret-A-Porter Du Feminin Fair, Paris (France), September 2–5, 1989	1,185.00
9.	8th EMO Fair, Hannover (FRG), September 12–20, 1989	89.00
10.	Semaine Du Cuir Fair, Paris (France), September 16–19, 1989	3,852.00
11.	Machine Asia '89–8th Asian International Exhibition Singapore September 26–29, 1989	—
12.	INTERKAMA Fair, Dusseldorf (FRG), October 9–14, 1989	—
13.	ANUGA–World Food Market, Cologne (FRG), October 14–19, 1989	1,320.00
14.	SYSTEMS '89 Fair, Munich (FRG), October 16–20, 1989	—
15.	K '89 Fair, Dusseldorf (FRG), November 2–9, 1989	60.00

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Fair/Exhibition</i>	<i>Business Booked (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1	2	3
16.	Interstoff-International Trade Fair for Clothing Textiles, Frankfurt (FRG), October 31–Nov. 2, 1989	6,739.00
17.	Interstoff Asia-International Trade Fair for Garments Mfg. Industry, Hong Kong, Nov. 15–17, 1989	276.00
18.	World Fashion Expo, Osaka (Japan), November 22–26, 1989	80.00
19.	HEIMTEXTIL-International Trade Fair for Home and Household Textiles, Frankfurt (FRG), January 17–20, 1990	1,297.00
20.	DOMOTEX Fair, Hannover (FRG), January 1990	240.00
21.	HEIMTEXTIL Asia-International Trade Fair for Home and Household Textiles, Tokyo (Japan), February 1–4, 1990	68.55
22.	National Variety Merchandising Show, New York (USA), February 17–20, 1990	75.00
23.	Pret-A-Porter Du Feninin Fair, Paris (France), February 3–5, 1990	680.00
24.	International Hardware Fair, Cologne (FRG), March 4–7, 1990	2,370.00

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Fair/Exhibition</i>	<i>Business Booked (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
25.	CeBIT Fair, Hannover (FRG), March 21-28, 1990	75.00
26.	Foodex Fair, Tokyo (Japan), March 13-17, 1990	187.00
III.	INDIAN EXHIBITIONS	
1.	Indian Exhibition, Amman (Jordan), September 14-22, 1989	100.00
2.	Indian Industrial Exhibition, Jakarta (Indonesia), January 26-February 2, 1990	272.00
3.	Indian Engineering Exhibition, Moscow (USSR), March 1990	16,236.00
Total:		49,183.94

<i>Total Events</i>		
I.	General	14
II.	Specialised Fairs	26
III.	Indian Exhibition	3

STATEMENT-II

Trade Fair Authority of India

List of Fairs/Exhibitions during 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90 organised by Trade Fair Authority of India, New Delhi

Sl. No.	Name of the Event	Dates of Fair/Exhibitions	Business Generated Business Turnover
1	2	3	4

1987-88

OUR INDIA EXHIBITIONS

1.	Kohima (Nagaland)	March 7-15, 1987	—
2.	Imphal (Manipur)	April 17-26, 1987	—
3.	Leh (J & K)	August 14-23, 1987	—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Event</i>	<i>Dates of Fair/Exhibitions</i>	<i>Business Generated Business Turnover</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
4.	Handloom, Khadi, Woollen Knitwear Textile Fair	December 24, 1987 to Jan., 7, 1988	Rs. 0.83500 Lakhs (order booked)
			Rs. 13.83 Lakhs (Retail Sale)
5.	India International Trade Fair	November 14-29, 1987	Rs. 00.43 Lakhs (Under Negotiation)
6.	AHARA '88-4th International Food Exhibition	January 25-February 3, 1988	Rs. 897 Lakhs (Order Booked)
			Rs. 14700 Lakhs (Under Negotiation)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Event</i>	<i>Dates of Fair/Exhibitions</i>	<i>Business Generated Business Turnover</i>
1	2	3	4
7.	3rd India International Leather Fair, 1988, Madras	January 31–February 6, 1988	RS. 81.00 Lakhs (Retail Sale)
	1988-89		Rs. 6504 Lakhs (Business Generated)
1.	Electronic India '88	September 6–11, 1988	—
2.	IITF '88	November 14–29, 1988	—
3.	AHARA '89–5th International Food Expo.	January 25–February 3, 1989	Rs. 16000 lakhs (Business Generated)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Event</i>	<i>Dates of Fair/Exhibitions</i>	<i>Business Generated Business Turnover</i>
1	2	3	4
4.	INDIAPACK '89 International Packaging Exhibition	—do—	
5.	4th India International Leather Fair, Madras	January 1–February 4, 1989	Rs. 6250.00 lakhs (Business Generated)
6.	TEXINDIA '88–89	December 23–January 8, 1989	Rs. 3.5 Lakhs (Order Booked)
			Rs. 11.42 Lakhs (Under Negotiation)
			Rs. 2.65 Lakhs (Retail Sale)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Event</i>	<i>Dates of Fair/Exhibitions</i>	<i>Business Generated Business Turnover</i>
1	2	3	4
7.	National Agriculture Fair	March 25–April 10, 1989	—
8.	National Tourism Fair '89	March 25–April 10, 1989	—
9.	"Our India" Exhibition, Gangtok (Sikkim) 1989-90	March 18–25, 1989	—
1.	International Security Exhibition (ISE '89)	October 3–9, 1989	Rs. 1600 Lakhs (Business Generated)
2.	National Furniture and Furnishing Fair '89	--do--	—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Event</i>	<i>Dates of Fair/Exhibitions</i>	<i>Business Generated Business Turnover</i>
1	2	3	4
3.	India International Trade Fair '89	November 14-30, 1989	—
4.	TEXINDIA '89-90	December 22, 1989 January 7, 1990	Rs. 5.99 Lakhs (Business Generated)
			Rs. 38.17 Lakhs (Retail Sale)
5.	AHARA '90-6th International Food Exhibition	January 20 to February 4, 1990	Rs. 15500 Lakhs (Business Generated)
6.	INDIAPACK '90	—do—	
7.	5th India International Leather Fair '90, Madras	January 31-February 4, 1990	Rs. 9680 Lakhs (Business Generated)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Event</i>	<i>Dates of Fair/Exhibitions</i>	<i>Business Generated Business Turnover</i>
1	2	3	4
8.	Health and Medicare India 1990	March 25-31, 1990	Rs. 8867 Lakhs (Business Generated)

STATEMENT—III

TFAI's Programme for participation in Fairs/Exhibitions abroad during 1990-91

Sl. No.	Name of the fair and date	Products for display (suggestive)
1	2	3
A. GENERAL INTERNATIONAL FAIRS		
1.	Brno Consumer Goods Fair, Brno (Czechoslovakia), April 07-12, 1990	All kinds of consumer goods like home furnishings, cotton textiles, readymade garments, kitchenwares, office equipments, leather goods food products, sports goods, tea, coffee and marine products, etc.
2.	Milan International Fair, Hannover (FRG) April 21-29, 1990	Handicrafts, gem and jewellery, gifts and decoratives, readymade garments, carpet, leather and leather products.
3.	Hannover Industry Fair, Hannover (FRG) May 02-09, 1990	Foundry products—casting and forming processes, casting materials, metal castings, Sintered components; finished non-cut metal parts, Assemblies and metal construction, wire products, springs, tools, fastenings locks, plastic parts and processing of plastics, rubber parts, consulting and publishing.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the fair and date</i>	<i>Products for display (suggestive)</i>
1	2	3
4.	Poznan International Fair, Poznan, (Poland). June 10-17, 1990	Mopeds and scooters, light and heavy engineering items, kitchenwares, thermos flasks leather goods, processed foods, cotton textiles, tea and coffee etc.
5.	Izmir International Fair, Izmir, (Turkey) August 20-September 03, 1990	Electrical power machinery, earth-moving machinery, CNC machine tools, textiles mill machinery, diesel engines, pumps sets, water pumps, pistons, scientific apparatus and laboratory equipments, computer hardware, peripherals and softwares, heavy and light vehicles, railway rolling stock, heavy and light engineering items, jute and jute products, food products, dry fruits, tea, marine products, readymade garments etc.
6.	Overseas Import Fair Partners for Progress, Berlin (West) August 29-September 11 1990	All kind of consumer goods, apparels, handicrafts, carpets and gift articles.
7	Budapest International Autumn Fair, Budapest (Hungary). September 21-30, 1990	Electric energy, natural gas, oil, iron ore, timber, newsprint, machine tools, earth-moving equipment, motor cars and trucks, readymade garments, fruit juices, coffee and tea.
8.	Nairobi Agricultural and Industry Show.	Agro-machinery, heavy and light machinery items, hand tools,

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the fair and date</i>	<i>Products for display (suggestive)</i>
1	2	3
	Nairobi (Kenya), September 25-29, 1990	chemicals and fertilizers, textiles, leather goods, small scale industries unit and agricultural products etc.
9.	Tehran International Fair, Tehran (Iran), October -02-10, 1990	Mini cement plant, power generation equipments, Railway equipments, heavy and light vehicles, hardware, leather machines, technology transfer, consumer goods and gift items etc.
10.	SITRA-Seoul International Trade Fair, Seoul (South Korea), October 30-November 05, 1990	Engineering goods, handtools, home furnishings, textiles, carpets, sports and leather goods, processed food, minerals, spices, coffee, electronic components including software and electrical.
11.	Baghdad International Fair, Baghdad (Iraq), November -1-15, 1990	All kind of heavy and light engineering items, chemicals, processed food, tea, coffee, textiles, readymade garments, jute and jute products.
12.	Dakar International Fair, Dakar (Senegal), November 29-December 09, 1990	Light engineering goods, autos, food products, handicrafts, jewellery, sports goods, leather goods, chemical and pharmaceuticals.
13.	KONSUMEXPO-International Consumer Goods, Exhn. Moscow (USSR), January, 1991	Apparel, shoes, furs and leather goods, fabrics, automobile engineering, household appliances, office equipment, watches, clocks,

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the fair and date</i>	<i>Products for display (suggestive)</i>
1	2	3
14.	Leipzig Spring Fair, Leipzig (GDR), March 17-23, 1991	jewellery, musical instruments, furniture interior decorating and cosmetics etc.
B.	<i>SPECIALISED COMMODITY FAIRS</i>	Handtools, electricals, electronics cutlery, sports and leather goods, chemicals, tobacco and marine products coffee, tea, coir products.
1.	Fabres Fair, London, April 3-5, 1990	Ladies Wear, men wear, children wear, sports wear, wool and wool blends, cotton and cotton blends, synthetics, lace and trimmings, table and bath linen and linen blends, silk pile fabrics, upholstery, furnishings.
2.	Food and Hotel Asia Exhibition, Singapore, April 3-6, 1990	Food products, consumable beer, spirits, wine and beverages, food and beverages processing and service equipment, chck-in and stock control system, cleaning and maintenance equipment, communication and secu- rity system, house keeping products, furniture and furnishing products, shop-fitting shelving and storage systems.
3.	Interstoff-International Trade Fair, Frankfurt, (FRG) April 24-26, 1990	Clothing textiles.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the fair and date</i>	<i>Products for display (suggestive)</i>
1	2	3
4.	International Leather Fair, Hong Kong, April 25-28, 1990	Leather goods.
5.	AIEE, Sydney, Australia, May 21-25, 1990	Engineering goods.
6.	Star Fair, Milan (Italy), May 24-25, 1990	Furnishing textiles, curtains, carpets, upholstery fabrics, wall coverings and home lines etc.
7.	Australian Automachanica Exhibition, Sydney, (Australia), June 2-5, 1990	Auto parts and accessories.
8.	National Shoe Fair of America, New York, August 4-7, 1990	Footwears.
9.	National Hardware Show, Chicago (USA), August 12-15, 1990	All kinds of hardware items.
10.	Pret-A-Porter Du Feminin Fair, Paris, September 1-4, 1990	Ladies ready-to-wear garments and accessories.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the fair and date</i>	<i>Products for display (suggestive)</i>
1	2	3
11.	IMTS—International Machine Tools Show, Chicago (USA) September 5–13, 1990	Machine tools and accessories.
12.	Semaine—Du-Cuir Fair, Paris, September 15–18, 1990	Leather and leather goods.
13.	IFMA—International Bicycle and Motor Cycle Exhibition, Cologne, FRG, September 19–23, 1990	Bicycles and bicycle parts, motorcycles, scooters and mopeds.
14.	SIAL International Food products Exhibition, Paris, October 22–26, 1990.	Food products and processed foods.
15.	Interstoff—International Trade Fair, Frankfurt, October 23–25, 1990	Clothing textiles.
16.	ENEX-Asia Electronics Exhibition, Singapore, November 7–10, 1990	Electronic components, devices, ICC and PC3 assembly, equipment for production, micro electronics, opto electronics, generators, power trans- mission, switchgears, cables, testings and measurings etc.
17.	Interstoff-Asia-International Trade Fair, Hong Kong, November 12–14, 1990	Yarns, fabrics and garments.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the fair and date</i>	<i>Products for display (suggestive)</i>
1	2	3

18. Production Indonesia Jakarta (Indonesia),
November 13-17, 1990

Production machinery, factory equipments, maintenance, and control equipments.

19. DOMOTEX Fair, Hannover, FRG,
January 7-10, 1991.

Handmade carpets.

20. Heimtextil-International Trade Fair, Frankfurt, FRG,
January 9-12, 1991

Homefurnishings, curtains, wall coverings and all kinds of home dcoratives.

21. International Hardware and Houseware Show.
Birmingham, January 20-23, 1991

Hand and power tools, home improvement products, locks and lock fittings, security products, kitchenwares, cookwares, bathwares, garden furniture and accessories etc.

22. Heimtextil Asia-International Trade Fair.
Tokyo (Japan), February 01-04, 1991

Household textile, home textile and floor coverings.

23. Pret-A-Porter Du Feminin Fair, Paris (France),
February 03-06, 1991

Ladies-ready to wear, high fashion garments and accessories.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the fair and date</i>	<i>Products for display (suggestive)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
24.	International Hardware Fair, Cologne (FRG), March 04-07, 1991	Hardware, tools, locks and fittings, building and D + Y supplies.
25.	CeBIT Fair, Hannover, (FRG), March 13-20, 1991	Office equipments and telecommunications.
26.	Foodex Fair, Tokyo (Japan), March, 1991	Food products.
27.	International Food and Drink Exhibition London (UK), April 28-May 02, 1991	Food products and beverages.
C.	INDIAN EXHIBITIONS	
1.	Indian Trade Exhibition, Moka (Mauritius), August 10-19, 1990	Engineering items, heavy and light vehicles, electrical and electronic items, agro-machines, consumer goods, software and hardware, all types of garments and sarees etc.
2.	Indian Trade Exhibition, Riyadh (S. Arabia), September 13-21, 1990	Railway/hotel construction services, building and earth moving machines, oil mill machinery, air conditioning and refrigeration equipments

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the fair and date</i>	<i>Products for display (suggestive)</i>
1	2	3
3.	Indian Trade Exhibition, Manila (Philippines), January 29–February 05, 1991	ments and plants, heavy and light industry, textile machinery, all kinds of electricals and electronic items, machine tools, agro-machines, pharmaceuticals and chemicals, consumer goods, software and hardware etc. Industrial machinery/equipments, air conditioning and refrigeration equipments and plants, heavy and light industry, textile machine, sugar mill machinery, construction and earth moving equipments, electricals and electronic items, machine tools, pharmaceuticals and chemicals, hardware, handtools, consumer goods, software and hardware etc.

Proposed Programme of TFAI for organising Participation in Trade Fairs/Exhibitions Abroad During 1991-92

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the fair</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
1.	Milan Intl. Fair April, 1991
2.	Hannover Industry Fair, April, 1991
3.	Interstoff Intl. Trade Fair, Frankfurt, April, 1991.
4.	Food and Hotel Asia Exhibition, Singapore, April, 1991
5.	Intl. Leather Goods Show New York, May, 1991
6.	Zimbabwe Intl. Trade Fair, Bulawayo, May, 1991.
7.	Star Fair, Milanj May, 1991.
8.	Asia Pacific Siring Fair, Hongkong May.
9.	Intl. Leather Fair, Hongkong, May
10.	Asia Electronics-Intl. Exhibition on Electronic Components & Production Technology Singapore, May, 1991.

Tentative.

Tentative.

S.No.	Name of the fair		
1		2	3
11.	Australian Automachonica Exhibition, Sydney, May, 1991	Tentative	
12.	Poznan International Fair, June, 1991		
13.	International Leather Fair, Singapore, June		
14.	Bagota International Fair, July	Tentative	
15.	Santiago International Fair, Chile October, 1991	Tentative	
16.	San Fransisco Gift Show, USA, July, 1991	Tentative	
17.	International Jewellery Fair, New York, July		
18.	Dallas Home Furnishing Market, USA, July		
19.	International Consumer Goods Exhibition, Plovdiv, Bulgaria, May, 1991		

S.No.	Name of the fair		
1	2	3	
20.	Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, August		
21.	National Shoe Fair of America, August		
22.	National Hardware Show, Chicago, August		
23.	Australia's International Engg. Exhibition, Sydney/Melbourne, August, 1991		
24.	International Trade and Industry Expo, Taejon, South Korea, August, 1991		Tentative
25.	Nairobi Industry Show, Kenya, September		
26.	Tehran International Fair, September		
27.	Budapest International Autumn Fair, Hungary, September		
28.	Overseas Import Fair "Partners For Progress", Berlin, September		
29.	Pret-A-Porter Du Feminin Fair, Paris, September		

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the fair</i>	
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
30.	Semaine-Du-Cuir Fair, Paris, September	
31.	Interstoff International Trade Fair, Frankfurt, October	
32.	Anuga World Food Market, Cologne, October	
33.	Pacific International Trade Fair, Lima, (Peru), October	Tentative
34.	Baghdad International Fair, October	Tentative
35.	K. Fair, Dusseldorf, October	
36.	Interstoff Asia Trade Fair, Honk Kong, October	
37.	'Production' Indonesia, Jakarta, October	
38.	World Fashion Expo, Osaka, October	

S.No.	Name of the fair	
1	2	3
39.	International Hardware and Houseware Show, Birmingham, January	
40.	Heimtextil Fair, Frankfurt, January	
41.	Domotex Fair, Hannover, January	
42.	Heimtextil Asia, Tokyo, Jan.	Tentative
43.	Dallas Jewellery Show, USA, February	
44.	Indutech-International Industrial Fair, Accra (Ghana), February	Tentative
45.	International Spring Fair, Dubai, February	
46.	International Spring Fair, Birmingham, February	
47.	Prêt-A-Porter Du Féminin Fair, Paris, February	

S.No.	Name of the fair		
1	2	3	
48.	Expo Comar, Panama, March		Tentative
49.	Cairo International Fair, March		
50.	Leipzig Spring Fair, March		
51.	CeBIT Fair, Hannover, March		
52.	International Hardware Fair, Cologne, March		
53.	Hoteres and Foodex Fair, Tokyo, March		
54.	International Bicycle and Motorcycle Fair, Zurich, (Switzerland)		Tentative
55.	Izmir Fair, Turkey, August		Tentative
56.	Cyprus International Fair, May		Tentative
INDIAN EXHIBITION			

S.No.	Name of the fair
1	2
3	
1.	Indian Exhibition, Vietnam
2.	Indian Engineering Exhibition, Moscow
3.	Indian Exhibition, Mexico

STATEMENT-IV*List of Fairs/Exhibition proposed to be held in India during 1990-91 and 1991-92*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the fair</i>	<i>To be organised by</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1990-91		
1.	Electronics India '90	TFAI
2.	India International Trade Fair	TFAI
3.	Tex India '90-91	TFAI
4.	India Pack '91	TFAI
5.	Ahara '91	TFAI
6.	India International Leather Fair, Madras	TFAI

Sl. No.	Name of the fair	To be organised by	
1	2	3	
1991-92 (Tentative)			
1.	International Security Exhibition '91	September, 1991	TFAI in cooperation with CISF
2.	Prakash '91	October 7-13, 1991	TFAI in cooperation with ISLE
3.	India International Trade Fair '91	November 14-23, 1991	TFAI
4.	Radiology '91	December 14-18, 1991	TFAI in cooperation with India Radiology and Imaging Assnn.
5.	Tex India	December '91-January '92	TFAI
6.	AHARA '92	January-February '92	TFAI
7.	India Pack '92	January-February '92	TFAI

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the fair</i>	<i>To be organised by</i>
1	2	3

- | | | | |
|----|--|------------------|------|
| 8. | India International Leather Fair, Madras | Jan-February '92 | TFAI |
| 9. | Health and Medicare India '92 | March, 1992 | TFAI |

Programme of India International Trade Fairs proposed for 1990-91 and 1991-92

1. India International Trade Fair (November 14-23, 1990)

SPECIAL DISPLAYS

- a) Gems and Jewellery and Jewellery making machinery

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the fair</i>	<i>To be organised by</i>
1	2	3

- b) Transport Vehicles and Accessories, including two wheelers and three wheelers
- c) Toys and Toy Technology
- d) Office Equipment
- e) Garments and garment making machinery
- f) Sports Goods, Technology and equipment for manufacture of sports goods
- g) Silks, Furnishing Fabrics
- h) Home Appliances
- i) Watches and Clocks and related technologies

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the fair</i>	<i>To be organised by</i>
1	2	3
2.	India International Trade Fair (November 14-23, 1991) SPECIAL DISPLAYS A decision will be taken in due course.	

Import Duty on Paraxylene

5802.¹ SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of manufacturers who import Paraxylene;

(b) the current Import duty on Paraxylene;

(c) whether it is a fact that the landed cost of Paraxylene with Import duty is far too low than the fair selling price of Paraxylene produced in India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) During 1989-90, IPCL alone imported paraxylene as the canalising agency.

(b) The total import duty on paraxylene is 80% *ad valorem*.

(c) and (d). At current levels of import duty and international prices, the landed cost of paraxylene is around Rs. 14,000 per MT which is less than the last reported selling price of indigenous paraxylene.

Foreign Assistance for the Development of Tourism in Karnataka

5803. SHRI C.R. MUDALA GIRI-YAPPA:
SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Japan and some other private organisations are assisting in a project for the development of tourism in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the project would be completed during Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(d) the details of places where the foreign assistance would be utilised for the development of Tourism in Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). A dialogue in this regard has been initiated with the Government of Japan but nothing concrete has, however, so far emerged.

Paraxylene Prices

5804. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether customs duty of commodities is normally fixed with a view to maintain a balance between the domestic price and international price of a commodity;

(b) whether it has been proposed in the Budget 1990-91 to increase customs duty on MEG from existing 90% to 150% *ad valorem* because the MEG price in the international market is ruling low;

(c) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that paraxylene prices have also been dropping considerably in the international market over past one year; and

(d) if so, the remedial measures proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Maintaining a balance between the domestic price and international price is one of the factors generally taken into consideration in fixing cus-

toms duty.

(b) In the Budget 1990-91, keeping in view the decline in the international price of MEG, import duty on that item was increased from 90% (basic + auxiliary) to 150% (basic + auxiliary).

(c) and (d). There are reports that the international prices of paraxylene have been showing a downward trend and Government has taken a note of the same.

Trade with Burma

5805. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to enter into a bilateral agreement with Burmese Government with a view to improving trade of raw materials, foodgrains, agricultural products and manufactured goods, between the two countries; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to import timber, rice etc. from against exports of manufactured goods to Burma?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF

MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Proposal to Create More Post of Judges in Delhi

5806. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHARY:
SHRI HARI SHANKAR MAHALE:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending in different courts of Delhi;

(b) the action taken or proposed to be taken for expeditious disposal of these cases; and

(c) whether Government propose to create some new posts of judges to dispose of pending cases in various courts of Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) The number of pending cases in different courts of Delhi is as follows:

	<i>Pendency as on 31.12.1989</i>
Delhi High Court	109495
District/Addl. District and Sessions Courts	35228
Subordinate Courts	366720

(b) Various steps have been taken by the Government, from time to time, to reduce pendency of cases in the Courts. A Committee of 3 Chief Justices of High Courts has

been constituted in January, 1989 to make an in depth study of the problem of arrears in Courts and to suggest remedial measures.

(c) Yes, Sir.

[English]

Joint Current Account of Mahatma Gandhi

5807. PROF. RAM GANESH KAPSE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the Pune Branch of the Bank of India (Maharashtra) has preserved the records relating to the joint current account of Mahatma Gandhi opened by him in 1942; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to take over such rare records in safe custody as these records are of national importance?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). Bank of India has reported that its Pune Main Branch is preserving the records relating to a Joint Current Account opened by Mahatma Gandhi in January 1946. The bank has been advised to keep the records of this account in safe custody.

[Translation]

Hill Allowance to Central Government Employees

5808. SHRIM.S. PAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government Employees working in the foothill areas of Nainital district are given hill area allowance at par with those working in Dehradun;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor when the height and geographical conditions of the foothill areas of Dehradun and Nainital district are same; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (c). The information is being collected.

[English]

Loans Advanced by Nationalised Banks for Construction of Leased Accommodation for their Branches

5809. BABA SUCHA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans advanced by the nationalised banks for construction of leased accommodation for their branches;

(b) the rate of interest charged on such advances;

(c) the criteria fixed for determining the monthly lease amount; and

(d) the reasons for acquiring leased accommodation and not having their own accommodation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have reported that the present data collecting system does not yield this information.

(b) Advances to landlords/lessors of premises are treated as term loan and as such the interest chargeable on such advances is the same as applicable to all other term loans which is presently 15% (minimum) per annum.

(c) The rent is generally fixed by the banks taking into consideration various aspects such as location of the premises, prevailing market rent in the area, facilities to be provided by the landlord, etc. and within

the overall guidelines issued by RBI.

(d) Considering the large number of branches spread all over the country, it may not be feasible for banks to have their own accommodation at all places. Further, it may also not be desirable for banks to invest in land and buildings in large scale as it is not a commercial and prudent banking proposition.

[Translation]

SAIL's Distribution Policy

5810. SHRI RAMESH BAIS: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the distribution guidelines of iron and steel evolved by the Joint Plant Committee, the small users are suffering more than the bigger ones;

(b) whether 'SAIL' gives priority to its bulk users over its small users;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to streamline the system;

(d) if so, when it would be done and the details thereof; and

(e) if not, how Government propose to remove the difficulties of small users?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

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

[English]

Excise Duty Realisation from Cigarette manufacturers

5811. SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the revenue collection on account of Excise duty from the cigarette manufacturers as compared to the production during 1986-87 and how does it compare with the Central Excise duty collection for 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90 in relation to the production during these years;

(b) whether the ratio of realisation of Central Excise duty from cigarette manufacturers during 1986-87 was higher as compared to the budgetary proposals of the year 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90; and

(c) the reasons for not improving the Central Excise duty structure to protect Government revenue?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) The estimated figures of production of cigarettes as furnished by DGTD are given below:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Production (in million pieces)</i>
1	2
1986-87	70,684
1987-88	61,730
1988-89	58,033
1989-90 (Prov.)	61,000

The figures of central excise revenue realisation from cigarettes as per departmental records are furnished below:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Revenue (Rs. crores)</i>
1	2
1986-87	1307.51
1987-88	1470.76
1988-89	1599.12
1989-90 (RBE)	1850.00

(b) There has been an increase in revenue realisation from cigarettes in each successive year since 1986-87.

(c) In view of (b) above does not arise.

Employees of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant

5812. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement was reached between the management and the workers of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant, Visakhapatnam, for wage revision from 1 September, 1986 and arrears payment from 1 January, 1989;

(b) if so, whether the agreement was followed up and arrears paid to the workers;

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

(d) whether the employees of VSP are paid project allowance, being paid to all public sector undertakings; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) An agreement providing for revision of wages of non-executive employees of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant with effect from 1.1.89 and for payment of additional dearness allowance for the period 1.9.86 to 31.12.88 signed on 10.4.90 between the management and the recognised Workers' Union.

(b) and (c). The arrears payable to the employees are being worked out and are likely to be paid soon.

(d) and (e). The project allowance, as per the general policy of the Government, is admissible only if certain basic amenities, such as, housing, schools, markets, dispensaries, etc., are not available. Such a situation does not exist in so far as the workers in Visakhapatnam Steel Plant are concerned.

[Translation]

Export of Collyrium and Brocade

5813. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme for export of Collyrium; brocade and material used in making kites from Bareilly is under the consideration of Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Opening of Urban Co-operative Banks in Gujarat

5814. SHRI G.K. SHEKHADA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the policy being adopted/followed by the Reserve Bank of India in granting licences to the new urban co-operative banks;

(b) whether Government are aware that urban co-operative banks are required to be opened in Gujarat for the speedy development of co-operative sector and rec removal of poverty; and

(c) whether Government propose to liberalise the licensing policy with regard to opening of urban co-operative banks in the States like Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (c). In the State of Gujarat, 285 Urban Co-operative Banks are functioning. In terms of the licensing policy formulated by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), a new urban bank is allowed to be established in a district which is devoid of urban banking facilities. The policy is implemented in a flexible manner so as not to preclude organisation of an additional bank in the same district provided *inter-alia* the existing bank has achieved viability norms and there is requisite non-agricultural business potential for the subsequent bank to become a viable unit in a given timeframe. The emphasis of the policy is to fill gaps in districts without urban banks and to consolidate the working of existing urban bank on sound and healthy lines without undue proliferation keeping in view the overall banking development in the public sector as well as cooperative sector.

[Translation]

Telecast of Bhojpuri Films on Door-darshan

5815. SHRI KALPNATH SONKAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of "Bhojpuri films" telecast on Doordarshan during last one year;

(b) whether Government propose to take steps to telecast "Bhojpuri films" more frequently; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) Two Bhojpuri feature films were telecast on Doordarshan during the last one year (on 1.4.1989 and 31.3.1989).

(b) and (c). Feature films in various regional languages/dialects are telecast from Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi, and its linked transmitters on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays of every month. More frequent telecast of Bhojpuri feature films would depend upon the availability of suitable films, keeping also in view the principle of rotation among various languages/dialects.

Assistance to Opium Cultivators in UP

5816. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a complaint from farmers regarding loss of opium cultivation in Uttar Pradesh due to unseasonal rain and insects etc;

(b) if so, the extent of financial assistance proposed to be provided to these farmers;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government will reduce the average quota of opium yield due to loss by rain; and

(e) if so, the extent thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). While deciding the general conditions for grant of licence for poppy cultivation, the extent of damage suffered by the poppy crop in the preceding year is kept in view and appropriate relief is provided in terms of relaxation of qualifying yield only.

Royalty Rate on Iron Ore in M.P.

5817. SHRI PYARELAL KHANDEL-

WAL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Government has requested Union Government to increase royalty rate of iron ore in that state; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Madhya Pradesh have suggested rate of royalty for iron ore as given below:—

Existing rate of royalty per tonne in Rupees
Suggested rates per tonne in Rupees

<i>Minimum</i>	<i>Maximum</i>	<i>Minimum</i>	<i>Maximum</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1.50	6.00	4.00	14.00

[English]

Imports under Rupee Payment System

5818. SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that some country from Rupee payment area imports articles from India and re-export them to general currency areas then depriving India of valuable foreign exchange; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). As per the terms and conditions of the Trade and Payments Agreement concluded by India with each of the Rupee Payment Partner countries, the goods purchased by each country from the partner country are meant strictly for meeting domestic requirements only and cannot be re-exported. Government is, however, aware that there are at times complaints alleging that exports from India are being diverted by the buying organisations. If any specific instance of violation of the agreement comes to the notice of the Government, it will certainly look into the matter.

Taxes Stayed Under orders of various Courts

5819. SHRI SHIKIHO SEMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recovery of huge amounts of central taxes such as Customs, Excise, Income and Wealth Tax has been stayed under the orders of various Hon'ble Courts;

(b) if so, the amount of each taxes stayed as on 31 December, 1989;

(c) whether Government have taken

adequate steps to vacate such stay orders or made concerted efforts to settle such cases expeditiously;

(d) whether Government propose to settle such cases out of Court at appropriate forum under time-bound programme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). The arrears of Central Excise, Customs and Income Tax linked with the Court cases are as under:—

(Rs. in crores)

<i>Central Excise</i>	<i>Customs</i>	<i>Income-tax including Corporation Tax.</i>
<i>(as on 31.12.89)</i>	<i>(as on 31.12.89)</i>	<i>(as on 30.9.89)</i>
1	2	3
305.31	943.23	129.82

(c) Appropriate administrative legal and other steps as considered necessary are being taken. Efforts are being made to get the cases listed for early hearings and stays against the recovery vacated.

(d) and (e). No such proposal is under consideration at present.

Setting up of Subsidiaries by Banks to Provide Factoring Services

5820. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of the commercial banks which had approached the Reserve Bank of India with proposals for setting up subsidiaries to provide factoring services;

(b) whether all these proposals have been approved by the Reserve Bank of India; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the zones where these banks will operate?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (c). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that it has so far received proposals from State Bank of India (SBI), Canara Bank, Bank of India and Allahabad Bank (jointly with United Bank of India and UCO Bank) to set up subsidiaries for undertaking factoring services. "In-principle" approval has been given by the RBI to SBI for Western zone and Canara Bank for Southern zone to facilitate the banks going ahead with preparatory work in this behalf.

[Translation]

Setting up of a Aluminium Plant in Banda

5821. SHRI RAM SAJIWAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether aluminium deposits in large quantity are available in the entire belt of Manikpur in Banda district in Uttar Pradesh and in the entire belt adjacent to Satna district in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, whether there is proposal to set up a new aluminium plant in the said area?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) There are no deposits in the form of aluminium. Aluminium metal is, however, extracted from the mineral bauxite.

In Banda district of Uttar Pradesh the bauxite reserves of all categories are about 7.17 million tonnes. In Satna district of Madhya Pradesh such reserve are 1.44 million tonnes and in adjacent Rewa district they are 23.58 million tonnes.

(b) There is no proposal to set up an aluminium plant based on these deposits.

[English]

Import of Photographic Colour Paper and Graphic Art Film

5822. SHRI M. SELVA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a proposal to remove the photographic colour paper and graphic art films from the list of imports under Open General Licence; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not removing the photographic goods from Open General Licence list?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). Import Policy of an item is decided keeping in view various factors such as demand, indigenous production and price differential etc. The suggestions received for removal of photographic colour paper and graphic art films from the list of imports under Open General Licence were considered accordingly. However, they were not found to be acceptable.

Royalty on Minerals in Rajasthan

5823. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the royalty paid by the Central Government on different minerals available in Rajasthan is very low;

(b) whether the royalty rate has not been revised since long;

(c) if so, the steps taken to revise the royalty rates of the minerals available in Rajasthan; and

(d) when the revision is proposed to be made?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) No royalty is payable by the Central Government on any minerals available. However, under section 9 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 the Central Government only notifies from time to time the rates of royalty payable by mining lease holders to the respective State Governments in respect of minerals other than minor minerals. These rates are uni-

formly applicable through-out the country.

(b) The existing rates of royalty in respect of minerals other than minor minerals have been notified by the Central Government w.e.f. 5.5.1987 and no enhancement in the rates of royalty can be given effect to more than once in a period of three years.

(c) and (d). The Central Government constituted a Study Group in March, 1989 to consider the revision of royalty and make appropriate recommendations to Government in this regard. The recommendations of the Study Group will be taken into consideration by the Central Government in deciding the revised rates of royalty in due course.

TV Transmitters in the Country

5824. SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the list of TV transmitters all over the country with locations and the power of these transmitters at each of these locations and the number of people that each of these transmitters is supposed to cover;

(b) the list of transmitters targeted for increasing the power and new transmitters sanctioned, along with the location and power of these new transmitters; and

(c) the criteria used or considered to decide the location of new transmitters?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) The location, power rating and the estimated population covered by each of the 523 TV transmitters (which includes 4 transmitters operating for second channel service) set up so far in the country are given in attached Statement—I.

(b) The locations and power ratings of the existing transmitters under augmentation and those being set up at new locations as spill-over schemes of VII Plan are given in the attached Statement—II. The Annual Plan, 1990-91 of Doordarshan also includes establishment of additional TV transmitters in the country, the locations of which depend on inter-se priority for extension of TV service to uncovered parts of the country.

(c) Depending upon the availability of resources and infrastructural facilities, sites/locations of the transmitters are selected with a view to extending TV coverage to the maximum possible population in a phased manner with due priority to rural, hilly, backward, tribal, remote sensitive and border areas. The needs of the places having national development projects are also taken into account for deciding the locations of the TV transmitters.

STATEMENT-I*Locations, power ratings and estimated population coverage of TV Transmitters*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Location of the Transmitter</i>	<i>Power rating of the Transmitter</i>	<i>Population covered (in lakhs)</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	10 KW	106.69
		Vijayawada	10 KW	107.47
		Vijayawada (Transposer)	10 W	
		Visakhapatnam	10 KW	57.92
		Visakhapatnam (Transposer)	10 W	
		Adilabad	100 W	1.98
		Adoni	100 W	3.27

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Location of the Transmitter</i>	<i>Power rating of the Transmitter</i>	<i>Population covered (in lakhs)</i>
1	2	3	4	5
		Amalapuram	100 W	2.49
		Anantapur	100 W	3.28
		Cuddapah	100 W	3.15
		Kakinada	100 W	7.14
		Karimnagar	100 W	4.35
		Khammam	100 W	2.73
		Kurnool	100 W	4.32
		Mehboob Nagar	100 W	3.41
		Nellore	100 W	4.94

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Location of the Transmitter</i>	<i>Power rating of the Transmitter</i>	<i>Population covered (in lakhs)</i>
1	2	3	4	5
		Ongole	100 W	2.74
		Nizamabad	100 W	5.98
		Proddutur	100 W	3.34
		Rajamundry	100 W	9.18
		Ramagundam	100 W	2.90
		Srikakulam	100 W	5.06
		Tirupati	100 W	4.54
		Warangal	100 W	6.44
		Nalgonda	100 W	3.47

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Location of the Transmitter</i>	<i>Power rating of the Transmitter</i>	<i>Population covered (in lakhs)</i>
1	2	3	4	5
		Kothagudam	100 W	2.76
		Bheemadolu	100 W	2.54
		Chittoor	100 W	3.86
		Nandyal	100 W	1.60
		Guntakal	100 W	1.60
		Bhadrachalam	100 W	2.07
2.	Assam	Dibrugarh	10 KW	20.48
		Guwahati	10 KW	46.59

Sl. No.	State	Location of the Transmitter	Power rating of the Transmitter	Population covered (in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
		Guwahati (Transposer)	10 W	
		Silchar	10 KW	17.13
		Haflong (Transposer)	10 W	
		Goalpara	100 W	1.78
		Jorhat	100 W	4.44
		Kokrajhar	100 W	4.27
		Dhubri	100 W	1.83
		Nazira	100 W	3.65
		Nagaon	100 W	2.52

Sl. No.	State	Location of the Transmitter	Power rating of the Transmitter	Population covered (in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Tezpur	100 W	3.95
		Diphu	100 W	0.69
		Itanagar	1 KW	4.22
		Passighat	100 W	0.25
		Tezu	100 W	0.16
		Daporijo	10 W	0.12
		Along	10 W	0.22
		Anini	10 W	0.04

Sl. No.	State	Location of the Transmitter	Power rating of the Transmitter	Population covered (in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
		Basar	10 W	0.09
		Bamdilla	10 W	0.11
		Changlang	10 W	0.10
		Khonsa	10 W	0.19
		Dirang	10 W	0.12
		Miao	10 W	0.16
		Namsai	10 W	0.14
		Raga	10 W	0.08
		Roing	10 W	0.18

St. No.	State	Location of the Transmitter	Power rating of the Transmitter	Population covered (in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5

4. Bihar	Seppa	10 W	0.15
	Tawang	10 W	0.09
	Ziro	10 W	0.24
	Hayuliang	10 W	0.07
	Muzaffarpur	1 KW	38.26
	Patna	10 KW	215.21
	Ranchi	10 KW	69.99
	Ramgarh Hills (Transposer)	10 W	

Sl. No.	State	Location of the Transmitter	Power rating of the Transmitter	Population covered (in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5

Bokaro	100 W	6.18
Bettiah	100 W	8.00
Begusarai	100 W	2.68
Bhagalpur	100 W	10.61
Buxar	100 W	10.83
Chaibasa	100 W	1.47
Darbhanga	100 W	14.15
Deoghhar	100 W	5.39

Sl No	State	Location of the Transmitter	Power rating of the Transmitter	Population covered (in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
		Dhanbad	100 W	13.34
		Dumka	100 W	2.01
		Forbesganj	100 W	2.48
		Gaya	100 W	11.23
		Girdih	100 W	2.15
		Gopalganj	100 W	3.77
		Jamshedpur	100 W	9.59
		Madhubani	100 W	4.95

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Location of the Transmitter</i>	<i>Power rating of the Transmitter</i>	<i>Population covered (in lakhs)</i>
1	2	3	4	5
		Madhepura	100 W	3.51
		Motihari	100 W	4.67
		Munger	100 W	8.31
		Purnea	100 W	9.45
		Saharsa	100 W	3.88
		Sitamarhi	100 W	5.42
		Siwan	100 W	5.78
		Sasaram	100 W	3.74

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Location of the Transmitter</i>	<i>Power rating of the Transmitter</i>	<i>Population covered (in lakhs)</i>
1	2	3	4	5
		Ghatshila	100 W	1.26
		Khagaría	100 W	2.77
		Jamui	100 W	1.47
5.	Goa	Panaji	10 KW	16.42
6.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	10 KW	96.53
		Dwarka	10 KW	8.97
		Rajkot	10 KW	52.49
		Pilj	1 KW	27.00
		Ahwa	100 W	1.07

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Location of the Transmitter</i>	<i>Power rating of the Transmitter</i>	<i>Population covered (in lakhs)</i>
1	2	3	4	5
		Ambaji	100 W	0.84
		Amreli	100 W	3.06
		Bharuch	100 W	3.85
		Bhabhar	100 W	0.84
		Dohad	100 W	2.26
		Bhavnagar	100 W	4.95
		Bhuj	100 W	1.00
		Dhorajee	100 W	1.53

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Location of the Transmitter</i>	<i>Power rating of the Transmitter</i>	<i>Population covered (in lakhs)</i>
1	2	3	4	5
		Godhra	100 W	2.44
		Junagarh	100 W	3.73
		Jamnagar	100 W	3.60
		Kevadia Colony	100 W	2.34
		Navsari	100 W	4.60
		Palanpur	100 W	2.43
		Patan	100 W	5.15
		Songarh	100 W	1.57

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Location of the Transmitter</i>	<i>Power rating of the Transmitter</i>	<i>Population covered (in lakhs)</i>
1	2	3	4	5
		Porbander	100 W	3.24
		Dediapada	100 W	0.81
		Surat	100 W	12.12
		Surendranagar	100 W	2.87
		Tharad	100 W	0.97
		Vadodara	100 W	11.05
		Valsad	100 W	4.94
		Veravel	100 W	2.44

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Location of the Transmitter</i>	<i>Power rating of the Transmitter</i>	<i>Population covered (in lakhs)</i>
1	2	3	4	5
		Kosamba	100 W	1.40
		Chhota-Udaipur	100 W	1.61
		Mehsana	100 W	2.31
		Kakrapar	10 W	0.37
7.	Haryana	Bhiwani	100 W	3.97
		Hissar	100 W	5.12
		Narnaul	100 W	2.34
		Jind	100 W	5.44

Sl. No.	State	Location of the Transmitter	Power rating of the Transmitter	Population covered (in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Sirsa	100 W	3.51
		Kasauli	10 KW	32.48
		Solan (Transposer)	10 W	
		Kullu	100 W	0.86
		Manali	100 W	0.48
		Shimla	100 W	2.35
		Mandi	100 W	2.27
		Bilaspur	100 W	2.00

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Location of the Transmitter</i>	<i>Power rating of the Transmitter</i>	<i>Population covered (in lakhs)</i>
1	2	3	4	5
		Dharamshala	100 W	2.71
		Chamba	10 W	0.13
		Hamirpur	10 W	0.64
		Kyelong	10 W	0.01
		Kalpa	10 W	0.02
		Una	10 W	0.09
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu	10 KW	17.40
		Poonch	10 KW	4.35

Sl. No.	State	Location of the Transmitter	Power rating of the Transmitter	Population covered (in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5

Srinagar	10 KW	31.33
Leh	100 W	0.10
Kargil	100 W	0.06
Kishtwar	10 W	0.07
Kupwara	10 W	0.03
Rajouri	10 W	0.11
Udhampur	10 W	0.22
Ramban	10 W	0.02

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Location of the Transmitter</i>	<i>Power rating of the Transmitter</i>	<i>Population covered (in lakhs)</i>
1	2	3	4	5
10.	Kerala	Doda	10 W	0.05
		Bhadarwa	10 W	0.06
		Pahalgam	10 W	0.32
		Cochin	10 KW	94.46
		Trivandrum	10 KW	72.16
		Calicut	100 W	12.32
		Changanacherry	100 W	5.36
		Cannanore	100 W	7.15
		Kalpette	100 W	6.93

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Location of the Transmitter</i>	<i>Power rating of the Transmitter</i>	<i>Population covered (in lakhs)</i>
1	2	3	4	5
		Kasargod	100 W	5.15
		Malapuram	100 W	8.92
		Palghat	100 W	9.85
		Idukki	100 W	2.63
		Pathanamthitta	100 W	3.67
		Trichur	100 W	6.18
		Kayamkulam	100 W	7.86
		Shoranur	100 W	3.27

Sl. No.	State	Location of the Transmitter	Power rating of the Transmitter	Population covered (in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
11.	Karnataka	Tellicherry	100 W	3.76
		Bangalore	10 KW	122.52
		Gulbarga	1 KW	16.56
		Athani	100 W	3.71
		Bidar	100 W	2.60
		Belgaum	100 W	6.45
		Bantwal	100 W	1.16
		Belary	100 W	4.03
		Bhadravati	100 W	5.08

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Location of the Transmitter</i>	<i>Power rating of the Transmitter</i>	<i>Population covered (in lakhs)</i>
1	2	3	4	5

Bijapur	100 W	3.81
Chitradurga	100 W	3.18
Dharwad	100 W	8.08
Chickmangalur	100 W	3.09
Devangere	100 W	5.00
Chikodi	100 W	1.98
Gadag-Betgar	100 W	4.34
Hassan	100 W	4.05

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Location of the Transmitter</i>	<i>Power rating of the Transmitter</i>	<i>Population covered (in lakhs)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
		Hospet	100 W	4.04
		Kolar Gold Field	100 W	2.70
		Karwar	100 W	1.02
		Madikeri	100 W	2.41
		Ranibennur	100 W	1.55
		Mangalore	100 W	6.06
		Mysore	100 W	8.03
		Sirsi	100 W	0.93

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Location of the Transmitter</i>	<i>Power rating of the Transmitter</i>	<i>Population covered (in lakhs)</i>
1	2	3	4	5
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Raichur	100 W	3.38
		Tiptur	100 W	3.51
		Udipi	100 W	2.83
		Sandur	100 W	2.17
		Bhopal	10 KW	48.58
		Indore	10 KW	58.14
		Raipur	1 KW	23.83
		Singrauli	100 W	1.71

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Location of the Transmitter</i>	<i>Power rating of the Transmitter</i>	<i>Population covered (in lakhs)</i>
1	2	3	4	5
		Singrauli (Transposer)	10 W	
		Ambikapur	100 W	1 72
		Bailadilla	100 W	0 86
		Betul	100 W	0 73
		Bilaspur	100 W	4 79
		Burhanpur	100 W	3 34
		Chhatarpur	100 W	1 11
		Chhindwara	100 W	1 33
		Harda	100 W	0 91

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Location of the Transmitter</i>	<i>Power rating of the Transmitter</i>	<i>Population covered (in lakhs)</i>
1	2	3	4	5
		Kanker	100 W	1.03
		Chanderi	100 W	1.67
		Dongargarh	100 W	2.10
		Bhind	100 W	1.99
		Itarsi	100 W	2.13
		Balaghat	100 W	1.36
		Gwalior	100 W	7.73
		Guna	100 W	2.17

Sl. No.	State	Location of the Transmitter	Power rating of the Transmitter	Population covered (in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
		Damoh	100 W	2.42
		Kurwai	100 W	1.83
		Jabalpur	100 W	10.25
		Jagdalpur	100 W	1.49
		Manindergarh	100 W	0.66
		Jhabua	100 W	0.90
		Khandwa	100 W	2.66
		Khargaon	100 W	1.31

Sl. No.	State	Location of the Transmitter	Power rating of the Transmitter	Population covered (in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
		Korba	100 W	3.38
		Kurasia	100 W	0.99
		Mandsaur	100 W	1.47
		Mandla	100 W	0.87
		Murwara	100 W	3.49
		Nagda	100 W	2.86
		Narasimhapur	100 W	1.26
		Neemuch	100 W	1.51
		Panna	100 W	0.87

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Location of the Transmitter</i>	<i>Power rating of the Transmitter</i>	<i>Population covered (in lakhs)</i>
1	2	3	4	5
		Ratlam	100 W	3.87
		Rewa	100 W	3.97
		Raigarh	100 W	1.38
		Raigarh	100 W	1.25
		Satna	100 W	1.84
		Seoni	100 W	1.11
		Sagar	100 W	3.94
		Shahdol	100 W	2.03

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Location of the Transmitter</i>	<i>Power rating of the Transmitter</i>	<i>Population covered (in lakhs)</i>
1	2	3	4	5
		Shivpuri	100 W	1.25
		Sidhi	100 W	1.25
		Tikamgarh	100 W	1.26
		Sheopur	100 W	2.20
		Punchmarhi	100 W	1.87
		Rajhara-Jhardulli	100 W	3.58
		Malanjkhand	100 W	0.79
		Shajapur	100 W	1.20

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Location of the Transmitter</i>	<i>Power rating of the Transmitter</i>	<i>Population covered (in lakhs)</i>
1	2	3	4	5
13.	Meghalaya			
		Shillong	1 KW	6.67
		Tura	10 KW	21.87
		Jowai	100 W	0.95
		Nongstoin	10 W	0.04
14.	Maharashtra			
		Bombay (Ch. I)	10 KW	133.00
		Bombay (Ch. II)	10 KW	129.92
		Nagpur	10 KW	84.78
		Pune	10 KW	73.40

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Location of the Transmitter</i>	<i>Power rating of the Transmitter</i>	<i>Population covered (in lakhs)</i>
1	2	3	4	5

Ahmednagar	100 W	4.65
Amalner	100 W	4.00
Akola	100 W	4.83
Amravati	100 W	5.19
Aurangabad	100 W	5.52
Beed	100 W	3.05
Bhusawal	100 W	4.06
Buldana	100 W	2.80
Chandrapur	100 W	4.32

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Location of the Transmitter</i>	<i>Power rating of the Transmitter</i>	<i>Population covered (in lakhs)</i>
1	2	3	4	5
		Dhule	100 W	4.81
		Gadhchiroli	100 W	1.54
		Gondia	100 W	4.28
		Hingoli	100 W	2.76
		Ichalkaranji	100 W	5.69
		Jalgaon	100 W	4.19
		Jalna	100 W	3.50
		Chalisgaon	100 W	1.75

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Location of the Transmitter</i>	<i>Power rating of the Transmitter</i>	<i>Population covered (in lakhs)</i>
1	2	3	4	5

Kolhapur	100 W	8.35
Latur	100 W	3.75
Malegaon	100 W	5.26
Nanded	100 W	4.98
Nasik	100 W	7.35
Osmanabad	100 W	3.17
Parbhani	100 W	3.44
Pandharpur	100 W	1.50

Sl. No.	State	Location of the Transmitter	Power rating of the Transmitter	Population covered (in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
		Pusad	100 W	2.61
		Ratnagiri	100 W	2.21
		Sangli	100 W	6.27
		Satara	100 W	4.20
		Sholapur	100 W	7.74
		Yavatmal	100 W	2.21
		Shahada	100 W	2.76
		Kinwat	100 W	2.75
		Nandurbar	100 W	2.65

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Location of the Transmitter</i>	<i>Power rating of the Transmitter</i>	<i>Population covered (in lakhs)</i>
1	2	3	4	5

Achalpur	100 W	2.96
Diglur	100 W	1.22
Barshi	100 W	1.59
Karad	100 W	3.92
Wardha	100 W	1.65
Manmad	100 W	1.44
Imphal	1 KW	8.91
Ukhrul	100 W	0.44
Senaputi	10 W	0.03

15. Manipur

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Location of the Transmitter</i>	<i>Power rating of the Transmitter</i>	<i>Population covered (in lakhs)</i>
1	2	3	4	5
16.	Mizoram	Tamenglong	10 W	0.04
		Chandel	10 W	0.01
		Aizawal	1 KW	6.37
		Lunglei	10 W	0.20
		Saiha	10 W	0.07
17.	Nagaland	Kohima	1 KW	2.15
		Kohima (Transposer)	10 W	
		Dimapur	100 W	1.54
		Tuensang	100 W	0.74

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Location of the Transmitter</i>	<i>Power rating of the Transmitter</i>	<i>Population covered (in lakhs)</i>
1	2	3	4	5

18.	Orissa	Mon	10 W	0.07
		Wokha	10 W	0.08
		Zunheboto	10 W	0.07
		Cuttack	10 KW	108.74
		Sambalpur	1 KW	16.56
		Baleshwar	100 W	5.48
		Baliapal	100 W	2.30
		Baripada	100 W	3.34

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Location of the Transmitter</i>	<i>Power rating of the Transmitter</i>	<i>Population covered (in lakhs)</i>
1	2	3	4	5

Berhampur	100 W	5.40
Bhanjanagar	100 W	3.86
Bhadrak	100 W	2.91
Bhawanipatha	100 W	2.49
Bargarh	100 W	2.54
Bolangir	100 W	3.44
Joda	100 W	2.63
Jeypore	100 W	0.96

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Location of the Transmitter</i>	<i>Power rating of the Transmitter</i>	<i>Population covered (in lakhs)</i>
1	2	3	4	5
		Parlakhemundi	100 W	1.58
		Koraput	100 V	1.36
		Sunabeda (Transposer)	10 W	
		Angul	100 W	1.12
		Keonjhargarh	100 W	2.64
		Brajrajnagar	100 W	3.29
		Phulbani	100 W	1.38
		Rayagada	100 W	0.93
		Rourkela	100 W	5.19

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Location of the Transmitter</i>	<i>Power rating of the Transmitter</i>	<i>Population covered (in lakhs)</i>
1	2	3	4	5
19.	Punjab	Anandpur	100 W	1.07
		Sundergarh	100 W	2.08
		Amritsar	10 KW	33.00
		Bhatinda	10 KW	60.88
		Jalandhar	10 KW	72.84
		Talwara (Transposer)	10 W	
		Pathankot	100 W	5.08
		Fazilka	100 W	1.63

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Location of the Transmitter</i>	<i>Power rating of the Transmitter</i>	<i>Population covered (in lakhs)</i>
1	2	3	4	5
20.	Rajasthan	Gurdaspur	100 W	2.92
		Ferozepur	100 W	1.80
		Jaipur	10 KW	78.59
		Jamua-Ramgarh (Transposer)	10 W	
		Lalsot (Transposer)	10 W	
		Ajmer	100 W	5.66
		Alwar	100 W	5.16
		Banswara	100 W	1.64
		Barmer	100 W	1.24
		Bhilwara	100 W	3.33
		Anupgarh	100 W	0.67

Sl. No.	State	Location of the Transmitter	Power rating of the Transmitter	Population covered (in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
		Bikaner	100 W	3.27
		Bundi	100 W	1.09
		Chittaurgarh	100 W	1.12
		Churu	100 W	1.14
		Deeg	100 W	3.67
		Dungarpur	100 W	1.34
		Ganganagar	100 W	2.33
		Hanumangarh	100 W	1.14
		Jhalawar	100 W	1.19
		Jaisalmer	100 W	0.30
		Jhunjhunu	100 W	1.65

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Location of the Transmitter</i>	<i>Power rating of the Transmitter</i>	<i>Population covered (in lakhs)</i>
1	2	3	4	5
		Jodhpur	100 W	5.90
		Khetri	100 W	3.53
		Kota	100 W	5.19
		Nagaur	100 W	1.12
		Pilani	100 W	2.74
		Pali	100 W	2.56
		Sawaimadhopur	100 W	1.41
		Suratgarh	100 W	1.89
		Sirohi	100 W	0.83
		Sikar	100 W	2.02
		Udaipur	100 W	4.50

Sl. No.	State	Location of the Transmitter	Power rating of the Transmitter	Population covered (in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
21.	Sikkim	Jalore	100 W	2.31
		Beawar	100 W	2.84
		Tonk	100 W	2.55
		Sardarshahr	100 W	0.91
		Rawatbhata	10 W	0.17
		Gangtok	100 W	1.03
22.	Tamil Nadu	Mangan	10 W	0.07
		Namchi	10 W	0.20
		Gyalshing	10 W	0.20
		Kodaikanal	10 KW	202.45
		Dindigul (Transposer)	10 W	
		Udhagamandalam (Transposer)	10 W	

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Location of the Transmitter</i>	<i>Power rating of the Transmitter</i>	<i>Population covered (in lakhs)</i>
1	2	3	4	5
		Madras (Ch. I)	10 KW	112.50
		Kanchipuram (Transposer)	10 W	
		Madras (Ch. II)	10 KW	108.67
		Coimbatore	100 W	12.79
		Rameshwaram	100 W	4.07
		Cuddalore	100 W	4.14
		Coonoor	100 W	1.32
		Kumbakonam	100 W	8.84
		Neyveli	100 W	9.78
		Salem	100 W	11.15
		Tuticorin	100 W	3.36

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Location of the Transmitter</i>	<i>Power rating of the Transmitter</i>	<i>Population covered (in lakhs)</i>
1	2	3	4	5
		Tiruchirapalli	100 W	11.18
		Thanjavur	100 W	4.46
		Vellore	100 W	8.69
		Nagarcoil.	100 W	10.38
		Dharmapuri	100 W	4.30
		Vaniyambadi	100 W	2.68
		Courtalam	100 W	4.09
		Tirupattur	100 W	2.45
		Tirunelveli	100 W	4.65
		Villupuram	100 W	3.04
		Tiruchendur	100 W	2.12

Sl. No.	State	Location of the Transmitter	Power rating of the Transmitter	Population covered (in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
		Tindivanam	100 W	2.84
		Tiruvannamalai	100 W	6.40
23.	Tripura	Agartala	10 KW	19.08
		Bellonia (Transposer)	10 W	
24.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	10 KW	117.29
		Allahabad	10 KW	84.19
		Kanpur	10 KW	104.66
		Lucknow	10 KW	110.40
		Mussoorie	10 KW	131.65
		New-Tehri (Transposer)	10 W	
		Varanasi	10 KW	149.62

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Location of the Transmitter</i>	<i>Power rating of the Transmitter</i>	<i>Population covered (in lakhs)</i>
1	2	3	4	5
		Gorakhpur	10 KW	161.95
		Akbarpur	100 W	3.66
		Aligarh	100 W	11.29
		Azamgarh	100 W	4.61
		Bahraich	100 W	6.99
		Basti	100 W	3.99
		Ballia	100 W	4.98
		Banda	100 W	3.73
		Bairampur	100 W	3.07
		Bareilly	100 W	12.53
		Deoria	100 W	11.97

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Location of the Transmitter</i>	<i>Power rating of the Transmitter</i>	<i>Population covered (in lakhs)</i>
1	2	3	4	5
		Etawah	100 W	7.46
		Faizabad	100 W	10.42
		Farrukhabad	100 W	9.12
		Gauriganj	100 W	8.98
		Hardoi	100 W	7.46
		Jhansi	100 W	5.39
		Lalitpur	100 W	2.46
		Lalganj	100 W	2.76
		Lakhimpur	100 W	2.35
		Mainpuri	100 W	7.85
		Moradabad	100 W	9.92

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Location of the Transmitter</i>	<i>Power rating of the Transmitter</i>	<i>Population covered (in lakhs)</i>
1	2	3	4	5
		Nainital	100 W	2.69
		Orai	100 W	4.05
		Pauri	100 W	2.22
		Srinagar (Transposer)	10 W	
		Jagdishpur	100 W	3.13
		Pithoragarh	100 W	1.02
		Puranpur	100 W	5.01
		Rae Bareilly	100 W	8.41
		Rampur	100 W	7.38
		Sambal	100 W	1.54
		Dharchula	10 W	0.13

Sl. No.	State	Location of the Transmitter	Power rating of the Transmitter	Population covered (in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
		Pilibhit	100 W	2.56
		Shahjahanpur	100 W	7.83
		Sitapur	100 W	4.08
		Sultanpur	100 W	9.38
		Tanakpur	100 W	1.02
		Fatehpur	100 W	3.23
		Tirwa	100 W	2.87
		Mathura	100 W	2.73
		Budaun	100 W	3.62
		Gonda	100 W	3.20
		Kashipur	100 W	1.36
		Mau	100 W	1.34

Sl. No.	State	Location of the Transmitter	Power rating of the Transmitter	Population covered (in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
UNION TERRITORY				
1.	Delhi	Darjeeling	100 W	3.86
		Kharagpur	100 W	11.82
		Krishnanagar	100 W	5.18
		Malda	100 W	10.43
		Medinipur	100 W	3.87
		Shantiniketan	100 W	9.03
		Delhi (Ch. I)	2 x 10 KW	294.74
			1 KW	
		Delhi (Ch. II)	10 KW	251.66
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Car Nicobar	100 W	0.15
		Campbel Bay	10 W	0.03
		Hutbay	10 W	0.03
		Nancowry	10 W	0.03
		Mayabunder	10 W	0.14
		Rangat	10 W	0.24
		Port Blair	100 W	0.65
		Diglipur	10 W	0.16
3.	Daman & Diu	Daman	100 W	3.73

Slt. No.	State	Location of the Transmitter			Power rating of the Transmitter	Population covered (in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5		
4.	Pondicherry	Diu	10 W	0.30		
		Pondicherry	100 W	7.35		
		Mahe	10 W	9.28		
		Karaikal	10 W	1.19		
		Yanam	10 W	0.11		
5.	Lakshdweep Islands	Agatti	10 W	0.04		
		Amini	10 W	0.05		
		Andrott	10 W	0.07		
		Chetlat	10 W	0.01		
		Kalpeni	10 W	0.03		
		Kavaratti	10 W	0.06		
		Kadmat	10 W	0.03		
		Minicoy	10 W	0.06		
		Kiltan	10 W	0.02		
6.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	100 W	6.40		
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa	10 W	0.45		

STATEMENT-II

List of Transmitters Targetted for Commissioning

State/UT	Existing transmitters under Augmentation		Transmitters being set up at new locations	
	Location and existing power rating	Power on Augmentation	Location	Power
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	1. Anantpur (100 W)	10 KW		
	2. Tirupati (100 W)	10 KW		
Bihar	—	—	1. Katihar	10 KW
			2. Daltonganj	10 KW
Gujarat	Bhuj (100 W)	10 KW		
Himachal Pradesh	Shimla (100 W)	1 KW	Rajgarh (Transposer)	10 W
Jammu & Kashmir	Leh (100 W)	1 KW	1. Kilhotan	10 W
			2. Padam	10 W
			3. Dras	10 W
			4. Sankoo	10 W
			5. Deskit	10 W
			6. Timsogam	10 W
			7. Nyema	10 W
			8. Nagrota (Transposer)	10 W
			9. Surankot	10 W
Karnataka	Dharwad (100 W)	10 KW	Shimoga	10 KW
Kerala	Calicut (100 W)	10 KW	—	—
Madhya Pradesh	1. Gwalior (100 W)	10 KW	Raisen (Transposer)	10 W

1	2	3	4	5
Maharashtra	2. Jabalpur (100 W)	10 KW		
	3. Raipur (1 KW)	10 KW		
	4. Jagdalpur (100 W)	1 KW		
	Aurangabad (100 W)	10 KW	Ambajogai	10 KW
Manipur	—	—	Churachandpur	1 KW
Meghalaya	—	—	Cherrapunji	10 KW
Mizoram	Lunglei (10 W)	1 KW	—	—
Nagaland	—	—	1. Mokokchung	1 KW
			2. Phek	10 W
Orissa	Bhawanipatna (100 W)	10 KW	—	—
Punjab	Fazilka (100 W)	10 KW	—	—
Rajasthan	1. Barmer (100 W)	10 KW	Salumber	100 W
	2. Jaisalmer (100 W)	10 KW		
	3. Bundi (100 W)	10 KW		
	4. Anupgarh (100 W)	2 x 10 KW		
Sikkim	Gangtok (100 W)	10 KW	—	—
Tamil Nadu	Rameshwaram (100 W)	10 KW	—	—
Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly (100 W)	10 KW	1. Haridwar	100 W
			2. Munsiri	10 W
			3. Mussoorie (Transposer)	10 W
			4. Mirzapur	10 W
West Bengal	—	—	Tiger Hill (Transposer)	10 W

[Translation]

Telephone Expenses in H.Z.L.

5825. SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of telephone calls made by the employees of Hindustan Zinc Limited to Udaipur, Jaipur and Delhi during the last three years; and

(b) whether these calls were made according to the rules and regulations of the above company?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) The cost of telephone calls made by employees of Hindustan Zinc Limited to Udaipur, Jaipur and Delhi cannot be ascertained. However the total cost of telephone calls made by the employees of Hindustan Zinc Ltd. to other offices including all the units and liaison offices of the Company during 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89 has been as under:—

Year	Cost (Rs.)
1	2
1986-87	25,79,488.00
1987-88	33,89,108.00
1988-89	53,79,621.00

(b) Yes, Sir.

Smuggled Goods' Market

5826. DR. BANGALI SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether smuggled foreign goods are sold in the markets of Bombay resulting

in huge loss of income tax daily; and

(b) if so, the number of such cases detected so far and action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). During January to March, 1990, contraband goods to the tune of Rs. 21.37 lakhs were seized at Bombay in 205 cases booked by the Customs authorities. 4 persons were apprehended in the above cases.

In the year 1989-90, certain persons were found having possession of imported steel sheets and diamonds which were not accounted for the purposes of the Income Tax and the goods have been seized.

[English]

Ratio of Direct and Indirect Taxes to GDP

5827. SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the ratio of direct and indirect taxes to the GDP;

(b) how does it compare with the same in other developing countries;

(c) whether Government propose to change this ratio as a part of long term economic policy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) The ratio of Central Government direct and indirect taxes (gross) to GDP during the year 1988-89 worked out to 2.3 per cent and 8.9 per cent respectively.

(b) The ratio of "Taxes on Income,

Profits and Capital Gains' and of 'Domestic Taxes on Goods and Services' expressed as per cent of GDP for some selected developing countries as published in the latest

issue of 'Government Finance Statistics Year Book' brought out by the International Monetary Fund are given below:

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Taxes on Income, Profits and Capital Gains</i>	<i>Domestic Taxes on Goods and Services</i>
<i>(As per cent of Gross Domestic Product)</i>				
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
1.	India	1986	2.06	10.05
2.	Indonesia	1986	8.57	5.15
3.	Thailand	1986	3.29	8.32
4.	Egypt	1986	6.37	4.27
5.	Brazil	1986	4.56	10.78

(c) and (d). The issue is under consideration of the Government and a New Long Term Fiscal Policy is currently under formulation which shall be placed before Parliament.

Appointment of Non-Official Directors in Banks

5828. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have not so far appointed "Non-Official Directors" in all the nationalised banks although the vacancies have been lying since 1985;

(b) the present number of Non-official Directors in each bank and the number of vacancies in each bank lying vacant and since when;

(c) the reasons for inordinate delay in taking a decision in the matter; and

(d) the time by which all the nationalised banks are expected to work with full strength of Non-official Directors?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (d). Non-official directors on the boards of 20 nationalised banks have since been appointed by the Government in 1989. At present there are 101 non-official directors on the boards of different nationalised banks. Bank-wise position of the number of non-official directors in position and the number of vacancies is given in the attached statement. Most of the remaining vacancies had arisen since January, 1985. Government have already initiated the process for filling up of the remaining vacancies also.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	No. of non-official directors in position	No. of vacancies of non- official directors
1	2	3	4
1.	Allahabad Bank	7	2
2.	Andhra Bank	5	4
3.	UCO Bank	6	3
4.	Punjab National Bank	5	4
5.	Central Bank of India	4	5
6.	Bank of India	6	3
7.	Canara Bank	6	3
8.	Bank of Baroda	6	3
9.	Vijaya Bank	5	4
10.	Punjab and Sind Bank	3	6

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Bank</i>	<i>No. of non-official directors in position</i>			<i>No. of vacancies of non- official directors</i>
		<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	
11.	Oriental Bank of Commerce			7	2
12.	New Bank of India			5	4
13.	Corporation Bank			6	3
14.	Indian Overseas Bank			5	4
15.	United Bank of India			2	7
16.	Dena Bank			4	5
17.	Syndicate Bank			4	5
18.	Union Bank of India			6	3

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Bank</i>	<i>No. of non-official directors in position</i>	<i>No. of vacancies of non- official directors</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
19.	Indian Bank	4	5
20.	Bank of Maharashtra	5	4

Excise Duty Pending Realisation

5829. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of firms/companies against whom Central Excise duty of more than Rs. 25 lakh is outstanding; and

(b) the steps taken to realise the same?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) Administrative, legal and other steps as considered necessary continue to be taken to realise the outstanding dues.

STATEMENT

Details of firms/companies against whom Central Excise duty of more than Rs. 25 lakh is outstanding as on 1.3.1990

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Firm/Company</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
1.	Kunniyar Paper Mills
2.	Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited
3.	S.R.F. Industrial Fabrics
4.	Jindal Aluminium
5.	BEML
6.	I.T.C. Limited
7.	Vikrant Tyres Limited
8.	Mysore Crystal Glass
9.	B.P.L. India

<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
10.	Tulsyan Synthetics
11.	New Shorrock Mills
12.	Sparr Equipments
13.	NGEF Limited
14.	Wipro Information Technology Limited
15.	M.N.P. Mills
16.	Avin Laboratories
17.	Metal Box (I) Limited
18.	R.C.F.
19.	Necholas Laboratories
20.	H.P.C.L. Limited
21.	Vijay Flexible
22.	Sun Dyeing
23.	Reep Industries
24.	Vijay Synthetics
25.	Jukase Silk Mills
26.	Siyaram Silk Mills
27.	L. & T. Limited
28.	Marvel Tin Fabricators
29.	Santogen Textile Mills
30.	Godrej Soaps Limited
31.	May & Baker

1	2	1	2
32.	Hindustan Ferrodo	53.	Orient Syntex Limited
33.	Tide Water Detergent Company	54.	Nagpur Alloys & Castings Limited
34.	Godrej Boyce Mfg. Company Limited	55.	Wox Coolers
35.	Hindustan Engg. Corporation (I) Limited	56.	Shri Vallabh Glass Works
36.	G.T.C. Industries Limited	57.	Stretch Fibre (Private) Limited
37.	F.D.C. Private Limited	58.	Shri Ganpati Enterprises
38.	Sharp Prints	59.	Central Cables
39.	Special Steel Limited	60.	Bralco Metal Industries
40.	Ramgopal Textiles Limited	61.	Bombay Tyre International Limited
41.	J.M. Textiles Private Limited	62.	Hindustan Lever Limited
42.	Neolux India Limited	63.	Air Freight Private Limited
43.	Mahindra & Mahindra	64.	Colgate Palmolive (I)
44.	Steel Appliances	65.	Jalan Dyeing & Bleaching Mills
45.	Brimco Plastics	66.	Machalae Industries and Others
46.	S.S. Synthetics	67.	Master Tobacco Company
47.	Upper India Polymers	68.	Estrella Batteries
48.	LML Fibre Division	69.	Godfrey Phillips (P) Limited
49.	J.K. Cotton Mills	70.	Kamal Enterprises
50.	Rahim Textiles	71.	Parle Products Private Limited
51.	Cawnpore Wollen Mills	72.	SAIL
52.	Ballarpur Industries Limited		

1	2	1	2
73.	Orient Paper Mills	94.	Jaipur Syntex
74.	Titagarh Paper Mills	95.	Syam Dild Cake Private Limited
75.	Sewa Paper Mills	96.	Derby Textiles Limited
76.	Shree Durga Glass (Private) Limited	97.	Alocbex Metal (Private) Limited
77.	Techno Engg. Limited	98.	J.K. Synthetics
78.	Orient Engg. (Private) Limited	99.	J.K. Staple & Tows
79.	Geep Industrial Zinc Sheet	100.	Modern Threads Raila
80.	I.T.I. Limited	101.	Super Syncon (Private) Limited
81.	T.S.G.W.	102.	A.C.C. LIMITED
82.	Elecon Engineering Company Limited	103.	Jaipur Udyog Limited
83.	U.P. Cement	104.	Dalmia Dairy Industries
84.	Tirunelveli Lime Products	105.	Eastern Biscuit Company
85.	Madura Coats	106.	Graphic India Limited
86.	Fenner (I) Limited	107.	BOG
87.	Metal Powder Company	108.	Durgapur Cement
88.	DCW	109.	T.S.P. LIMITED
89.	Imperial Trading Company	110.	Grasim Industries
90.	J.K. Industries	111.	Southern Asbestos Cement
91.	Raj Stomic Power Station	112.	M.P.M. Limited
92.	United Felt Carpets	113.	Hind Nippon Rural Industries
93.	Modern Syntex	114.	Cantreads (Private) Limited

1	2	1	2
115.	Chloride Industries Limited	135.	G.S.F.C. Limited
116.	Maruti Udyog Limited	136.	Madras Petro-Chemicals
117.	Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Limited	137.	Lakhanpal National Limited
118.	Tribeni Tissue Limited	138.	O.R.G. System
119.	Window Glass Limited	139.	Sarabhai M. Chemicals
120.	Dunlop India Limited	140.	Packart Glass
121.	Jessop & Company Limited	141.	Ambica Mills Limited
122.	Peico Electronics and Electricals Limited	142.	Bright Weights and Company
123.	Pioma Industries	143.	Laxmi Flexible Pkt.
124.	Burn Standard Company Limited	144.	Geeta Flexible Pkt.
125.	Conventry Spring and Engg. Company (Private) Limited	145.	Champion Jointings
126.	Rishra Steel Limited	146.	Kaivan Cosmetics
127.	I.O.C. Limited	147.	Gujarat Plastics Industries
128.	Universal Paper Mills	148.	Mercury Plastics
129.	Atic Industries Limited	149.	North Eastern Tobacco Company Limited
130.	Rohit Pulp and Paper Mills	150.	M.A.M.G. and Company
131.	Wood Paper Limited	151.	Western Coal Fields
132.	Rallies Machine Limited	152.	Standard Mills
133.	Central Pulp Mills Limited	153.	J.C. Mills
134.	Lama Prints	154.	IFFCO Limited
		155.	Bilaspur Spp. Mills

1	2
156.	Trivewni Structurals
157.	BALCO
158.	Fit Tight Nuts and Bolts
159.	Forge and Forge Private Limited
160.	Jagdish Oil Industries
161.	Rajlaxmi Metal
162.	Jeetstex Engineering Private Limited
163.	R.S. Avtar and Company
164.	General Flextric Company
165.	TVS Suzuki Limited
166.	Indian Ocean Aliginates (Private) Limited
167.	B.M.F. Biltings Limited
168.	Swarna Filters and Tobacco Products
169.	Kalpana Chemicals Private Limited
170.	Sirpur Paper Mills
171.	Bhadrachalam Paper Board Limited
172.	Sir Silk Limited
173.	New Tobacco Company
174.	Tigrania Metal

1	2
175.	NELCO
176.	Art Rubber
177.	Tejoomal Karbonless
178.	Bhor Industries
179.	VIP Industries
180.	Rashmi Oversease
181.	B C L Forging
182.	MICO
183.	Business Combine
184.	Shivaji Works Limited
185.	Raymond Woollen
186.	Sunil Plastics
187.	Garware P&P Private Limited
188.	Jain Spinners Limited
189.	Panama Lab Private Limited
190.	Hlgde and Golay
191.	Bajaj Auto Limited
192.	Ganon Dunkerly & Company Limited
193.	S.R. Finishing Works
194.	Unitex Processors
195.	Hindustan Milkfood Manufacturers

1	2	1	2
196	Gujarat Machine Manufacturing	216	Bombay Dyeing
197	Rustom Mills & Industries	217	Nirlon Synthetics
198	Manufacturing Technologies India Limited	218	CEAT Tyres
199	Punjab National Fertilizer Limited	219	Advani Oerlikon
200	Punjab Tractors Limited	220	Ralliwolf
201	Prabhat Groups of Industries	221	Johnson & Johnson
202	Northern Rubber Mills & Others	222	Kores (I) Limited
203	Unisons & Sonics Limited	223	Girish Textiles
204	Voltas Limited	224	Kapoor Silk Mills
205	Keshar Gulab Engineering	225	Radha Dyeing
206	J K Helen Curtis	226	Vandana Dyeing
207	New Shakti Dyes	227	Ahmedabad Advance Mills
208	I E L	228	Precision Rubber
209	N T V Multival	229	CEAM Electronics
210	NOCIL	230	Rallifan
211	IDI	231	Asian Paints
212	Amar Dye Chem	232	Blue Star
213	Century Rayon	233	Mahalaxmi Glass Works
214	Vijay Industries	234	Punalur Paper Mills
215	Art Silk Private Limited	235	Priya Rubbers
		236	National Rubber Factory
		237	Premier Tyres

1	2
---	---

238. Sedsel Rubbers
239. Janso Soft Drinks
240. Tata Oil Mills Company Limited
241. Tecson Rubber Products
242. NTecsun Rubbers
243. Steel Industrial Forgings Limited
244. Chandrika Printers
245. Jyoti Rubbers
246. Calicut Rubber Company
247. Mayin Beedi Company
248. Steel Industries Limited
249. Bharath Plywood & Timber Products
250. N.S. Rathinam & Sons
251. Rally Rubbers
252. International Rubber Works
253. Standard Rubber
254. Universal Hydro Carbon
255. Jubilee Mills
256. Vaidyanath Ayurved
257. Assam Industries Wires and Cable

1	2
---	---

258. Rohtas Industries
259. Fertiliser Corporation of India
260. INCAB Industries Limited
261. TELCO Limited
262. HCL Limited
263. Ramdas Plastics
264. Wockhard Limited
265. VMI
266. IAG
267. Bharat Wagon & Engineering Company
268. MRL
269. Ashok Leyland
270. Madras Sheet Glass
271. National Carbon Company
272. Madras Fertilizers Limited
273. Milmore Engineering Limited
274. India Tyre & Rubber Company
275. M.R.F. Limited
276. M.M. Rubber Company
277. Card Board & Paper Products Company
278. Sunny Industries

1	2	1	2
279	Chowdhury Ship Breaking Company	299	Modi Vanaspati Limited
280	S S Jain & Company	300	Modipon Limited
281	National Instruments Limited	301	Poysha India Limited
282	Birla Jute Industries Limited	302	Mahendra Mills Limited
283	Garden Reach Ship Building and Engineering Limited	303	Super Cassette
284	Ganesh Commercial Company Limited	304	Krishna International
285	Bata India Limited	305	Modi Steels
286	Arvind Mills Limited	306	Calico Mills
287	Ashoka Mills Limited	307	Veekay Industries
288	Aruna Mills Limited	308	Omsons Cable Company
289	New Swadeshi Mills Limited	309	Fedders Lloyd Corporation
290	Aryodaya Spinning and Weaving Company Limited	310	Ess Kay Electronics
291	M H Mills	311	Paxma Axles and Spinning Private Limited
292	Soma Textiles	312	Metal Forging (Private) Limited
293	Ahmedabad Shri Ramakrishna Mills	313	Electrocom Industries
294	Modi Rubber Limited	314	Good Year (I) Limited
295	Modi Zerox Limited	315	Amrapali Structure
296	Amrit Banaspati Company	316	Frick (India) Limited
297	Danfoss India Limited	317	Usha Micro Processors
298	Modi Cloth Mills	318	Venus Paper Mills Limited
		319	Escorts Limited (TD)

1	2
320.	Asarwa Mills
321.	Raj Woollen Mills
322.	Sunder Singh and Company Rt. Limited
323.	E.C.E. Company Limited
324.	Somany Pilkingtons Limited
325.	Mihir Textiles
326.	Shah Textiles
327.	United Chem
328.	Ahmedabad Cotton Manufac- ture Company Limited
329.	Manjusri Textile Mills
330.	Commercial Ahmedabad Mills
331.	Aryodaya Gng. and Manufac- ture Company Limited

Demands of AIR and T.V. Engineers

5830 SHRI A.R. ANTULAY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have considered the demand made by the A.I.R. and T.V. engineers for reviewing the promotional avenues, recruitment rules pay-scales, etc.;

(b) whether the AIR and TV Engineers are agitated over non-consideration of their demands; and

(c) if so, the measures Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) to (c). At present, there are there recognised Engineers Associations representing Engineers and Technicians working in AIR/Doordarshan. These Associations have been making demands from time to time on various issues including those concerning review of promotional avenues, revision of Recruitment Rules, etc. Their demands are examined as per rules and action taken accordingly, wherever feasible. One of the Engineering Associations have recently given notice for launching an agitation for the alleged non-fulfilment of some of their demands.

Financial Assistance to Kerala

5831. SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala has submitted any memorandum to Union Government seeking assistance to overcome the financial crisis of the State;

(b) if so, the proposals made by the State Government in the memorandum; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Chief Minister of Kerala had sent a memorandum dated 14.12.1989 requesting for a special medium term loan of Rs. 150 crores, enhancement of ways and means limit to Rs. 75 crores, increase in the time limit for clearing overdraft from 7 to 15 days, moratorium on repayment of Central loans in the remaining months of 1989-90 or re-scheduling of the loans to be paid in easy monthly instalments and write-off of interest

payments on Central loans as on 31st March, 1987

(c) The Chief Minister was informed that the request for special loan assistance of Rs 150 crores could not be agreed to in view of the constraints on Centre's resources. The ways and means limit with the Reserve Bank of India having been revised from 1.3.1988 by increasing the normal limit by 40% of the amounts which existed prior to 1.10.1986, the requests for further increase of the limits and of the period for clearing overdrafts were not agreed to. As regard the request for moratorium/rescheduling of repayment of loans, the Chief Minister was informed that these would be considered in the light of the recommendations of the Ninth Finance Commission concerning debt relief. Since then, the Ninth Finance Commission's recommendations on debt relief have been received and *inter alia*, those relating to rescheduling/write-off of certain loans outstanding against State Governments have been accepted by the Government of India.

Memorandum Submitted by Marathi Film Producers Organisations

5832 SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether the Marathi Film Producers Organisations have submitted a memorandum to Government regarding their grievances/demands

(b) if so, the details thereof

(c) the action taken/proposed to be

taken to provide them relief, and

(d) the steps contemplated to formulate an action plan for promotion of regional films?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. A memorandum from the Akhil Bhartiya Marathi Chitrapat Nirmata Mandal, Bombay, forwarded by the Hon'ble Member himself, was received last year. This organisation had requested that the State Award winning regional feature films might be considered for national telecast on Sunday on Doordarshan. Doordarshan has been getting enough regional language feature films conforming to the existing prescribed eligibility criteria. It is the intention of Doordarshan to provide as many good films as possible to the viewers.

(d) The Government has been promoting regional films through telecast on the national network and on regional Doordarshan Kendras. Eminent producers have also been commissioned by Doordarshan to produce feature films in regional languages. The National Film Development Corporation also render financial assistance for production of films. Besides, it has been decided to arrange annually two regional film festivals in various regions of the country, not only in Capital cities of the States but also in various second-level and mofussil townships. The majority of films shown in the regional film festivals would be in the regional languages of the area. These festivals will be in addition to the National Film Festival and International Film Festival of India in which regional language feature films also participate.

[Translation]

[English]

Setting up of a Relay Centre in Kanpur and Hathras

5833. SHRI KESHRI LAL:
DR. BENGALI SINGH:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up Doordarshan relay centres in Kanpur and Hathras;

(b) if so, the time by which they are likely to be set up; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) to (c). Whereas a high power (10 KW) TV transmitter has already been functioning at Kanpur since January, 1979. Hathras is almost fully covered by the high power (10 KW) TV transmitter functioning at Agra. It is, therefore, not considered necessary to set up a separate TV transmitter at Hathras.

Advisory Body of Historians and Artists

5834. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT:
SHRI RAJ MANGAL MISHRA:
PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has constituted any Advisory Body of historians, artists etc.;

(b) if so, the names of the incumbents;

(c) the criteria for their nomination; and

(d) the terms of reference of the Advisory Body?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) Yes, Sir. A Committee to advise the Publications Division on matters relating to its publications programme has been constituted on 23.3.1990.

(b) to (d). A statement showing details is placed below.

STATEMENT

(b) *Names of the incumbents:—*

- | | | |
|----|--|----------|
| 1. | Dr. Birendra Kumar Bhattacharya,
President,
Shartya Adademi, Kharghuli,
Guwahati-Assam. | Chairman |
| 2. | Dr. P.C. Joshi,
Professor,
Institute of Economic Growth, | Member |

	University Enclave, Delhi	
3	Dr. C Narayan Reddy, Vice-Chancellor, Telugu University, Kala Bhavan, Saifa Bad, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	Member
4.	Dr P N Chopra C/2, Kaveri Apartment, Alknanda, New Delhi	Member
5	Dr M Malik Mohamed, Prof and Head of Hindi Department, Dean (Languages), Calicut University Calicut, Kerala	Member
6	Prof Indera P Singh, Proctor and Prof of Anthropoloty University of Delhi	Member
7	Dr S S Shashi, Director Publications Division, Patiala House, New Delhi	Member Convenor

(c) *Criteria for their nomination* — The Advisory Committee is a small body consisting of persons of eminence in the field of literature, History Social Science etc The selection was based on the individual standing of these scholars and keeping in view regional representation to the extent possible

(d) *Terms of reference of the Advisory Body*—

The terms of reference of the Committee will be to advise the publications Division on,

(i) Themes and topics to be taken

up for publications consistent with the charter of the Publications Division,

(ii) Selection of titles and the languages in which the titles are to be published,

(iii) Selection of translators where any work is required to be translated in a language other than in which it is originally published,

(iv) Selection of authors,

(v) Improvement in the quality of the journals published by the Publi

cations Division;

- (vi) Any other related matter that may be referred to the Committee by the Government for advice.

Joint Economic Commission with Belgium

5835. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Belgium have agreed to set up a Joint Economic Commission;

(b) if so, the period for which this agreement has been concluded, and

(c) the details of items proposed to be imported and exported under the said agreement?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) This is a continuing agreement which can be terminated upon request by either party.

(c) Details of such items have not been stated in the Agreement

I.T.D.C. Plan to Develop and Promote Tourism in Karnataka

5836. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether India Tourism Development Corporation has chalked out an ambitious plan to develop and promote tourism in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the main features of the plan;

(c) whether the Government of Karnataka has agreed to provide sites for the hotels in the State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):

(a) No, Sir.

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

(c) Presently ITDC has no proposal to set up a new hotel in the State of Karnataka.

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

T.V. Coverage in Hassan District in Karnataka

5837. SHRI H.C. SRIKANTIAH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the areas in Hassan District in Karnataka are covered by Hassan TV relay station,

(b) if not, the action taken or proposed to be taken to cover all the areas in Hassan District?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) and (b). The low power (100 W) TV transmitter functioning at Hassan (Karnataka) provides TV service to about 29% area of the district including fringe areas where satisfactory reception can be obtained by the use of elevated antennae and/or boosters etc. The areawise coverage of Hassan district is expected to increase to about 44% consequent upon commissioning of the high power (10 KW) TV transmitter under implementation at Shimoga. Exten-

sion of TV service to the remaining uncovered areas of the district would depend upon the availability of adequate resources for this purpose in the future plans of TV expansion.

**Tamil and English Dailies Published
from Tamil Nadu**

5838. SHRI E.S.M. PAKEER MOHAMMED: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Tamil and English dailies published from Tamil Nadu alongwith their registered office address;

(b) the total circulation of the Tamil and English dailies from Tamil Nadu;

(c) the total amount of newsprint allocated to them and the value thereof;

(d) whether the dailies are not getting sufficient quota of newsprint; and

(e) whether Government propose to formulate any policy decision to revise the sanction of newsprint quota supplies and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) The requisite information is given the attached statement.

(b) The total circulation of Tamil and English dailies published from Tamil Nadu was 15,29,000 copies as on 31.12.1988. (English dailies 4,22,000 copies and Tamil dailies 11,07,000 copies)

(c) A total quantity of 43,403.00 MTs in both imported and indigenous variety of newsprint, has been allocated to the English and Tamil dailies that applied for newsprint during 1989-90. Based on the average price of imported and indigenous newsprint applicable for all the four quarters of 1989-90, the total value of the said quantity of newsprint works out approximately to Rs. 51.20 crores.

(d) The allocation of newsprint is made to the newspapers as per the annual entitlement worked out strictly in accordance with the newsprint allocation policy which is need-based.

(e) The newsprint allocation policy for the licensing year 1990-91 is under formulation.

STATEMENT

List of English and Tamil Dailies from Tamil Nadu (as on 31.12.1988) as per the live register maintained in the office of the registrar of Newspapers for India

A. ENGLISH DAILIES

Sl. No.	Name of the Newspapers		Registered Office and Address
	1	2	
1.	Afternoon		185, Dr. Rajendra Prasad Road, Gandhipuram, Coimbatore-1.
2.	Hindu		201, Kasturi Building, Mount Road, Madras-2.
3.	Hindu		6/48, Avanashi Road, Coimbatore-18.
4.	Hindu		859-860, Kasturi Building, Mount Road, Madurai.
5.	Emergent		41, Trunk Road, Wallajapet, (N.A. District)
6.	Indian Express		137, Kamarajar Road, Madurai.
7.	Indian Express		Express Estates, Mount Road, Madras-2.

Sl. No.	Name of the Newspapers		Registered Office and Address
	1	2	
			3
8.	Murugu		71, Bajanai Koil Street, Choolaimedu, Madras-94.
9.	National Herald		56, Luz Avenue, Mylapore, Madras-4.
10.	News Today		1, Main Road, United India Colony, Madras-24.
11.	Pickout Tenders Today		7, 2nd Street, Rajaji Nagar, Villivakam, Madras-49.
B.	TAMIL DAILIES		
1.	Alai Osai		34, Nelson Manicka Mdlr. Road, Vada Agraharam, Aminjikarai, Madras-29.
2.	Andi Pandaram		159, Aman Koil Street, Madras-1.
3.	Anna		275, Avvai Shanmugam Road, Madras-14.

Sl. No.	Name of the Newspapers	Registered Office and Address	
		1	3
4.	Arivippu		2, Bangaru Naicken Street, Madras-2.
5.	Arumbu Malar		4, South Bank Road, Madras-28.
6.	Athristam		32, Palam Station Road, Selka, Madras.
7.	Bharatam		307, N.S.K. Road, Madras-4.
8.	Chengkodi		1/21, Dr. Vasudevan Road, Kilpauk, Madras-10
9.	Cinema Murasu		24, Chinnappa Ronther Street, Madras-5.
10.	Cinema Visiri		U.K.N. Agraharam Street, Kondrithope, Madras.
11.	Chithiram Sirkkuthadi		42-B/3 c Bharathi Road, Jaikandapuram, Madras-11.

Sl. No.	Name of the Newspapers			Registered Office and Address
	1	2	3	
12.		Crown		58, West Janes Road, Saidapet, Madras-15.
13.		Daily Thanthi		46, Rundal Road, Vepery, Madras-7.
14.		Daily Thanthi		1, Central Bus Stand Road, Madurai.
15.		Daily Thanthi		18, Mathurai Road, Tiruchirappalli.
16.		Dailyn Thanthi		293-A, Avinashi Road, Coimbatore.
17.		Daily Thanthi		5-C, Madurai Road, Tirunelveli.
18.		Daily Thanthi		25-B, Arcot Road, Vellore
19.		Daily Thanthi		Door No. 7, Chidambaram
20.		Daily Thanthi		Omalar Road, Near National Hotel, Opp. Gandhi Stadium, Salem.

Sl. No.	Name of the Newspapers		Registered Office and Address
	1	2	
			3
21.	Desa Bakthan		95-B, Arcot Road, Kodambakkam, Madras.
22.	Dina Cheithi		122, Periar Pathai, Choolaimedu, Madras.
23.	Dina Idhal		3-C, Parsn Apartments, Gemini Campler, Anna Salai, Madras-6.
24.	Dinakaran		106, 107 Kutchery Road, Mylapore, Madras.
25.	Dinakaran		Murasu Rotary Press, 19/1, Vincent Road, Coimbatore-1.
26.	Dinakaran		Dinakaran Rotary Press, 182, Kamarajar Salai, Madurai-9.
27.	Dinakaran		Dinakaran Rotary Press, 1/1, Royal Road, Trichy-1.
28.	Dinakaran		Murasu Press, 66 C-O-C Road, Salem-1.
29.	Dinamalar		Post Box No. 4, Vannarappetai, Tirunelveli.

Sl. No.	Name of the Newspapers		Registered Office and Address
	1	2	
30.	Dinamalar		60/Z/45, SKC Road, Erode.
31.	Dinamalar		161, Anna Salai, Madras.
32.	Dinamalar		17/18, Morrie Colony, Brides Road, Trichy.
33.	Dinamalar		38, Madakulam Main Road, P.B. No. 1, Palamgathan P.O., Madurai.
34.	Dinamani		137, Kamarajar Road, Madurai-9.
35.	Dinamani		Express Estatesf, Mount Road, Madras-2.
36.	Dinasari		45, Nelson Manickam Road, Aminjikarai.
37.	Dinasari		159-B, Kamarajar Salai, Madurai.
38.	Edi Muzakkam		57/19, V.K. Iyar Road, Madras-28.
39.	Enamani		23, Shaik Kawood Street, Madras.
40.	Eribetti		119, Avadanam Road, Madras-7.

Sl. No.	Name of the Newspapers		Registered Office and Address
	1	2	
			3
41.	Ezhil		Ezhilakam, 676, Bazar Road, Attur, Salem District.
42.	Geetha		57/19, V.K. Iyar Road, Madras-28.
43.	Inayam		7, Karani Garden, 2nd Street, Saidapet, Madras-15.
44.	Inamani		49, Sheikh Dawood Street, Madras-14.
45.	India		C N K. Road, Chepauk, Madras-5.
46.	Janatha Kural		Dongu Reddy Road, Madras-8.
47.	Jawaharism		Varanuthiappan Street, Madras-1.
48.	Teeyanechthi		18/C/3, New Ramnod Road, Madurai-9
49.	Jonsi Rani		1, Ritchi Pillai Street, Madras.
50.	Jouliot		598-599, TH Road, Madras-5.
51.	Kadalosai		227, Lloyds Road, Madras-86.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Newspapers</i>		<i>Registered Office and Address</i>
	1	2	
			3
52.	Kalainila		45, II Block, BRN Gdn. Broadway, Madras.
53.	Kalinga		7, 1st Street, R.K. Puram, Madras.
54.	Kazhaga Kottai		65, Triplicance High Road, Madras-5.
55.	Kalai Mani Osai		10/250-A, Palghat Main Road, Kuniyammuttur, Coimbatore.
56.	Kudisai Vasi		19, Rakkiappa Mudali Street, Madras-4.
57.	Kumari Murasu		27, MS Road, Ozhukinasery Junction, Nagercoil-629001.
58.	Madurai Malai Murasu		117, TPK Road, Madurai-1.
59.	Madurari Mani		10, Kanta Thevar Lane, West Masi Street, Madurai.
60.	Makkal Cheithi		1/21, Dr. Vasudevan Road, Kilpauk, Madras-10.

Sl. No.	Name of the Newspapers	Registered Office and Address
1	2	3
61.	Makkal Kural	1, Main Road, United India Colony, Kodambakkam, Madras-24.
62.	Makkal Malar	20, East Mada Street, Mylapore, Madras-4.
63.	Malai Malar	293-A, Avinashi Road, Coimbatore-18.
64.	Malai Malar	12, Central Bus Stand Road, Madurai-1.
65.	Malai Malar	25/1, Macdonalds Road, Trichi.
66.	Malai Malar	9, Omalur Road, Salem.
67.	Malai Malar	Rani Buildings, 1091 Poonamalle High Road, Madras-7.
68.	Malai Mani	26, Millers Road, Madras-10.
69.	Malai Murasu	5-AD, Madurai Road, Tirunelveli-1.
70.	Malai Murasu	3/147, Mount Road, Madras-18.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Newspapers</i>		<i>Registered Office and Address</i>
	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	
			<i>3</i>
71.	Malarantha Roja		40, Venkatanarayana Road, Madras.
72.	Malvika		97, Swaminaicker Street, Chintadripet, Madras-2.
73.	Mandra Murasu.		13, Begum Sahib, 3rd Street, Mount Road, Madras-2.
74.	Manal Veedu		4, Vasagi Road, Ethiraj Nagar, Mettupalayam, Madras-3.
75.	Mangalyam		3, CVM Street, Chepauk, Madras-5.
76.	Mangala Deepam		14, Salai Street, Choolai, Madras-52.
77.	Mani Chudar		Madras Media Press (P) Ltd., 3, Peters Road, Madras-14.
78.	Mani Mudi		65, Triplicane High Road, Madras-5.
79.	Manmagam		59, Purasawalkam High Road, Madras-29.
80.	Manila Aatchi		19/1, Devasaya, Devasaya Saranga Lane, Chintadripet, Madras-2.
81.	Moodu Pani		Room No. 9, Sivakashi Nadar 1 Mension, 1128, Poonamalle High Road, Madras.

Sl. No.	Name of the Newspapers		Registered Office and Address
	1	2	
			3
82.	Masala Tamil		47, CNK Road, Madras-5.
83.	Megaoli		43, Radavattavaman Street, Kesapet, Madras-12.
84.	Murasoli		52-A, Kodambakkam High Road, Madras-34.
85.	Murugu		42, Basha Sahib Street, Choolaimedu, Madras-94.
86.	Muththaram		93, Kodambakkam High Road, Madras-34.
87.	Muyal		10, Bar Bar Agan Street, Zilla Road, Madras-2.
88.	Namadu M.G.R.		36, Poes Garden, Madras-86.
89.	Aswini		6, VSV Koil Street, Madras-4.
90.	Muthucharan		Avvai Shanmugam Road, Madras-14.
91.	Nallaneram		234, Govindappa Naicken Street, Madras.
92.	Nalla Thira		60, Gnu Reddy Lane, Egmore, Madras-8.

Sl. No.	Name of the Newspapers		Registered Office and Address
	1	2	
			3
93.	Namathu India		39, Variety Hall Road, Coimbatore.
94.	Nathigam		112-A, Arcot Road, Madras-24.
95.	Neethi Theavan		6, VSV Koil Street, I Lane, Madras-4.
96.	Nava India		Ramakrishna Industrials (P) Ltd., Printing Press, Peelamedu, Coimbatore-4.
97.	Navasakthi		60, Kutchery Road, Mylapore, Madras-4.
98.	Neerottam		C-11/42, Beopathi Nagar Colony, Madras-24.
99.	Neethiyin Kural		5, 2nd Street, North Gopalapuram, Madras-86.
100.	Neppolian		181, Bells Road, Chepauk, Madras-24.
101.	Neva Face		10, Vellala Street, #rd Lane Madras-24
102.	Padhu Seidhi		30, Arimuru Street, Triplicane, Madras.
103.	Pagal Nila		2, Tiruvalluvar Koil Street, Mylapore, Madras-4.
104.	Panjamibuthan		16, Srinivasan Perumal Sannadhi Street, Royapettah, Madras-14.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Newspapers</i>		<i>Registered Office and Address</i>
	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	
			<i>3</i>
105.	Pakalavan		1, Muthumariamman Colony, Madras-29.
106.	Pengal Ennam		2, Crescent Park Street, Madras-17.
107.	Paruvakalam		19, Rakiappa Mudali Street, Mylapore, Madras-4.
108.	Pazha Rasam		Room No. 8, Sivakasi Nadar Mansion, 1, 20, Poonamalle High Road, Madras.
109.	Picture Information		UKN Agraharam Street, Kondithope, Madras.
110.	Pirambadi		23, Kappu Mudali Street, Madras-5.
111.	Poompukar		23, Seethammal Road, Alwarpet, Madras-18.
112.	Ponni		2, Seethammal Road, Alwarpet, Madras-18.
113.	Ponmanam		1, Wallace Gdn. 3rd Street, Nungambakkam, Madras-6.
114.	Pon Thirai		15, Krishnappu Mudali Street, Chepauk, Madras-5.

Sl. No.	Name of the Newspapers		Registered Office and Address
	1	2	
			3
115.	Porchilambu		A Sindhu Sahib Street, Madras-79.
116.	Sakthi Senai		56, Beemana Kudala Street, Madras.
117.	Salem Malai Murasu		6, Trichy Main Road, Salem-1.
118.	Samaneedi		156, Lloyds Road, Madras-6.
119.	Sumaran Murasu		145, Kutchery Road, Mylapore, Madras-4.
120.	Sanga Nagar		40, North Koil Street, Madurai-1.
121.	Sathiya Velkai		2, Bangaru Naicker Street, Madras-2.
122.	Sattai		7, Arunagiri Madali Street.
123.	Seithich Suhul		71, Choolai Medu High Road, Madras-28.
124.	Sila Nimidam		23, Shaik Dawood Street, Royapettah, Madras.
125.	Singakkuralone Sivaji		136, Bells Road, Triplicane, Madras.
126.	Sri Parvatha Vardhini		159, Amman Koil Street, Madras-1.

Sl. No.	Name of the Newspapers	Registered Office and Address		
		1	2	3
127.	Studio News			20, 2nd Main Road, Trustupuram, Kodambakkam, Madras-24.
128.	Teleprint News			19, Rakkiappa Mudali Street, Mylapore, Madras-4.
129.	Swadesh Mitran			Deshbandhu Bhavan, 47, Whites Road, Royapettah, Madras-14.
130.	Tamil Nadu Democrat			42, Basha Sahib Street, Choolaimedu, Madras-94.
131.	Tamizh Murasu			101, Palam Station Road, Madurai-2.
132.	Tamizh Mani			90-B, Kodambakkam High Road, Madras-34.
133.	Tamizh Murasu			69, Peters Road, Madras-86.
134.	Thanga Mandal			Sivan Koil Street, Kodambakkam, Madras-24.
135.	Thanjai Malai Murasu			11, Birds Road, Trichy-1.
136.	Thayin Kurai			3, Office Venkatachala Mudali Street, Chepauk, Madras-5.
137.	Theekkathir			6/16, By Pass Road, Madurai-18.

Sl. No.	Name of the Newspapers	Registered Office and Address		
		1	2	3
138.	Thennagam			195/196, Triplicane High Road, Madras-5.
139.	Thirai Seithi			2, Arumugha Achari Lane, Triplicane, Madras-5.
140.	Thenural Veesukirathu			12, Weavers Street, Triplicane, Madras-5.
141.	Thina Thoothu			301, South Canara Bank Road, Madras.
142.	Thirai Pithan			25/13, Kettupuram, Madras-85.
143.	Udaya Murasu			167, Peters Road, Madras-14.
144.	Ulagath Tamizh			15, Vadivel Mudali 2nd Street, Madras-11.
145.	Unmai Vilambi			6. VSV Koil Street. Madras-4.
146.	Ungal Visitor			3, Periya Mallapan Street, Royapethah, Madras-14.
147.	Vallooru			19, Veera Kaliannan Koil Lane, Jahindpuram, Madras.
148.	Vaniga Vothumai			63, Naidu Street, Madras-4.
149.	Vanigar Nalam			57, West Jones Road, Madras-15.

Sl. No.	Name of the Newspapers		Registered Office and Address
	1	2	
150.	Vellithattu		42/B/3C, Bharathi Road, Jai Hind Puram, Madras.
151.	Vellore Malai Murasu		24, Arcot Road, Vellore-4.
152.	Vargapore		6A, Railway Colony, 1st Street, Nelsan Manickam Road, Madras-29.
153.	Vidi Velli		307, NSK Road, Madras-24.
154.	Viduthalai		50, EVK Sampath Road, Periar Thadal, Vepery, Madras-7.
155.	Kovai Malai Murasu		46, Vincent Road, Fort, Coimbatore.
156.	Kottu Murasu		5, Belaalar Lane, West Tower Street, Madurai.
157.	Mackal Arasu		Dinamani Printers, 80, Peters Road, Madras-14

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Newspapers</i>	<i>Registered Office and Address</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
158.	Madha Pidha	8, Chinna Reddy Street, Madras-8.
159.	Madras Hot News	3, Periya Mallappan Street, Royapettah, Madras-14.

[Translation]

Management of Private Companies

5840. SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of Government regarding management of the companies in which Government institutions are the majority share-holders;

(b) the percentage of shares of the Tata Iron and Steel Company (TISCO) held, separately, by public financial institutions, Tatas and other small shareholders;

(c) whether the management of the TISCO has always been in the hands of Tatas; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Institutions operate within their own norms guidelines and exercise their judgement in various matters, including management, relating to the Companies in which they have a share-holding.

(b) According to the information given by the Department of Company Affairs, details of percentage shareholding by various categories as on 22.7.1988, is as follows:

	<i>% of the total Equity Share Capital</i>
Foreign nationals	0.46
Life Insurance Corporation of India	18.02
Unit Trust of India	17.44
General Insurance Corporation of India	0.18
Nationalised Banks	3.19
Government Companies	7.83
State Government	0.05
State Financial Corporation	0.27
Tata Companies	3.16
Other Companies	4.77
Directors and their relatives (as defined in Section 6), their shareholdings and directorships	0.28
Other top 50 shareholders	1.91

(c) and (d). TISCO is a Board-managed Company. The Board of the company comprised 19 Directors as on 1.7.1989, of which 2 were from Tata family, 2 were nominees of Public Financial Institutions, 1 was nominee of the Government of India and the rest were individuals/industrialists.

Foreign Tourists in Bihar

5841. SHRI RAJ MANGAL MISHRA:
Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to

state the number of foreign tourists who visited Bihar particularly Nalanda, Pavapuri and Rajgir during the last three years and the amount of foreign exchange earned thereby?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):
As per the information available from the State Government, the number of foreign tourists who visited Nalanda, Pavapuri and Rajgir during the last two years are as given below:—

	<i>No. of foreign tourists</i>	
	<i>1988</i>	<i>1989</i>
Rajgir	338	265
Pavapuri	22	75
Nalanda	141	108

The comparable figures for the year 1987 and State/place wise estimates of foreign exchange earnings from tourism have not been compiled.

[English]

Subsidy for New Rubber Planting

5842. SHRI PALAI K.M. MATHEW:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the subsidy for new planting, replanting etc. given to the Rubber growers in Kerala by Rubber Board is quite inadequate;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to increase the subsidy reasonably within a fixed time frame;

(c) if so, the time within which it would be done; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (d). The rates of financial assistance given as subsidy to the rubber growers for new planting/replanting have been revised from time to time, based on the cost of planting and maintenance upto various stages. The rates in existence have been fixed in 1987.

The Rubber Board in the draft 8th Plan has proposed enhanced rates under various subsidy schemes.

However, pending finalisation of 8th Five Year Plan, it would not be possible to indi-

cate any time frame for implementing the revised rates, when fixed. The growers of Kerala would also be eligible for grant of subsidy as per the norms as available to growers all over the country.

Repatriation of Foreign Exchange in Diamond Exports

5843. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some instances of the non-repatriation of foreign exchange in diamond exports has been detected;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total amount of foreign exchange due in lieu of diamond exports;

(d) the total export of gems and jewellery during the last three years; and

(e) the steps contemplated to streamline the procedures so as to ensure due payment in time?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Certain instances of non-repatriation of foreign exchange of diamond exports have come to the notice of the Government. The magnitude of such outstanding realisation against specific exporters is being ascertained by the concerned agencies.

(d) Total exports of gems and jewellery during past three years is indicated below:

(Rs. in crores)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Exports</i>
1	2
1987-88	2652.56

<i>Year</i>	<i>Exports</i>
1	2
1988-89	4565.28
1989-90 (upto Feb. '90)	4689.85 (P)

(Source: Gem and Jewellery Exports Promotion Council).

(e) Steps have been already taken by the concerned authorities to streamline procedures, and exercise surveillance to ensure realisation of export proceeds duly. The new Import-Export Policy (1990-93) correlates the issue of imprest licences and replenishment licences for diamonds with realisation of the export earnings in due measure. Strict screening of new entrants is being made by the Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council prior to registration.

Staff Artist above 58 Years

5844. SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of category-wise, Staff Artists and Artists who are above the age of 58 years and are still in service;

(b) the provisions of the rules and regulations under which these employees are continuing in service beyond 58 years;

(c) the number and designation of Staff Artists/Artists who have been retired at the age of 58 years since April, 1988 without the benefit of pension; and

(d) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) The category-wise informa-

tion of Staff Artists and Artists working in All India Radio and Doordarshan above the age of 58 years is given in statement—I.

(b) In case of Staff Artists, the extension beyond the age of 58 years is permissible on the basis of excellent service records and good health. The Artists are given 5 years' contract at a time which can be renewed upto the age of 60 years.

(c) The information regarding Staff Artists who have retired at the age of 58 years since April, 1988 without the benefit of pension is given in statement—II.

(d) There is no provision for grant of pensionary benefits to Staff Artists who had not exercised the option for Artists Category. They are, however, eligible for Contributory Provident Fund, Gratuity and other permissible benefits.

STATEMENT—I

(a) *All India Radio*

(i)	Drama Voice	—	8
(ii)	Announcer	—	7
(iii)	Newsreader/Newsreader-cum-Translator	—	8
(iv)	Music Composer	—	3
(v)	Instrumentalists	—	37
(vi)	Production Assistants	—	1
Total			74

(b) *Doordarshan*

(vii)	Production Assistant	—	1
Total			1

STATEMENT—II

(a) *All India Radio*

(i)	Announcer	—	2
(ii)	Music Composer	—	1
(iii)	Instrumentalists	—	13
(iv)	Translator-cum-Announcer	—	2

(v)	Assistant Editor	—	1
(vi)	Producer	—	1
Total			20
(b) <i>Doordarshan</i>			
(vii)	Cameraman Grade I		1
Total			1

**Employees of AIR/Doordarshan Visited
Abroad for Training**

5845. SHRI TASLIMUDIN Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) the number of employees of AIR and Doordarshan category wise who have been sent abroad for training, participation in seminars, for representing the country on conferences conventions etc during 1987, 1988, 1989;

(b) the total expenditure incurred on these deputation in Indian currency and foreign exchange; and

(c) the details of the impact of these foreign training/deputations on the performance of the two media?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION

AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P UPENDRA) (a) and (b) The information regarding the number of employees of All India Radio and Doordarshan, category-wise, who have been sent abroad for training, participation in seminars and for attending conferences and conventions and the expenditure incurred thereon during 1987, 1988 and 1989 is given in the attached Statement I and II

(c) The officials who were sent on trainings/or to attend seminars/conventions/conferences abroad shared their views and gained experience in production techniques/technical know-how, and the advances in latest technological fields Their experience was used by the media for better programme production incorporating upto date technology and for training other personnel for this purpose

STATEMENT-I

Number of employees of AIR and Doordarshan category-wise sent abroad for training, participation in seminars, conferences and conventions during 1987, 1988 and 1989

ALL INDIA RADIO			
Year	Group A	Group B	Group C
1	2	3	4
1987	15	—	—
1988	4	1	—
1989	16	5	—
DOORDARSHAN			
1987	39	35	4

<i>Year</i>	<i>Group A</i>	<i>Group B</i>	<i>Group C</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1988	58	59	7
1989	53	43	6

STATEMENT-II

Total expenditure incurred by All India Radio and Doordarshan on deputation abroad of various categories of employees mentioned in Annexure I

ALL INDIA RADIO

Year	Indian currency	Foreign currency	Total
1	2	3	4

1987 Rs. 52,182/- Rs. 1,21,479/- Rs. 1,73,661/-

1988 Rs. 500/- — Rs. 500/-

1989 Rs. 2,21,255/- Rs. 64,796/- Rs. 2,86,051/-

DOORDARSHAN

1987 Rs. 22,07,544/- Rs. 3,55,091/- Rs. 25,62,635/-

Year	Indian currency	Foreign currency	Total
1	2	3	4
1988	Rs 16,61,117/-	Rs 22,34,729/-	Rs. 33,95,846/-
1989	Rs. 13,02,442/-	Rs 6,16,086/-	Rs. 19,18,528/-

Fire at NALCO

5846. SHRI BHAJAMAN BEHERA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Captive Power Plant and the Smelter Plant of Angul of the NALCO has been destroyed and damaged in a recent fire;

(b) if so, whether any Enquiry Committee has been set up to ascertain the extent of damage, causes of fire and to prescribe any time schedule to restore normal operations;

(c) whether alternative arrangements are made for supply of power to the said plant; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) No, Sir. Only the Main Conveyors carrying crushed coal to the bunkers of Captive Power Plant of the National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) were damaged in a fire accident which occurred on the night between 24th and 25th March, 1990.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Orissa State Electricity Board (OSEB) and Central Electricity Authority (CEA) have been contacted and arrangements have been made for supplying emergency power to NALCO's Smelter at Angul. presently about 40 MW is being supplied through the State grid besides NALCO's own generation of about 45 MW from the Captive Power Plant. This has helped to keep 98 pots in Potline II of the Smelter in operation.

Central Assistance for Development of Tourism in Tripura

5847. SHRI K.B.K. DEBBURMAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tripura Government has sought Central assistance for its Tourism Development Plan during 1990-91;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total assistance made during the current year to the State in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Development of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State Government. However, for Central financial assistance, we are yet to receive specific proposals from the State Government for the year 1990-91.

[Translation]

Promotion of Section Officer as Under Secretaries

5848. SHRI RAM KISHAN YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Personnel and Trg. have recently delegated powers to various Ministries/Departments to promote those Section Officers, who have completed 8 years' service as on 1 July, 1989, to the post of Under Secretary on ad-hoc basis;

(b) if so, the total number of posts of Under Secretaries filled in the cadre of his

Ministry and the number of SC/ST Section officers therefrom; and

(c) whether while filling up these posts, the roster system meant for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been kept in view and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Yes, Sir. The orders are, however, applicable in respect of Section Officers who have completed eight years of 'approved service'.

(b) and (c). 11 posts of Under Secretaries in the Ministry of Finance cadre were filled on ad-hoc basis with effect from 7.2.1990 on the basis of vacancies available then. Subsequently, seven more vacancies were reported against which seven Section Officers of the Finance Cadre were so appointed. The instructions issued by the Department of Personnel and Training on the matter of giving special consideration to SC/ST Officers in the matter of ad-hoc promotion were kept in view on each occasion. However, no SC/ST Section Officer was available for consideration in terms of those instructions.

Installation of sound and Light System at Fort of Buxar (Bihar)

5849. **SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:** Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sound and light show installed in the Fort of Buxar in district Bhojpur of Bihar is not functioning for the last three years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to restart it?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): (a) to (c). The Central Department of Tour-

ism has a scheme for giving some financial assistance to the State Governments for mounting Sound and Light Shows and Flood-lighting monuments of tourist importance. Under this scheme the Central Department of Tourism had commissioned ITDC (India Tourism Development Corporation) to mount a Sound and Light Show at Ram Rekha Ghat, Buxar. An amount of Rs. 18.14 lakhs was given to ITDC and a sum of Rs. 9.5 lakhs to the State Government of Bihar. The Show was inaugurated on 18.4.1986. The maintenance of such Sound and Light shows is exclusively the responsibility of the State Governments.

Setting up of More T.V. Stations in Bihar

5850. **SHRISURYANARAYAN YADAV:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up more T.V. Stations in Bihar;

(b) if so, the proposed locations thereof;

(c) the time by which these stations are likely to be set up; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). As a spill over from the Seventh Plan, schemes for the establishment of a full-fledged TV Studio Centre at Patna, a Programme Generation Facility (PGF) Centre each at Muzaffarpur and Daltonganj and a high power (10 KW) TV transmitter each at Katihar and Daltonganj are under implementation in Bihar. Whereas the Programme Generation Facility Centres at Muzaffarpur and Daltonganj and the high power transmit-

ters at Katihar and Daltonganj are scheduled to be commissioned into service during the current financial year (1990-91), the Studio Centre at Patna is expected to be commissioned during 1992-93. In addition, a TV Studio Centre is also envisaged to be set up at Ranchi as a spill over from the Seventh Plan.

Besides, Doordarshan's Annual Plan for the year 1990-91 also includes establishment of additional TV transmitters in the country, the locations of which depend on inter-se priority for extension of TV service to unconverted parts of the country.

Legal Aid to Adivasi in Rajasthan

5851. SHRI NANDLAL MEENA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation made for providing legal aid to Adivasis in Rajasthan during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 respectively

and the amount spent therefrom, year-wise; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken for removing the difficulties likely to be faced during the current year in providing legal aid to them due to unrealistic classification of the amount?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) and (b). In Rajasthan, legal aid is being provided to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes irrespective of their income and to such other persons whose annual income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 6,000/-
- No separate budget allocation has been made for providing legal aid to Adivasis in Rajasthan. However, the budget provided for legal aid and the expenditure incurred by the Rajasthan Legal Aid and Advice Board during the year 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 are as under:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Budget allocation</i>	<i>Amount spent</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1988-89	5,00,000/-	4,92,00/-
1989-90	5,00,000/-	4,15,698/-
1990-91	5,00,000/-	The financial year is effective from 1st April, 1990.

[English]

Implementation of New Import Export Policy

5852. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps have been taken to implement the new Import-Export Policy;

(b) whether all licensing offices across the country have also been geared for implementation of this new policy; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND
MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF
MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(c) A Statement is attached.

STATEMENT

1. Suitable instructions have been given to all Licensing Offices to ensure that the requirements of bonafide exporters and actual users are met efficiently and at the same time to curb the misuse of provisions by unscrupulous elements. They have been directed to hold monthly Grievance Committee Meetings on regular basis. Apart from the practice of meeting the representatives of Trade and Industry through the mechanism of hkooked interview, one hour every day will be earmarked by the Deputy Chief Controller and above for granting open/unbooked interviews to deal with the unforeseen and pressing difficulties faced by the Trade and Industry in a positive problem solving spirit. Outstation parties will be given precedence over others so that they are not forced to stay extra day. Counter assistance will be set up in all regional offices so that deficiencies are pointed out and got corrected there and then before the applications are formally submitted. Any subsequent objections will have to be pointed out only with the approval of the Head of Office. The Heads of the Licensing Offices have been asked to conduct Case Studies to an extent of 5% of Licensing and Cash Assistance Files to ensure that the disposal was done within the prescribed time frame as per Policy and the deficiencies have not been raised in piecemeal

manner. Hereafter, all the Licensing Officers will pass appropriate speaking orders and the gist of such speaking orders shall be conveyed to the concerned parties.

2. The Agenda of various Inter-Departmental Committees will be available with the PRO two days before the meeting and the minutes will be available with the counter within 48 hours after the meeting so that the applicants can know the decisions on the spot.
3. In order to curb misuse of the provisions by unscrupulous elements, it has also been decided that the applications for the Importer-Exporter code Nos. will be scrutinised by an Inter-Departmental Screening Committee. For this purpose, Enforcement Teams have also been asked to make at random, on the spot checks to ensure that the particulars given by the applicants are correct.
4. There will be a close monitoring hereafter by the Headquarters Office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports and its Regional Offices.
5. In order to reach the services of C.C.I&E organisation nearer the door step of Trade and Industry, it has been decided in principles to open new offices at Pune, Coimbatore, Baroda, and Panipat. The Regional Offices at Jaipur, Varanasi, Moradabad, Cochin, Patna and Tuticorin are also being upgraded, Tuticorin Office is also proposed to be shifted to Madurai to better cater to the needs of exporters in this region.

Change in Transfer of Residence Rules for Import of Cars

5853. SHRI B.N. REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to effect changes in the Transfer of Residence Rules for import of cars by Indian nationals;

(b) if so, the details of the changes proposed to be made, and

(c) the objectives behind the changes in the rules?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Policy for the import of cars has been amended in respect of Indian Nationals returning from abroad

(b) Under the revised policy, only those Indian nationals returning to India for permanent settlement, are entitled for import of a vehicle, who have stayed abroad continuously at least for a period of two years and the vehicle has been in their use at least for a period of one year prior to return to India.

(c) To avoid liberal import of cars and to ensure that only those cars are imported which are actually in the use of the applicants abroad.

Assistance by Banks in Kutch District of Gujarat

5854. SHRI BABUBHAI MEGHJI SHAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether banks have been achieving the targets for financing in various sectors in Kutch District of Gujarat during the last three years: and

(b) if not, the action proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). The targets and achievements of banks for deployment of credit to various sectors under Annual Action Plan (AAP) 1987 and 1988 and under Annual Credit Plan (ACP) 1989-90 (upto December 1989) for the district of Kutch are given below:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Agriculture and allied activities		Small Scale Industries		Services		Total	
	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements	Targets	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Annual Action Plan 1987	584	525	291	239	526	579	1401	1343
Annual Action Plan 1988	724	872	324	258	694	667	1742	1797
Annual Credit Plan 1989-90 (upto Dec 1989)	987	449	262	89	709	377	1958	915

With the introduction of Service Area Approach with effect from April 1989 banks are expected to achieve qualitative and quantitative improvements in rural lending

Appointment of Regular Director for Information, Publicity and Tourism

5855. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:
Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the post of Director, information, publicity and tourism is being manned on ad-hoc basis;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to appoint a Director on a regular basis?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU)

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). As per Recruitment and Promotional Rules, the posts of Directors are being filled up on regular basis, in consultation with UPSC.

Committee to assess Tourism potential of Garhwal Sub-Himalayan and Himalayan region

5856. SHRI C.M. NEGI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a high powered committee to assess the tremendous tourism potential of Garhwal sub-Himalayan and Himalayan region in the prevailing circumstances;

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to make tourism the biggest industry of this area so as to earn foreign exchange and to boost the local economy;

(c) whether Government are aware that

there is likely to be extra-ordinary rush to Garhwal Himalayas during the ensuing summer season due to turmoils in other Himalayan tourist resorts in the North-West; and

(d) if so, the emergent measures being taken to tide over the tourist inflow in Garhwal Himalayas and to provide the tourist amenities including transport?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). The development of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments which includes provision of tourist amenities and transport. However, the Ministry of Tourism have sanctioned the construction of Fibre Glass Huts and Trekking equipment in the Garhwal region during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Loans advanced by Banks in Pauri, Chamoli and Dehradun Districts of Uttar Pradesh

5857. SHRI C.M. NEGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various loans sanctioned by the branches of nationalised banks situated in Pauri, Chamoli and Dehradun districts of Uttar Pradesh during the last three years, category-wise and year-wise;

(b) the number of beneficiaries in each district;

(c) the credit deposit ratio in these districts; and

(d) whether Government propose to give directions to the banks to give loans liberally

in these districts as a measure of self-employment and resource generation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (d). The credit

advanced by banks to major sectors under Annual Action Plan of Pauri, Chamoli and Dehradun districts of Uttar Pradesh for the last three years (latest available) are given below:

Sl. No.	Sector	(Rs. in lakhs)										
		Pauri (Garhwal)			Chamoli			Dehradun				
		1987	1988	1989-90 April-Dec.	1987	1988	1989 April-Dec.	1987	1988	1989-90 April-Dec.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
1.	Agriculture and Allied Activities	119	250	207	228	184	99	471	530	440		
2.	Small Scale Industries	66	105	60	23	67	23	591	457	217		
3.	Services	318	493	262	370	257	142	700	1740	586		
	Total	503	848	529	621	508	264	1762	1727	1243		

The credit deposit ratio of scheduled commercial banks in the district of Pauri (Garhwal), Chamoli and Dehradun as at the end of December 1989 (latest available) was 16.3 percent, 15.5 percent and 24.5 percent respectively. The credit deployment in a particular area depends on various factors like level of economic activity, entrepreneurship, availability of raw material and other infrastructural facilities. Banks have been advised to take effective steps for improving the flow of credit in deficient areas for productive and identified viable proposal. Moreover, after the introduction of Service Area Approach with effect from 1.4.89, rural lending is expected to show quantitative and qualitative improvements.

Disposal of Policy Bonds by Kanpur divisional office of LIC

5858. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether branches of the Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) under the Kanpur Divisional Office have not been despatching the policy bonds properly which are either not delivered or returned by the postal authorities for variety of reasons;

(b) whether no follow up action is presently being taken;

(c) if so, the facts thereof; and

(d) the immediate action being taken to get the policy bonds delivered to the insured and the total number of such policy bonds lying undisposed in each branch of LIC in Kanpur?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) No, Sir. The policy bonds undelivered or returned by the postal authorities for variety of reasons are disposed of by all the Branch Offices in Kanpur Division promptly in accordance with the procedure.

(b) No, Sir. Follow-up action is regularly taken.

(c) In accordance with rules, Registered letters are written to the assured with a copy to the concerned Agents and Development Officers. On getting response policybonds are delivered to the assured.

(d) During the year 1989-90, out of about 1.2 lakhs policies, 5454 policybonds were received back undelivered and out of these, 2254 have already been delivered to the assured. Follow-up action with field force is taken up regularly by issuing reminders at regular intervals for disposing remaining 3200 policybonds. Branchwise number of undelivered policies are furnished in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

<i>Branches</i>		<i>No. of undelivered Policies</i>
1		2
C.B.O. 1 Kanpur	—	Nil
C.B.O. 2 Kanpur	—	Nil
C.B.O. 3 Kanpur	—	10

1	2
C.B.O. 4 Kanpur	— 298
C.B.O. 5 Kanpur	— 286
C.B.O. 6 Kanpur	— 95
C.B.O. 7 Kanpur	— 307
C.B.O. 8 Kanpur	— 64
D.B.O. Kanpur	— 19
DAB 1 Kanpur	— 123
DAB 2 Kanpur	— 7
CAB Kanpur	— 382
CBO 1 Allahabad	— 467
CBO 2 Allahabad	— Nil
DBC Allahabad	— 134
DAB Allahabad	— 5
CAB Allahabad	— 56
Naini	— 16
Phoolpur	— 148
Bharwari	— 244
Fatehpur	— 100
Karvi	— 37
Banda	— 222
Mahaba	— Nil
Bilhaur	— 2
Pukhrayan	— 23

1	2
Orai	16
Jalaun	4
Jhansi	41
Mauranipur	Nil
Lalitpur	94
Total	3200

Tourism Policy for Andaman and Nicobar Islands

5859. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any tourism policy has been framed by Union Government for Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, whether the Andaman and Nicobar Administration has developed any basic infrastructure to meet the challenge of future needs of the tourism activities in the Islands;

(c) whether any development strategies for tourism have been adopted during the Eighth Five Year plan in the island; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): (a) to (d). The development of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territories. However the Central Department of Tourism provides financial assistance to the State Governments/Union Territories for strengthening tourism infrastructure in the country based

on the specific proposals of the State Governments/Union Territories, their merit, inter-se priorities and availability of funds.

An Island Development Authority has been constituted to decide on policies and programmes for integrated environmentally sound development of the islands. Based on the decisions taken from time to time by the IDA measures to develop and promote tourism to the Islands have been taken.

Construction work of convention centre at Kovalam (Kerala)

5861. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of the construction of convention centre at Kovalam, Kerala; and

(b) the allocation made for the project?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): (a) and (b). India Tourism Development Corporation has awarded contracts for civil, airconditioning and electrical works for the proposed Convention Centre at Kovalam. The cost of the Convention Centre at Kovalam is roughly estimated at Rs. 153.00 lakhs. The modalities of allocation of fund

are being worked out.

Construction work on Beach resort in Trivandrum District of Kerala

5862. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of the construction work of the Beach resort at Varkala in Trivandrum district of Kerala;

(b) the expenditure incurred thereon since the work of the project started;

(c) the allocation of fund made during 1990-91; and

(d) the time by which the project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): (a) to (d). The project for the construction of Beach Resort at Varkala was sanctioned by the Central Department of Tourism in 1988-89 at an estimated cost of Rs. 95.00 lakhs out of which Rs. 30.00 lakhs have already been released. The civil works on the project have already been completed except for flooring and finishing. The release of further funds would depend on the progress of work. The project is likely to be completed by December, 1990.

[*Translation*]

Waiver of Agricultural Loans in Bihar

5863. SHRI PIYUS TIRKAY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Bihar has declared waiver of all agricultural loans upto Rs. 15,000/- and a notification has also been issued in this regard;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether in spite of this declaration warrants have been issued in many districts including Ranchi for the recovery of an amount of Rs. 5,000/-; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (d). The State Government of Bihar had been announcing various relief measures from time to time. Government of India has announced the scheme of debt relief which will be applicable to farmers, artisans and weavers who have taken loans upto Rs. 10,000/-. The scheme will cover all overdues on 2 October, 1989 including short-term as well as term loans.

The recovery of dues from borrowers by financial institutions is their normal activity and the debt relief measures announced by the Government of India do not prohibit the same.

[*English*]

Bihar Sponge Iron Ltd.

5864. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7166 on 27th April, 1989 regarding take over of tribal villages in Bihar for establishing BSIL and state;

(a) the steps taken by Bihar Sponge Iron Ltd., for pollution control;

(b) the number of tribal employees in BSIL, category-wise;

(c) the arrangements made for training of the local tribal people by BSIL; and

(d) the steps taken for rural development and other welfare activities around BSIL and the annual amount spent on these

activities by BSIL?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) Bihar Sponge Iron India Limited, a joint venture company of Bihar State Industrial Development Corporation and others have reportedly installed a waste gas cleaning system and an inplant dedusting system. The unit has also incorporated necessary equipments to avoid pollution by the Plant's waste gas or pollution of the river by the effluents.

(b) The number of tribal employees category-wise is as under:

Semi-Skilled	5
Supervisory/Clerical	6
Un-Skilled	66
Total	77

(c) BSIL have provided training facilities for learning driving, horticulture, civil works and some mechanical jobs. Besides, local tribals are given special coaching to facilitate their admission into ITI's and are also encouraged/trained to take up contract jobs for loading/unloading of materials.

(d) BSIL have adopted development schemes for 5 villages in which land had been acquired for the factory and the colony, under which community development works

like free primary education, repair of roads, provision of drinking water through hand pumps, organisation of medical camps alongwith individual welfare schemes like distribution of free text books and provision of coaching facilities, transport facility etc. are undertaken.

The annual amount spent on these activities is of the order of Rs. 10 lakhs.

Bihar Songe Iron Ltd.

5865. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7166 on 27th April, 1989 regarding take over of tribal villages in Bihar for establishing BSIL and state:

(a) the capital invested in Bihar Sponge Iron Ltd. by different agencies;

(b) the details of foreign exchange and foreign know-how involved in BSIL;

(c) the present production and target for 1990-91; and

(d) whether the BSIL has any order from abroad for export of its products?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) Details of capital invested so far in BSIL by different agencies is as follows:—

1. EQUITY

	<i>Rs. in Crores</i>
(i) Promoters	22.40
(ii) IFC (Washington)	0.95
(iii) Public	17.73
Sub-total	41.08

2. LOANS

	<i>Rs. in Crores</i>
(i) Rupees Loan from Indian Financial Institutions and Banks	47.35
(ii) Foreign Currency loan from Foreign Institutions and from Indian Institutions	24.65
Sub-total	72.00
Total	Rs. 113.08 Crores.

(b) Details of Foreign Exchange and Foreign know-how involved in BSIL are:

(i) Foreign Exchange involved was—

	<i>In million D.M.</i>
Plant and Machinery	27.11
Technical know-how	10.42
Total	37.53

(ii) KNOW-HOW

Lurgi has provided the SL/RN process know-how and technology for manufacture of sponge iron based on utilisation of coal which involves direct reduction of iron ore under controlled conditions.

(c) Commercial production started from 1st July, 1989. During the 9th month period from 1st July, 1989 to 31st March, 1990, around 78,000 tons of sponge iron has been produced. Currently plant is operating at 80-85% capacity utilisation. Production target for the year 1990-91 is 1,35,000 tons (90% of plant capacity).

(d) No, Sir.

Censoring of Films and Documentaries by Doordarshan

5866. SHRIJANARDHANAPOOJARY:
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether film and documentary makers have protested against censoring of their films and documentaries by Doordarshan during the last three months; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) No such specific complaint has been received by Doordarshan during the last three months.

(b) Does not arise.

Trade Relations with Bhutan

5867. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the trade in some items was discontinued with Bhutan recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to renew the trade relation between the two countries; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The agreement on Trade and Commerce between India and Bhutan was renewed on Second March, 1990, for a period of 5 years.

Trade Ties with New Zealand

5868. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have established trade ties with New Zealand; and

(b) if so, the areas on which Indo-New Zealand trade has been established?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) India and New Zealand signed a Trade Agreement in 1986. Besides, we have a Joint Trade Committee (JTC) and Joint Business Council (JBC) with New Zealand.

(b) The main items of export to New Zealand are Gems and Jewellery, Cashew, Engineering goods, Leather and manufactures, Cotton Yarn, fabrics, madeups etc. The main items of import from New Zealand include Newsprint, Pulp and waste paper, Raw wool and Pulses.

Export to Switzerland

5869. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the major commodities being exported to Switzerland;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange earned therefrom during the last three years;

(c) whether Government have any proposal to increase the export of these commodities during the current financial year, and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) The major commodities being exported to Switzerland are Gems and Jewellery, readymade Cotton garments including Accessories, Carpets (hand made), Engineering Goods, Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetics, Leather and its Manufacturers.

(b) The total exports to Switzerland during the last 3 years are—

	(Rs. crores)
1986-87	159.35
1987-88	204.91
1988-89	270.84
1989-90	252.85

(April-Dec., 1989)

(c) and (d). The Government Policy and efforts are to increase our exports to Switzerland inter-alia through meeting of Joint Commissions, participation in trade fairs, exchange of delegations, increased joint ventures and product upgradation under the Swiss assisted export promotion programmes.

'Black Money'

5870. SHRISANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the newsitem captioned, "Black Money change to cost Rs. 106 crores" appearing in the 'Economic Times', New Delhi dated 28th March, 1990;

(b) if so, the amount of black money deposited under the Special Bearer Bonds Scheme of 1981;

(c) the amount which Government are required to pay under this scheme to the bond-holders during the year 1990-91;

(d) whether all this black money will now be converted into white; and

(e) if so, the check Government propose to exercise over the further proliferation of this black money?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total realisation from the Special Bearer Bond Scheme which were on sale in two phases between 2nd February 1981 and 9th January, 1982 amounted to Rs. 964 crores.

(c) A total amount of Rs. 106 crores are

estimated to fall due for payment in 1990-91 under the scheme; of this Rs. 88 crores are towards repayment of principal and Rs. 18 crores towards payment of interest.

(d) The repayment in all cases will be made in India through 'Account Payee Cheques/drafts'.

(e) Combating tax evasion is a continuous exercise. Apart from taking necessary legislative and administrative measures, some measures taken by Income Tax Department include systematic survey operations, search and seizure operations, verification of information, indepth investigation in select number of cases, pre-emptive purchases of immovable property under provisions of Income tax Acts in certain notified cities. All these measures are pursued vigorously.

Income tax outstanding against Tea Estates in Assam and West Bengal

5871. SHRISANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Income-tax outstanding against the various Tea Estates in Assam and West Bengal; and

(b) the steps being taken to recover the same?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) As on 31.3.90, Rs. 20.84 crores was due as income-tax from various tea estates in Assam and West Bengal.

(b) In most of the cases, demand is disputed in appeals and it has been stayed by different authorities. In deserving cases, action provided for in the Income-tax law has been taken to collect the outstanding demand.

Allocation of Foreign Exchange to Kerala

5872. SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received any representation from Kerala Government for allocation of foreign exchange for the purchase of ships for the ship-breaking units in Kerala; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The request regarding allotment of ships to M/s. Steel Industries Kerala Ltd.'s (SILK) ship breaking units at Beypore and Azhikkal was considered. It was explained to the Government of Kerala that while tonnages of ships allotted to the unit at Beypore in 1988-89 were substantially higher than entitlement, Metal Scrap Trade Corporation (MSTC) could not supply any ships to the unit at Azhikkal because of lack of requisite certificates from the port authorities for the same. It was also pointed out that while preferential allotment of ships for breaking was not possible to any ship breaking unit, these units were free to import old ships for scrapping under the "import replenishment scheme" as allowed in the Import-Export Policy.

Development of Tourism in Palghat District of Kerala

5873. SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any new

scheme to improve the Malampuzha Gardens at Palghat in Kerala for the development of Tourism; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):

(a) No proposal has been received from the State Government to modify the Malampuzha Gardens at Palghat.

(b) Does not arise.

Inclusion of Parampikulam wild life Sanctuary under Tourism

5874. SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Union Government to include Parampikulam Wild Life Sanctuary in Palghat District of Kerala in the tourism map?

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government for the development of tourism in that area; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):

(a) and (b). The Government of India has sanctioned construction of Forest Lodge for Parampikulam Wild Life Sanctuary at an estimated cost of Rs. 12.42 lakhs and two mini buses at the cost of Rs. 4.64 lakhs.

(c) Does not arise.

Employees of H.Z.L. (Udaipur)

5875. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons employed in officer and other categories belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the entire organisation of the Hindustan Zinc Limited, Udaipur and their percentage in respect of the total number of the employees category wise;

(b) whether the employment percentage of each category falls short of the reservation quota prescribed for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to clear the backlog in the reservation quota in that company?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) The information is given below:

<i>Officer Category</i>		<i>Other Categories</i>	
<i>SC/ST employed</i>	<i>% of SC/ST employed to total employees</i>	<i>SC/ST employed</i>	<i>% of SC/ST employed total employees</i>
86	6.1%	3687	34.5%

(b) and (c). There is a shortfall in the employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Officers Category. They constitute 4.9% and 1.2% respectively against the norms of 15% for Scheduled Castes and 7 1/2% for Scheduled Tribes.

(d) A special recruitment drive was launched during 1989 to clear the backlog in vacancies reserved for SC/ST. Advertisements to fill up the vacant posts for SC and ST have been issued again.

Construction work at H.Z.L. (Udaipur)

5876. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of construction works

currently undertaken at the Hindustan Zinc Limited, Udaipur by its authorities itself or through the contractors;

(b) the amount earmarked to be spent on each of them; and

(c) the dates of the commencement of each construction work and by which time these works are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) There construction work are currently being undertaken.

(b) and (c). The information is given below:

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Amount earmarked to be spent	Date of Commencement	Likely date of completion
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Corporate Office Building, Udaipur	Rs. 1.50 Crores	1.9.1989	Dec., 1990
2.	Chanderiya Lead-Zinc Smelter, District Chittorgarh	Rs. 451.20 Crores	17.11.1988	May, 1991
3	Rampura-Agucha Mining Complex, Mining Bhilwara	Rs. 166.00 Crores	17.11.1988	May 1991

Import of Gold and Silver

5877. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a proposal from the Bullion Traders, manufacturers and jewellery exporters to allow them to import gold and silver under Open General Licence Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

LPT and VLPTs in Orissa

5878. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the districts in Orissa where the Low Power Transmitters (LPT) and Very Low Power Transmitters (VLPT) have been provided during Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) the names of the places suggested by Government of Orissa during Seventh Five Year Plan for installation of LPTs and VLPTs in tribal areas of the that State;

(c) whether Government propose to set up as LPT in Gunapur area of Koraput district during the financial year 1990-91; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION

AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) to (d). A total number of 18 low power (100 W) TV transmitters and one transposer have been commissioned into service during the VII Plan period in Sundergarh, Sambalpur, Mayurbhanj, Baleshwar, Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Dhenkanal, Phulbani, Koraput, Ganjam and Bolangir district of Orissa.

Government of Orissa had suggested establishment of TV transmitters, during VII Plan period, at the following places having significant tribal population:

1. Angul/Talcher
2. Athmallik
3. Bonai
4. Baudh
5. Barbil
6. Deogarh
7. Gunupur
8. Karanjia
9. Malkangiri
10. Parlakhemundi
11. Pallahara
12. Padampur
13. Rairangpur
14. Udala

Whereas there is no approved scheme, at present, for setting-up of a TV transmitter at Gunapur area of Koraput district, extension of TV Service to the uncovered areas of

the State will depend upon the availability of adequate resources for this purpose in the future plant of TV expansion.

Profitability of Commercial Banks

5879. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had advised the commercial banks to improve their profitability in the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) the steps taken by different banks in that direction;

(c) whether Government have made any analysis of the profitability performance of different commercial banks during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, the performance of different commercial banks during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (d). The performance and profitability of public sector Banks is continually reviewed both by the Government and the Reserve Bank of India. Series of measures have been taken by Government and Reserve Bank of India to improve the productivity and profitability of the public sector banks. These include higher coupon rates on Government Securities, higher returns on cash balances maintained with Reserve Bank of India, augmentation of the capital base by Government/Reserve Bank of India. Bank have also taken certain measures like enhanced staff productivity through containment of staff growth, enhancement in service charges and economy in expenditure. Banks have also been advised to critically analyse their income and expenditure with the view to finding ways and means for improving their profitability through efficient funds management.

As a result of various measures taken by Government/Reserve Bank of India, the public sector banks have been consistently earning profits for the last several years. Their published profits which stood at Rs. 192.23 crores in 1986 have progressively increased to Rs. 261.80 crores in 1987 and to Rs. 364.90 crores in 1988-89 (at the end of March, 1989). The accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1990 are yet to be finalised.

Court Cases of Indian Overseas Bank in Calcutta

5880. SHRIM.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of court cases of the Indian Overseas Bank in Calcutta have gone up during the last three years;

(b) the amount of legal expenses incurred by the Bank and its branches there during the above period;

(c) whether the officials of the Bank have been following the policy of pursuasion and resolving disputes apart from taking recourse to legal action;

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

(e) the number of legal notices issued during the last three months (as on 31st March, 1990) for new cases; and

(f) the efforts being made to reduce legal action and expenses?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Indian Overseas Bank (IOB) has reported that the number of its court cases in Calcutta has gone up during the last three years.

(b) The information is being collected

and to the extent available will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) to (f). To avoid litigation and reduce legal expenses, the officials of the bank try persuasion and other methods, such as negotiations, rescheduling of loans, etc. for recovery of bank's dues. Recourse to litigation is taken as a last resort to protect bank's interest. Negotiated settlements were approved by bank in two cases. The bank has reported that ten legal notices were issued during the last three months as on 31 st March, 1990.

Price Adjustment Formula of RBI for Civil Construction Jobs

5881. SHRIM.V.CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India's Price Adjustment Formula of civil construction jobs is not strictly followed by various Public Sector Undertakings;

(b) whether on this count much expenses are being incurred by these Public Sector Units in contesting legal cases;

(c) whether as a result, financial control and management in Public Sector Undertaking of different ministries has been losing its purpose;

(d) if so, the facts and details thereof and present details of RBI's Price Adjustment Formula; and

(e) the further action proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and to the extent available will be laid on the Table of the House.

Loans Outstanding Against Fishing Companies

5882. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India Limited (SCICI) is frequently supervising loans granted by the Shipping Development Fund Committee (SDFC) to fishing companies for purchase of trawlers;

(b) Particulars of all such fishing companies who availed of the SDFC loans and whose account were transferred to the SCICI; and

(c) the position of loans outstanding principal amount overdue and interest overdue from each of the above companies as on March 31, 1990?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Company-wise details of the loans sanctioned, loan outstanding, principal amount overdue and interest overdue as on March 31, 1990 in respect of companies who availed of Shipping Development Fund Committee (SDFC) Loan and whose accounts are now being monitored by Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India Limited (SCICI), are enclosed in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

Company-wise details of the Loan Sanctioned, Loan Outstanding, Principal amount overdue and interest overdue as on March 31, 1990 in respect of companies who availed of SDFC Loan and whose accounts are now being monitored by SCICI

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Loan Sancd.	Loan O/S	Over Dues		
				Principal	Interest	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Srinivasa Enterprises	314.27	296.23	54.82	69.77	124.59
2.	Marshall Seafoods	126.23	100.98	33.66	71.03	104.69
3.	Unimarine	132.03	105.14	35.05	69.25	104.30
4.	Yanuma Seafoods	297.46	253.46	32.97	67.34	100.31
5.	VBC Exports	296.12	296.12	19.74	62.79	82.53
6.	Suraj Fisheries	129.38	94.81	25.87	55.06	80.53
7.	Varuna Marine Prod	290.88	273.87	27.02	53.23	80.25
8	Shrimp India	305.41	304.26	21.36	54.00	75.36
9	Akama Marines	305.41	304.69	21.42	53.08	74.50

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Over Dues					Total
		Loan Sancd.	Loan O/S	Principal	Interest		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
10.	Coastal Trawlers	318.41	318.41	23.24	48.29	71.53	
11.	West Coast Marine	60.69	49.59	17.73	46.92	64.65	
12.	Dana Shipping	234.99	234.99	15.67	44.92	60.59	
13.	Columbia Seafoods	115.58	101.37	14.63	36.15	50.78	
14.	Rainbow Seafoods	115.58	104.30	17.38	31.99	49.37	
15.	Arya Fisheries	87.67	87.67	17.53	28.98	46.51	
16.	Four Season Fisheries	263.55	117.88	15.72	29.17	44.89	
17.	Golden Ahar	237.89	147.20	14.29	29.89	44.18	
18.	Sancheti Foods Prod.	132.34	123.52	26.47	16.96	43.43	
19.	Acqua Food Products	30.07	23.91	19.50	20.83	40.33	
20.	Victoria Fisheries	183.02	183.02	12.20	24.70	36.90	
21.	SBS Marine	263.60	204.48	15.91	20.89	36.80	

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Loan Sanced	Loan O/S	Over Dues			Total
				Principal	Interest		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
22.	Sennai Fisheries	90 29	90 29	12 04	23 49	35 53	
23.	Sarvashakti Fisheries	267 70	122 03	8.13	26 82	34.95	
24.	Ocean Products	344 98	141 04	14 10	19 11	33.21	
25	Yedugiri Seafoods	313 10	313 10	—	31 17	31.17	
26	Usha Seafoods	166 30	156 80	7 08	23 67	30 75	
27	Reliance Seafood	166 30	140 98	7 08	23 61	30 69	
28.	Coromandel Marine	60 69	60 47	12 14	18 44	30 58	
29.	Tashina Seafoods	166 30	140 98	7 08	23 38	30 46	
30	Fishing Consortium	166 30	140 98	7 08	23 38	30 46	
31.	Satya Sai Marines	120 00	55 51	11 87	16 01	27 88	
32.	Holy Island Fisheries	85 45	80 73	10 76	16 66	27 42	

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Loan Sancd.	Loan O/S	Over Dues			Total
				Principal	Interest		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
33.	A.P. Fisheries Corp.	30.99	20.13	14.70	01.32	26.02	
34.	Cholamandal Shipping	102.10	102.10	6.81	19.20	26.01	
35.	Seagull Seafoods	102.10	102.10	6.81	19.09	25.90	
36.	Pallava Seafood	89.42	86.37	5.96	19.43	25.39	
37.	Seamen Fisheries	85.45	80.73	10.76	13.69	24.45	
38.	Samro Food Prod.	131.80	101.86	12.14	10.66	22.80	
39.	Annai Fisheries	57.79	50.47	8.83	13.19	22.02	
40.	Sri Murugan Fisheries	65.98	65.98	4.40	12.76	17.16	
41.	Gujarat Fisheries	114.41	106.79	7.63	8.13	15.76	
42.	Venkateshwara Fisheries	65.98	53.98	8.80	5.70	14.50	
43.	Kerala Fisheries	30.88	17.18	5.73	7.90	13.63	

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Over Dues					Total
		Loan Sanced.	Loan O/S	Principal	Interest		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
44.	Marine Fisheries	102.91	85.80	3.90	8.85		12.75
45.	Michel Seafoods	108.26	98.78	—	12.55		12.55
46.	Leela Sea Foods	81.69	65.93	—	10.83		10.83
47.	Golden Proteins	117.63	52.62	—	9.62		9.62
48	Phoenix India Marine	38.07	10.46	5.05	4.14		9.19
49	High Seafoods	87.94	84.89	—	9.16		9.16
50	Raghu Seafoods	145.37	120.06	—	8.83		8.83
51.	Shri Sabari Fisheries	72.84	72.84	—	8.41		8.41
52.	Capricorn Fisheries	72.84	72.84		8.31		8.31
53.	Fhreyas Sea Food	72.84	72.84		8.07		8.07
54.	Vani Marine Product	30.07	11.68	6.00	1.87		7.87
55	Sri Lakshmi Marine	142.22	130.32		4.08		4.08

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Loan Sancd.	Loan O/S	Over Dues		
				Principal	Interest	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
56.	Mahalakshmi Marine	72.52	72.52		3.64	3.64
57.	Seabay Ventures	74.12	62.42		3.31	3.31
58.	Bhavani Marine Trad.	74.12	69.78		2.23	2.23
59.	Sagarika Seacarfts	150.72	83.72		1.19	1.19
60.	Pron Magnate	30.07	6.80			
61.	Matsyika Exports	147.66	97.73			
62.	T.N. Fisheries Devl.	29.90	11.29			
63.	Sapphire Fisheries	131.80	122.59			
64.	Babko Seafoods	120.26	44.31			
65.	Continental Fisheries	60.13	22.15			
66.	Crown Fisheries	72.52	41.99			

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Loan Sanctd.	Loan O/S	Over Dues		
				Principal	Interest	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
67.	Dawn Fisheries	81.69	61.27			
68.	G.P. Marine Products	326.34	131.83			
69.	Ganga Kaveri S.F.	156.55	53.43			
70.	Gees Marine Products	72.52	61.06			
71.	Geeta Marine Prod.	73.17	61.61			
72.	Gemini Sea Foods	60.13	22.15			
73.	Jabily Marines	60.15	34.81			
74.	Kanchan Ganga S.F.	156.55	131.83			

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Loan Sancd.	Loan O/S	Over Dues		
				Principal	Interest	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
75.	Kaza Sea Foods Ltd.	156.55	131.83			
76.	Kulagada Marine	81.69	61.27			
77.	Nekkanti Sea Food	156.55	131.83			
78.	Oncaro	118.94	22.15			
79.	Premier Trawling	72.52	61.06			
80.	Sarvanan Narine	72.52	61.06			
81.	Sharmila Fisheries	73.23	61.67			
82.	Swagat Marine Prod.	72.52	61.07			
83.	Tropical Shipping Co.	275.13	83.58			

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Loan Sancd.	Loan O/S	Over Dues		
				Principal	Interest	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
84.	Vani Fishery Const.	77.98	28 73			
85.	Western Watercraft	68 70	25.31			
Total:		11306.80	8762.41	687.06	1427.14	2114.20

**Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic
Substances Act, 1985**

5883. CH. JAGDEEP DHANKHAR:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to
state:

(a) whether Government propose to
amend the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic
Substances Act, 1985 to make it more strin-
gent; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF.
MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

T.V. Transmission at Jhunjhunu

5884. CH. JAGDEEP DHANKHAR: Will
the Minister of INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reception of Door-
darshan programmes transmitted from T.V.
transmission of Jhunjhunu in Rajasthan is
not clear;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action being taken to improve its
functioning?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION
AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF
PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P.
UPENDRA): (a) to (c). The low power T.V.
transmitter operating in UHF band at
Jhunjhunu is functioning normally providing
satisfactory service within its expected ser-
vice range of about 15 Kms. except that the
range of the transmitter is somewhat limited
in the northern direction due to terrain con-
ditions.

**Radio Station at Jhunjhunu in Rajast-
han**

5885. CH. JAGDEEP DHANKHAR:
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set
up a radio station at Jhunjhunu in Rajasthan;
and

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

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION
AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF
PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P.
UPENDRA): (a) No, Sir. The approved 7th
Plan does not include any proposal to set up
a radio station at Jhunjhunu in Rajasthan.

(b) Does not arise.

**Appointment of Chief Justice of High
Court from other State**

5886. CH. JAGDEEP DHANKHAR:
Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be
pleased to state:

(a) the policy of Government of appoint
Chief Justice of a High Court from outside
the State concerned;

(b) whether there has been deviations
from the set policy in the past; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANS-
PORT AND COMMUNICATION (SHRI K.P.
UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) to (c). The Govern-
ment have adopted the policy of having
Chief Justice of a High Court from outside
and the appointments and transfers of Chief
Justices are being made in accordance with
the policy guidelines. Consultation with the

Chief Justice of India is done in every case of transfer/appointment of a Chief Justice.

Long Term Policy on Tea

5887. SHRI RAMDAS SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee Constituted by Government to formulate long term policy on tea has submitted its report;

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

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main recommendation of the Committee are as follows:

- to evolve a National Tea Policy;
- to set up a Standing Forum for Policy Planning and co-ordination for tea;
- to set up a Centre for Studies in 'Plantation' management system;
- to devise policies and programmes for argumentation of productive capacities of the tea growing estates and keeping the tea areas in optimum state of productive health;
- rejuvenation and infilling for increasing average yields as one of the medium-term remedies;
- creation of a Tea Replanting Fund;
- to motivate plantations to under-

take time bound larger programme of extension planting through requisite financial backing with attractive incentive packages;

- extension of tea in degraded forest land;
- growing of tea in non-traditional areas for progressive increasing production of tea;
- revision of assistance packages after every three years by the Tea Board and the financial institutions;
- programmed development of small growers sector;
- to strengthen the R & D activities;
- constitution of Regional Advisory Committees for the purpose of planning and development of the industry in the region concerned;
- regions-wise manpower studies be initiated to make an objective assessment of the perspective on supply side vis-a-vis the projected requirements;
- institutionalised forum for centre-state co-ordination;
- review of role of the Tea Board in line with the future requirements of development;
- to evolve a plan and strategy for increasing export volumes, export earnings and for effecting substantial increasing in value added exports;

(c) A Working Group in the Ministry has examined the recommendations of the Committee. The recommendations of the

Working Group have been sent to the Tea Board for their views.

Lending Policies of Foreign Banks

5888. SHRI RAMDAS SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued any directives to the foreign banks operating in the country to re-orient their lending policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these directives have been implemented by the foreign banks; and

(d) the action taken against those foreign banks, if any, for not following the directives of the RBI?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (d). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that it had advised all foreign banks operating in India to take their priority sector lending to a level of 10% of their net advances by the end of March, 1989 and to progressively increase the same to 12% and 15% by the end of March, 1990 and March, 1992, respectively. RBI has further reported that 7 of the 21 foreign Banks have achieved the target of 10% stipulated for the end of March, 1989. RBI is constantly following up the matter with those foreign banks which have not complied with the stipulated target.

Number of News Papers and Periodicals Published from Kerala

5889. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of newspapers and periodicals published from Kerala as on 31st December, 1989;

(b) the names of newspapers and periodicals in Kerala which were granted registration during 1989; and

(c) the number of applications for registration of newspapers and publications proposed to be published from Kerala and pending before the Registrar of Newspapers?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) There are 165 daily newspapers and 1260 periodicals from Kerala in the Live Register of Registrar of Newspapers for India as on 31st December, 1989.

(b) The list of the newspapers and periodicals is given in the attached statement.

(c) 70 applications for registration of newspapers and 180 applications for clearance of titles of new publications proposed to be published from Kerala are pending as on 12.4.1990.

STATEMENT*List of Daily Newspapers/Periodicals Issued Certificate of Registration during 1989*

Sl. No.	Name of the Newspaper/Periodical	Language	Periodicity
1	2	3	4
1.	Malayala Sandesam	Malayalam	Monthly
2.	Upadhwani	Malayalam	Quarterly
3.	Sudinam	Malayalam	Daily
4.	Kairali Prasanam	Malayalam	Daily
5.	Spice India	Kannada	Monthly
6.	Spice India	English	Monthly
7.	Spice India	Tamil	Monthly
8.	Spice India	Malayalam	Monthly

Sl. No.	Name of the Newspaper/Periodical	Language	Periodicity
1	2	3	4
9.	Yogacharan	Malayalam	Monthly
10.	Critics View	Malayalam	Monthly
11.	Hasya Vedi	Malayalam	Quarterly
12.	Govardhanam	Malayalam	Monthly
13.	Sari	Malayalam	Monthly
14.	Sibilink	English	Quarterly
15.	Janasaree	Malayalam	Daily
16.	Sayanna Vynad	Malayalam	Daily
17.	Lakshya Bhoomi	Malayalam	Weekly
18.	Manolokam	Malayalam	Monthly

Sl. No.	Name of the Newspaper/Periodical	Language			Periodicity
		1	2	3	
19.	Malayora Sabdom			Malayalam	Weekly
20.	Varoli			Malayalam	Monthly
21.	Gramarathnam			Malayalam	Monthly
22.	Bethel Patrika			Malayalam	Monthly
23.	Sarvasree			Malayalam	Weekly
24.	Sauhridam			Malayalam	Monthly
25.	Labour India			Multilingual	Monthly
26.	Watergate			Malayalam	Daily
27.	Mangalam			Malayalam	Daily
28.	Cinema. Video and T.V.			Malayalam	Fortnightly

Sl. No.	Name of the Newspaper/Periodical	Language			Periodicity
		1	2	3	
29.	Sooryagatha			Malayalam	Daily
30.	Thulyatha			Malayalam	Bi-Monthly
31.	Yuvalokam			Malayalam	Monthly
32.	Chinthana			Malayalam	Weekly
33.	Vasudha			Malayalam	Monthly
34.	Varnalayam			Malayalam	Monthly
35.	Manorama Year Book			Hindi	Annual
36.	Nityabharathi			Malayalam	Monthly
37.	Prakrithi Nirvrithi			Malayalam	Quarterly
38.	The Other Master			Malayalam	Monthly
39.	Sahakarma Veekshanam			Malayalam	Monthly

Sl. No.	Name of the Newspaper/Periodical	Language				Periodicity
		1	2	3	4	
40.	Apta			Malayalam		Monthly
41.	Assootranakahalam			Malayalam		Monthly
42.	Aragani			Malayalam		Monthly
43.	Vidya Guru			Multilingual		Monthly
44.	Kanmani			Malayalam		Weekly
45.	Doctor			Malayalam		Monthly
46.	Poonthoppu			Malayalam		Monthly
47.	Njayarazhcha			Malayalam		Weekly

Sl. No.	Name of the Newspaper/Periodical	Language			Periodicity
		1	2	3	
48.	Vellinakshatram			Malayalam	Weekly
49.	Nidesam			Malayalam	Monthly
50.	Simi			Malayalam	Monthly
51.	Vajra Soochi			Malayalam	Daily
52.	Almaya Sabdom			Bilingual	Quarterly
53.	The Creative Psychologist			English	Half Yearly
54.	Toms Magazine			Malayalam	Monthly
55.	Janma Desom			Malayalam	Daily
56.	Athirstam			Malayalam	Daily
57.	Hahne Mannian Recorder			English	Monthly
58.	Vidya Deepthi			Multilingual	Monthly
59.	Dakshina Varthapatrika			Malayalam	Forthightly

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Newspaper/Periodical</i>	<i>Language</i>	<i>Periodicity</i>
1	2	3	4
60.	Insight	Bilingual	Monthly
61.	Kerala Sociologist	English	Half Yearly
62.	Doothu	Malayalam	Monthly
63.	Viswaganam	Malayalam	Weekly
64.	Nattinpuam	Malayalam	Weekly
65.	Kazhappadu	Malayalam	Quarterly
66.	India News	Malayalam	Daily

**Profit/Loss Earned by North Malabar
Grameen Bank and South Malabar
Grameen Bank**

5890. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-
CHANDRAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE
be pleased to state:

(a) the details of profit/loss earned by
the North Malabar Grameen Bank and South
Malabar Grameen Bank, separately, during
1988-89 and 1989-90;

(b) whether regional rural banks have
put forth any demands for for better ameni-
ties;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the Government's decision on such
demands?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF.
MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) National Bank
for Agriculture and Rural Development
(NABARD) has reported that North Malabar
Gramin Bank and South Malabar Gramin
Bank earned a profit of Rs. 196.00 lakhs and
Rs. 75.64 lakhs respectively during the year
1988-89. The figures relating to 1989-90 are
yet to be reported by these Regional Rural
Banks (RRBs).

(b) to (d). North Malabar Gramin Bank
and South Malabar Gramin Bank functioning
in the State of Kerala have demanded the
following facilities:

- i) Higher grade for staff members after
completion of 10 years of service in
the same grade.
- ii) Higher business development
expenditure.
- iii) Vehicle loans to Officers for pur-
chase of 4 wheelers.

iv) Increase in the quantum of housing
loans with lower rate of interest.

v) Payment of Bonus.

vi) Leave fare concession.

Under the provisions of Regional Rural
Banks Act, 1976, the remunerations of offi-
cers and other employees of Regional Rural
bank is determined by Central Government
having regard to the salary structure of the
employees of the State Government and the
local authorities of comparable level and
status. The facilities/amenities to RRB
employees are not considered on the basis
of profits of the banks but are provided as per
the service regulations. South Malabar
Gramin Bank has since extended the facility
of higher grade for staff members after
completion of 10 years service in the same
grade. Both the RRBs have increased the
ceiling of reimbursement of business devel-
opment expenditure to Rs. 50 per month.
Keeping in view the requirements of Re-
gional Rural Banks, NABARD has not con-
sidered it desirable to give loans to the
employees of RRBs for purchase of 4 wheel-
ers. The quantum of housing loan and rate of
interest charged on the same is being ex-
tended on the same terms and conditions as
applicable to the State Government employ-
ees of comparable level and status. The
payment of bonus of the employees of these
RRBs is being regulated under the Payment
of Bonus Act. As the Leave Fare Concession
facility is not admissible to State Govern-
ment employees in Kerala this facility has
not been extended to RRB employees in the
State.

The National Industrial Tribunal at
Hyderabad set up under the directions of the
Supreme Court is seized of the question
relating to pay, allowances and other bene-
fits payable to the employees of All Regional
Rural Banks. The award of the Tribunal is
expected shortly.

Advanced Ledger Posting Machines and Encoding Machines

5891. SHRI HETRAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Advanced Ledger Posting Machines and Encoding Machines purchased by various nationalised banks during last three years and the total number of machines purchased, bank-wise as on 31 December, 1989;

(b) whether instead of direct imports of such machines by Government, these have been purchased from private parties who were permitted to import the machines;

(c) if so, whether Government have made any investigations regarding import price of such machines and selling/lease price to banks to find out reasons of wide profit margins provided to importers;

(d) whether all the software and items of day to day use in these machines (except paper) are also imported under OGL by private parties and then sold to national-

ised banks; and

(e) The reasons for adopting such a policy and action, if any proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (c). The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that the Advanced Ledger Posting Machines (ALPMs) which are being installed at the branches of the public sector banks are being manufactured indigenously and have been procured by the banks from the local vendors empanelled by the RBI. The RBI had earlier imported encoding machines for the computerised clearing houses against the import permit issued to it after obtaining clearance from Department of Electronics. These were subsequently supplied to the banks at cost. RBI has further reported that these machines are now manufactured indigenously and the banks are now procuring these machines through indigenous vendors. As per the information furnished by the RBI, the number of ALPMs and encoding machines delivered to the public sector banks during the years, 1987, 88 and 89 are indicated below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of ALPMs</i>	<i>Number of encoding machines</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1987	61	Nil
1988	385	162
1989	883	Nil

The bank-wise information about the number of machines purchased by the banks is not readily available. However, as on 31.12.1989, the banks had acquired 5132 ALPMs and 978 Encoders.

(d) and (e). RBI has reported that software for ALPMs was supplied by the vendors along with the hardware. The software for encoding machines was imported along with the hardware. Modifications to the

software as needed are made by Indian vendors and the consumables required for the day to day use on these machines are procured by the banks from local vendors. However, MICR Ink and MICR ribbons are imported by vendors and supplied to banks as the same are not locally manufactured.

Waiver of Bank Loans

5892. SHRI HET RAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund have reacted adversely on the decision of Government to waive the bank loans upto Rs. 10,000;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in the matter;

(c) whether the Reserve Bank of India has also reacted adversely on the subject and Indian Banks' Association (IBA) has reportedly refused any positive action in the matter; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The Government of India has taken a decision to provide debt relief which will be applicable to borrowers who have taken loans upto Rs. 10,000/- and the same will cover all overdues as on 2nd October, 1989, including short-term as well as term-loans. There will be no limit on the size of the borrower's land holdings. However, wilful defaulters will be excluded from the scheme. It will cover Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Cooperatives. The question of refusal by any bank to the

implementation of the scheme does not arise.

Recovery of Excise Duty

5893. SHRI HET RAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of outstanding Excise duty of more than one lakh against various industrial houses in default for more than one year as on 31st March, 1989 and for the years 1986-87 and 1987-88 with the details of defaulters and amount involved; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to recover the duty and in how many cases prosecutions have been initiated during the last three years and the number of cases decided in last three years in favour of Government and duty collected and the number of cases in which Government lost?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Ropeway for Bokaro Steel Plant

5894. SHRI A.K. ROY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any ropeway was constructed across the river Damodar for supply of coking coal to Bokaro Steel Plant and if so, its total cost;

(b) whether the ropeway is not being used for transportation of coal these days; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the guidelines of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The total cost of the ropeway is Rs.

7.68 crores.

(b) and (c). The ropeway is inoperative since June 11, 1988 because of a major breakdown of track rope near trustle No. 5 between Station 'A' and suspension bridge. The washed coals is now being entirely transported by rail.

Contractors' Workers at Bokaro Steel Plant

5895. SHRI A.K.ROY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of contractual workers working in Bokaro Steel Plant (BSP) as on 1 March, 1990 both in side and outside the plant giving the names of the contractors;

(b) the number of the contractual workers having provident fund accounts;

(c) whether BSP management supervises and ensures their payment at the prescribed rates; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) The information is given in the attached statement.

(b) The number of contractual workers having Provident Fund Accounts stands at 6575.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. As the principal Employer, Bokaro Steel Plant deputed representatives for witnessing payment to contractors labour at the respective sites and ensures that contractors labourers are paid minimum wages as notified by the Government of Bihar/Central Government.

STATEMENT*Name of the Contractor and Contractual Workers Working inside and outside the Bokaro Steel Plant as on 1.3.1990***1. WORKS DIVISIONS**

<i>Shop/Zone etc.</i>	<i>Name of the Contractors</i>	<i>No. of Contractor Labour</i>
1	2	3
Hot Strip Mill	1. M/s. Sharda Constrn.	50
	2. Maheshwar Rai	05
	3. R S. Mishra	16
Hot Rolled Coil Fishing	4. M/s. Raju Transport	27
	5. Pneumatic Power Tools and Co.	26
	6. Bharat Construction	12
	7. Jaishree Engg. Works	18
Slabbing Mill Roll Gridding and Bearing Shop Cold Rolling Mill	8. Bajrang Revetting Works	50
	9. Singh Constrn.	09
	10. D.N. Construction	48

Shop/Zone etc.	Name of the Contractors	No. of Contractor Labour
1	2	3
Steel Melting Shop	11. Singh Constn.	16
	12. BISI Constn.	27
	13. Sharda Constn.	17
	14. Presidency Rubber	13
	15. Technocast	10
	16. Refractory Trading Co.	13
	17. Indo Eflogates and Co.	27
	18. Metaflux Corpn.	35
	19. Hitech Chemicals	05
	20. Lloyed Insulation	13
Thermo Power Plant and Turbo Blowing Station	21. Kumar Manoj	12
	22. Santoshi Enterprise	15

<i>Shop/Zone etc.</i>	<i>Name of the Contractors</i>	<i>No. of Contractor Labour</i>
1	2	3
Water Supply	23. S.S. Brothers	10
	24. S.S. Brothers	22
	25. Binda and Co.	25
	26. Anand Engg.	08
	27. R.S. Engg.	07
Heavy Maintenance (Mechanical)	28. S.P. Dawan and Co.	06
	29. TEJO Engg.	23
General Maintenance	30. Hari Om Engg.	08
Capital Repairs (Elec.)	31. M/s. Kumar Manoj	08
Air Conditioning and Ventilation System	32. Das and Engg. Co.	06
	33. R.J. Corporation	06

<i>Shop/Zone etc.</i>	<i>Name of the Contractors</i>	<i>No. of Contractor Labour</i>
1	2	3
	34. Sethi Transport	05
	35. Tushar Transport	10
	36. Mali Ram Agarwal	02
	37. Singhal Enterprise	02
	38. Laxmi Enterprise	02
	39. Bihar Associated Trading	02
	40. Belaur Transport Agency	01
	41. Tirhut Constrn.	14
	42. Alok Enterprise	35
	43. Tiwary Transport	05
	44. Rajendra Enterprise	12
	45. G.R. Enterprise	09

<i>Shop/Zone etc.</i>	<i>Name of the Contractors</i>	<i>No. of Contractor Labour</i>
1	2	3
Traffic	46. B.C. Modak	05
	47. Ashok Transport	01
	48. Naveen Transport	02
	49. Burnwal Consn.	29
	50. Choudhury Consn.	21
	51. K Vishwakrama	19
	52. Kumar Cosn.	12
	53. Khasi Viswanath Transport	06
	54. Tirhut Consn. Co.	03
	55. Vishwakarma Consn.	20
Refractory	56. Refractory Mazdoor Sahayog	35
	57. Ram Milan Singh	24

<i>Shop/Zone etc.</i>	<i>Name of the Contractors</i>	<i>No. of Contractor Labour</i>
1	2	3
Coke-oven and by-product plant	58. P.K.P. Constn.	41
	59. Parmeshwar Constn.	15
	60. Navin Nirman	25
	61. Navina Constn.	05
Safety and Fire	62. M S I.A	05
	63 M/s Manoj Kumar	17
	64 M.D. Esthappan	10
	65 R.S. Engg.	08
Central Engineering Department	66 Tara Trnasport	07
	67 Sakti Electricals	06
	68. Sinha Transport	05
	69 Prasad Traders	06

<i>Shop/Zone etc.</i>	<i>Name of the Contractors</i>	<i>No. of Contractor Labour</i>
1	2	3
	70. R.K. Enterprises	08
	71. Shiv Shakti and Co.	08
	72. S.K. Rai	07
	73. M.A. Ansari	11
	74. Lucky Coahra	04
	75. A.K. Constn.	03
	76. Kohinoor Constn.	05
	77. B. Rai	15
	78. D.N. Singh	10
	79. Baba Baidyanath	10
	80. Subodh Desai	15

<i>Shop/Zone etc.</i>	<i>Name of the Contractors</i>	<i>No. of Contractor Labour</i>
1	2	3
	81. Kumar Constn.	15
	82. Durga Constn.	10
	83. Agile Insulation	09
	84. Electro Coat	08
	85. M.P. Gupta	06
	86. Raju Constn.	10
	87. Choudhury and Sinha Co	10
	88. Prakash Constn.	05
	89. Ajay Constn	05
	90. R.K. Enterprise	09
	91. Shyam Enterprises	08

<i>Shop/Zone etc.</i>	<i>Name of the Contractors</i>	<i>No. of Contractor Labour</i>
1	2	3
	92. N.R. Enhr.	05
	93. D.N. Singh and Co.	13
	94. B.P. Yadav and Co.	10
Power Plant and Turbo-blowing Station	95. Shed Construction	12
Traffic Safety and Fire	96. Singh Brother and Co.	08
	97. M/s. Shed Construction	12
	98. Santoshi Enterprise	16
	99. S.S. Brothers	10
	Grant Total:	1286
2. PROJECT DIVISION		
Electrical	1. I.L. Kota	165
	2. Hanuman Electricals	7

<i>Shop/Zone etc.</i>	<i>Name of the Contractors</i>	<i>No. of Contractor Labour</i>
1	2	3
	3. Vikash Enterprises	22
	4. Hind Electricals	10
	5. Bhartiya Vidhyut Kendra	23
	6. Aruk Electrical	8
	7. M.J. Engg.	5
	8. Alankar Enterprises	4
	9. Anand Enlectrical	4
	10. Ganlay Engg. Constn.	3
	11. K.D. Engg.	4
	12. Chandan Electricals	3
	13. Lotus Engg. Works	4

Shop/Zone etc.	Name of the Contractors	No. of Contractor Labour
1	2	3
	14. Mini Engg.	3
	15. National Electricals	5
	16. E.F.C.O.	3
	17. N.G.E.F.	4
	18. Pratap Electrical	5
	19. Raha Electricals	5
	20. Ram Shankar Sharma	16
	21. Shashi Electricals	12
	22. Steelage Industry	2
	Total:	317
Mechanical	1. Anil Constrn.	5

<i>Shop/Zone etc.</i>	<i>Name of the Contractors</i>	<i>No. of Contractor Labour</i>
1	2	3
	2. Associated Constn.	15
	3. Agile Insulation	11
	4. B.H.P.V.	3
	5. Deepak Enterprises	6
	6. Dipson Udyog	9
	7. G.P. Constn	6
	8. J.S. Mathur and Co.	19
	9. Jessop and Co Ltd	11
	10. Khurana Engg Co	8
	11. M.D. Esthappan	35
	12. M.S. Engineering	2
	13. National Constn Co.	8

<i>Shop/Zone etc.</i>	<i>Name of the Contractors</i>	<i>No. of Contractor Labour</i>
1	2	3
	14. National Entrepreneur	6
	15. Navoday Enterprise	4
	16. Otto India Pvt. Ltd.	16
	17. Rekha Engg. Works	26
	18. R.N. Construction	2
	19. S.L. Block	9
	20. Singheshwar Construction	6
	21. Singh Construction Company	5
	22. aavik Enterprises	6
	23. Kinetic Engg. Works	5
	24. Raju Enterprise	10

<i>Shop/Zone etc.</i>	<i>Name of the Contractors</i>	<i>No. of Contractor Labour</i>
1	2	3
	25. Rashmi Enterprise	5
	26. M.R. Engg. Works	5
	27. Malik Transport Co.	9
	28. M.N. Automobile	4
	29. New Ispat Automobile	3
	Total:	259
Civil	1. Gurudev Construction (Sub-Constructor of M/s. Heavy Engg. Corporation	31
	2. Rekha Engg. Works	26
	3. Deepak Enterprises	9
	4. N.G.E.F. (Sub-Constructor M/s. Avni Builders)	31
	5. N.K. PD and Company	32

Shop/Zone etc.	Name of the Contractors	No. of Contractor Labour
1	2	3
	6. Singh and Company	16
	7. R.T. Construction Associates	18
	8. J.S. COnstruction	12
	9. Evergreen	8
	10. Krishna Construction	19
	11. Heavy Engg. Corporation Sub-Contractor Techno Electric Sub-Contractor.	
	i) Auro Engineering	59
	ii) Lotus	37
	iii) Power Engineering	51
	iv) Avani Builders	30

Shop/Zone etc.	Name of the Contractors	No. of Contractor Labour
1	2	3
	v) Das Engineering	12
	Total:	391
	Grant Total:	958

3. SERVICES ZONE

I. Township

Civil

M/s.

1. B.S. Aggarwal	78
2. Singhal Enterprises	52
3. Kumar Enterprises	19
4. A.K Construction	19
5. Kumar Enterprises	22
6. L.K. Chouhan	10

Shop/Zone etc.	Name of the Contractors	No. of Contractor Labour
1	2	3
	7. R.S. Singh	35
	8. K.P. Singh	32
	9. Suresh PD Singh	07
	10. Gyanchand Shah	15
	11. Pashupati Construction	12
	12. R.B. Singh	04
	13. M.N. Singh	19
	14. Sital Enterprises	16
	15. Sanjay Construction Company	18
	16. Usha Construction	14
	17. Tiwari Construction	16

<i>Shop/Zone etc.</i>	<i>Name of the Contractors</i>	<i>No. of Contractor Labour</i>
1	2	3
	18. Hari Lal PD	08
	19. B.P. Singh	07
	20. Mahadeo Singh	16
	21. R.T. Verma	32
	22. India Construction	20
	23. B.P. Verma	19
	24. Sheo Shakti Trader	09
	25. Daya Shankar Rai	57
	26. M.C. Talukdar	02
	27. Bhartiya Udyogic Kendra	25
	28. Gyanchand Shah	40
	29. Pashupati Construction	15

<i>Shop/Zone etc.</i>	<i>Name of the Contractors</i>	<i>No. of Contractor Labour</i>
1	2	3
	30. Gyanchand Shah	38
	31. Peekay Enterprises	47
	32. D.S. Rai	26
	33. Gyanchand Shah	19
	34. L.K. Chouhan	19
	35. Umar Enterprises	81
	36. Pashupati Construction	08
	37. Nahata Metal Industries	05
	38. M/s. Aruna Enterprises	05
	39. M/s. Sharda and Company	02
	40. M/s. Bharat V. Patel	05

<i>Shop/Zone etc.</i>	<i>Name of the Contractors</i>	<i>No. of Contractor Labour</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
	41. M/s. B.S.B.K. (B) Ltd.	155
	Total:	1048

Electrical (Construction Zone)

1. RA Hanuman Electrical Company	6
2. Vikash Enterprises	3
3. Hind Electrical Works	3
4. Bhartiya Vidut Kendra	3
5. Abhaya Electricals	4
6. Balajee Construction Company	3
7. Binod Electricls	5
8. Delight Engg. Company	4
9. General Engg. Associates	5

<i>Shop/Zone etc.</i>	<i>Name of the Contractors</i>	<i>No. of Contractor Labour</i>
1	2	3
	10. Hindustan Electricals	4
	11. K.D. Engineering	3
	12. Light Centre	5
	13. M.N. Electricals	3
	14. Rohini Engineering Company	2
	15. S.K.N. Enterprises	3
	16. Tirupati Electricals	4
	17. B.R. Construction	3
	18. E.M.C.O.	3
	19. CEM Construction	3
	Total:	69
	Grand Total:	117

<i>Shop/Zone etc.</i>	<i>Name of the Contractors</i>	<i>No. of Contractor Labour</i>
1	2	3
II. Stores		
	1. R.N. Singh and Company	18
	2. Cast Iron and Steel	20
	3. R.S. Transport	10
	4. Ram Enterprises	10
	5. Bokaro Construction	10
	6. S.S. Transport	10
	7. Ajit Transport	83
	8. Ashoka Transport	9
	9. Shiva Transport	30
	Total:	200

<i>Shop/Zone etc.</i>	<i>Name of the Contractors</i>	<i>No. of Contractor Labour</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>

III. *T.A. Maintenance*

1.	R.N. Roy	5
2.	Kamta Enterprises	9
3.	M.S. Rathore	10
4.	Mahuri Brothers	10
5.	D.K. Enterprises	19
6.	J.K. Enterprises	9
7.	Suresh Construction	19
8.	Gupta Timber	6
9.	Shrivastava Construction	9
10.	Jagnania Construction Company	9

<i>Shop/Zone etc.</i>	<i>Name of the Contractors</i>	<i>No. of Contractor Labour</i>
1	2	3
	11. Shrivastava Construction	9
	12. M.S. Rathore	10
	13. Shri Kant Pandey	9
	14. Naresh Enterprises	9
	15. B.P. Yadav and Company	9
	16. Jitu Enterprises	10
	17. Kamta Enterprises	9

BSL Bokaro

Shop/Zone etc.	Name of the Contractors	No. of Contractor Labour
1	2	3
Bokaro General Hospital	18. Sharda Construction	26
Horticulture	19. M.B. Rathore	7
Water Supply	20. Sagar Construction	4
	21. Kamla Construction	2
	22. Ashok Kumar	2
	23. Abani Construction	2
	24. Madan Construction	5

Shop/Zone etc.	Name of the Contractors	No. of Contractor Labour
1	2	3
	25. S. Construction	9
	26. Mahadeo Singh	19
	27. Tirupati	6
	28. S.K. Jha	2
	29. Ashok Kumar	2
	30. Kanchan Construction	12
	31. B.B. Singh	5

<i>Shop/Zone etc.</i>	<i>Name of the Contractors</i>	<i>No. of Contractor Labour</i>
1	2	3
	32. India Machinery	2
	33. S.K. Mandal	2
	34. Brij Bihar Singh	5
	35. Kamla Construction	2
	36. Techno Insulation	5
	37. Kumar Engineering	2
	38. Gupteshwar Pandey	4
	39. Vikash Enterprises	10

<i>Shop/Zone etc.</i>	<i>Name of the Contractors</i>	<i>No. of Contractor Labour</i>
1	2	3
	40. Uttam Enterprises	16
	41. P.R. Mahto	6
	42. Lions Construction	5
	43. Singh Construction	4
	44. Vijoy Construction	3
	45. D.K. Enterprises	7
	46. S. Construction	3

<i>Shop/Zone etc.</i>	<i>Name of the Contractors</i>	<i>No. of Contractor Labour</i>
1	2	3
	47. Sushil Kumar Singh	8
	48. N.K.P. Singh	2
	49. Vikram Construction	5
	50. Gope Construction	2
	51. Jeet Singh	8
	52. Brahamdeo Prasad	7
	53. Hanuman Electrical Company	12
	54. Mini Engineering	6

<i>Shop/Zone etc.</i>	<i>Name of the Contractors</i>	<i>No. of Contractor Labour</i>
1	2	3
	55. Singhania Enterprise	8
	56. Ram Enterprises	6
	57. Binod Electricals	3
	58. Pradip Electric Co. Construction	3
	59. Pratap Elect. Co.	2
	60. Ram Enterprise	4
	61. Tirupati Electricals	4

Shop/Zone etc.	Name of the Contractors	No of Contractor Labour
1	2	3

62	Rahul Associates	2
63	B R Construction	2
64	Santosh Electricals	8
65	Singhania Enterprises	8
66	Anand Electricals	3
67	Electro Steel Corporation	4
68	Ram Enterprises	2

<i>Shop/Zone etc.</i>	<i>Name of the Contractors</i>	<i>No. of Contractor Labour</i>
1	2	3
	69. Balajee Construction Co.	16
	70. Abhay Electricals •	14
	Grand Total:	488
4. MINES		
Kiriburu Iron Ore Mine	M/s.	
	1. Banspani Erectors	49
	2. Hindustan Industrial Works	14

<i>Shop/Zone etc.</i>	<i>Name of the Contractors</i>	<i>No. of Contractor Labour</i>
1	2	3
	3. Raj Kumar Prasad	06
	4. Kohinoor Construction	02
	5. Sakal Deo Prasad	04
	6. Sharma Construction	05
	7. Anjana Construction	04
	8. Laxmi Construction	12
	9. South Eastern Engineering	08

<i>Shop/Zone etc.</i>	<i>Name of the Contractors</i>	<i>No. of Contractor Labour</i>
1	2	3
	10. Bharat Engg. Works	07
	Total:	111

Meghahatuburu Iron Ore Mines	11. Banspani Erectors	15
	12. Bharat Engg. Works	30
	13. Hindustan Engg. Company	07
	14. Hindustan Industrial Works	20
	15. Anjani Construction Company	12
	16. Azad Construction	27

Shop/Zone etc.	Name of the Contractors	No. of Contractor Labour
1	2	3
	17. Z. Massan	14
	18. Singh Construction	08
	19. Pursottam Lal Sharma	05
	Total:	128
Bhawanathpur Lime Stone Mines	20. M/s. Anil Kumar	172
	21. M/s. I.S.S. Construction Co.	164
	22. M/s. R.S. Grewal and Company	157

<i>Shop/Zone etc.</i>	<i>Name of the Contractors</i>	<i>No. of Contractor Labour</i>
1	2	3
	23. M/s. S.L. and Company	129
	Total:	622
Tulsidama Dolomite Mines		
	24. M/s. Anil Kumar	30
	25. M/s. I.S.S. Construction Co.	95
	26. M/s. R.S. Grewal and Company	103
	27. M/s. S.L. and Company	65
	28. M/s. R.M.P. Deo	74

<i>Shop/Zone etc.</i>	<i>Name of the Contractors</i>	<i>No. of Contractor Labour</i>
1	2	3
	29. M/s. B.S.C.C. Ltd.	71
	30 M/s. P.C.C.	40
	Total:	528

Kuteshwar Lime Stone Mines

31	M/s. I.S.S. Construction Co.	460
32.	M/s S.K.M.	430
33.	M/s. S.E.P.	557

<i>Shop/Zone etc.</i>	<i>Name of the Contractors</i>	<i>No. of Contractor Labour</i>
1	2	3
	34. M/s. P.U.	451
	35. M/s. M.C.C.	114
	Total:	2012

Representation from MITCO Employees Association

5896. SHRI A.K. ROY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a representation from the Mica Trading Corporation Employees Association has been received stating 10 point action plan for the organisation; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto and the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). The Mica Trading Corporation Employees Association submitted a representation dated 9th March, 1990 giving certain suggestions. Most of the suggestions were earlier considered by the Committee appointed by the Government to review mica trade, which has submitted its report. The basic suggestion in the representation (to which the other suggestions are also inter-related) that MITCO, should not be merged with MTC, has not been accepted by the Government.

Embargo on STC by Syria

5897. SHRISANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been invited to the news item captioned "STC earns Syria's ire for no fault of own" appearing in the 'Financial Express', New Delhi dated the 7th March, 1990;

(b) if so, the facts of the case; and

(c) its fall-out on STC's participating in

any Syrian call for tenders either on its own or in cooperation with third parties and the lessons learnt by the STC from this deal?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During March-May, 1989, three off-shore contract were concluded for supply of 36,000 tonnes (12,000 tonnes each) of Thai Rice to Foreign Trade organisation for Food-stuffs and Chemicals (GEZA), Syria. For two contracts of 12,000 tonnes each M/s Euro-pean Tea and Commodities (S) Private Limited, (ETC) Singapore was the supplier to GEZA and STC was in turn the supplier to ETC. For the third supply of 12,000 tonnes, STC was the principal supplier to GEZA. M/s Friendship Agro Industries and Trading Pte. Limited., (FAIT) Thailand was the source of supply for the entire quantity. Payments against the three contracts were to be made by confirmed irrevocable letters of credit, to be established directly by GEZA in favour of Thai Exporter or to be transferred in their favour. 10% Performance Bond against each of the contracts was furnished by the Thai Exporter directly to GEZA, which was accepted, thereby recognising that the Thai Exporter was the ultimate supplier. Thai Exporter (FAIT) did not comply with the contract terms due to an unexpected spurt in prices of Thai Rice. GEZA never opened any L/C in favour of STC for the 12,000 MT. direct contract at any point of time, which was an essential requirement of the contract and shipment. Despite this, GEZA invoked all the three performance guarantees furnished by the Thai Exporter in their favour.

(c) STC was unilaterally debarred from dealings in Syria for a period of three years with effect from 1.1. 1990. The Indian Embassy, Damascus has been requested to take up the matter with Syrian Government to lift the embargo.

**Alleged Abetting of Smuggling by
Officials**

5898. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur):
SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the officers/staff of the Customs House and Central Excise Collectors found responsible for aiding and abetting the smuggling activities and tax evasion during the last three years, year-wise and trade-wise;

(b) the action taken against such employees/officers; and

(c) the details of the cases pending finalisation with steps taken to expedite their finalisation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) The number of Officers/staff of the Customs & Central Excise Department found to be aiding /abetting smuggling activities and tax evasion during the last three years are given in the table below:

	1987	1988	1989*
Number of Officers/Staff	25	25	44

*Figure is provisional.

(b) The aforesaid officers/staff are liable for penalty, prosecution and detention under the provisions of Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974. Such Officers also face suspension and punishment including dismissal/removal from service in the disciplinary proceedings instituted.

(c) The details of the cases pending finalisation are being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

**News Item Captioned "Smugglers
Prefer Bullions"**

5899. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur):
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Smugglers prefer bullions" appearing in the National Herald dated 9 September, 1989;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the Customs officials found to be involved in smuggling activities or helping the smugglers directly or indirectly?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Gold and silver bullion continue to be sensitive to smuggling into the country because of wide differential between International prices and domestic prices. Gold and silver forms a substantial component of the value of seizures made during the last three years.

Persons involved in smuggling activities including Organizers, Financiers, Landing Agents are liable for penalty, prosecution and detention under the provisions of Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974. Statistics relating to seizures, persons arrested, prosecuted and detained in the last three

years are given below:

		(Value : Rs. in Crores)		
		1988	1989	1990 Upto 16.4.90
1.	Value of all contraband seized	443.14	554.59	196.39
2.	Value of gold seized	200.52	259.60	43.28
3.	Value of silver seized	10.56	67.57	45.54
4.	Number of persons arrested	3255	3884	910
5.	Number of persons prosecuted	2281	2028	448
6.	Number of persons detained under COFEPOSA Act, 1974.	1169	1114	228

*Figures are provisional.

(c) 65 Officers/staff of the Customs and Central Excise department were found to be aiding/abetting smuggling activities during the last three calendar years, 1987, 1988 and 1989.

Investment by Financial Institutions in Private Sector

5900. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Companies private sector have borrowed huge sums from the public financial institutions, thus reducing their own share-holding to less than 20 per cent; and

(b) whether Government propose to withdraw these large sums from private sector to be reinvested in selected public sector undertakings which are in need for further investments?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). All India

Development Financial Institutions, i.e. Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI), Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India (IRBI) and Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) provide financial assistance to all viable projects which are in conformity with national priorities. Such financial assistance is provided to public limited companies in the private, public or joint sectors and to cooperative societies. Such assistance is also extended to private limited companies in certain cases.

Financing of the units are subject *inter alia* to norms in respect of promoters contribution. Such contribution can be in the form of share capital, internal generations, additional capital or unsecured deposits.

Export of Granite Stones

5901. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the States from which Granite stones are exported;

(b) the countries to which these stones are exported; and

(c) whether the export is mainly of raw granite or finished granite stones?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Granite stones are mainly exported from the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

(b) The major markets to which Indian Granites are exported are Japan, Italy, Netherlands, USA, UK, China, West Germany, France, Belgium, South Korea, etc.

(c) Granites are exported both in the form of (i) rough (cut) blocks and (ii) cut and polished slabs/tiles/monuments approximately in the ratio of 4:1.

[*Translation*]

Export of Fruit

5902. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's policy is to boost the export of fruit; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government has taken a number of measures to boost export of fruits such as freely allowing their exports, grant of cash compensatory support and import replenishments, organising buyer-seller meets and participation in international exhibitions for developing new markets etc.

[*English*]

Foreign Visit by Government Officials

5903. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers of the rank of Joint Secretaries and above and their equivalents who visited foreign countries during last two years month-wise on one count or the other depleting the foreign exchange and causing burden on meagre resources;

(b) the number of junior officers who visited abroad during the last 12 months, month-wise and grade-wise;

(c) whether Indian High Commissions/ Embassies were not competent to take up and finalise the assignments for which the officers visited the foreign countries; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to check foreign travel by these officers in order to reduce Government expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). The information is not centrally available and will have to be collected from all the Ministries/ Departments of the Government of India. Collection of this information will involve considerable time and labour and the result to be achieved will not be commensurate with the time and labour involved in collecting the information.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Government of India have issued instructions from time to time to all its Ministries/Departments advising them to restrict foreign visits of their officers to the barest minimum. Each proposal for deputation abroad is strictly scrutinised and agreed to only if the visit is considered inescapable

and absolutely necessary.

Repeal Coffee Act

5904. SHRI NARSINGRAO
SURYAVANSI
SHRI K. MURLEEDHARAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Coffee growers have demanded the the repeal of Indian Coffee Act of 1942 and introduction of free trade, and

(b) if so, action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) (a) and (b) The repeal of the Indian Coffee Act has not been demanded as such

However some coffee growers have demanded abolition of the pool marketing system. A few others have demanded grant of internal sale quota, while some have opposed it

Based on the recommendations of the Coffee Board the Government have disallowed internal sale quota for the year 1989-90

Picnic Huts around Delhi

5905 SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA
GAVIT:
SHRI R N RAKESH

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to set up more tourist picnic huts and lakes around Delhi.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the estimated amount sanctioned/ granted for maintaining tourists picnic huts during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): (a) and (b). There is no proposal with Ministry of Tourism for setting up picnic huts. The Delhi Administration in collaboration with Delhi Development Authority are considering development of 2 lakes in Delhi.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Assessment of Income of agencies running Lotteries

5906. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Government and private lotteries being run in the country;

(b) whether the income of the agencies running private lotteries cannot be assessed accurately due to lack of proper maintenance of their accounts; and

(c) if so, the loss of revenue as tax being incurred by Government as a result thereof and the steps being contemplated by Government to avoid this loss?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) The Central Government does not collect/compile this information as the State Governments are primarily concerned with the running of Private and Government lotteries

(b) This would depend on the facts and circumstances of each case. No general statement can be made in this regard.

(c) The Income-tax Department does not have any statistics regarding the loss of revenue on account of lack of proper maintenance of accounts by agencies running private lotteries. The Department takes several measures to detect tax evasion. These measures include the following —

- (i) Systematic survey operations
- (ii) Search and seizure operations in appropriate cases
- (iii) Verification of information by Central Information Branches in a planned manner and
- (iv) In depth investigation in a selected number of cases

If any specific case of tax evasion comes to notice, appropriate action under the Income Tax Act is taken.

Black-Marketing of Prize winning tickets

5907 SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHAR GAVA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether there is black marketing of prize-winning lottery tickets and the black money is being converted into white through this

(b) if so, the extent of loss incurred by Government due to converting of the black-money into white money through lottery tickets in comparison to the income earned through Income tax and

(c) whether keeping in view this loss Government propose to take any effective steps in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF MADHU DANDAVATE) (a) to (c) No such

general statement can be made. To prevent attempts to introduce unaccounted income as representing prize money from lotteries, provision has been made in the Income-tax Act whereby, such prize money is liable to be taxed at the rate of 40% and the person responsible for paying the lottery winnings is liable to deduct tax at source at such rate if the amount of such prize money exceeds Rs 5 000/-

[English]

Coffee, Cashew and Rubber Cultivation in Kerala

5908 SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) the total extent of land under coffee cashew and rubber cultivation respectively in Kerala

(b) whether any objections from Government of Kerala has been received on the rights of the holders of certain lands under cash crop cultivation and

(c) whether Government propose to give any incentives for further extending the area of cultivation of cash crops if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTEROFCIVIL AVIATION (SHRIARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) (a) The area under coffee cashew and rubber in Kerala is provisionally estimated to be as under —

<i>Plantation</i>	<i>Area in Hectares</i>
1	2
Coffee	65,637
Cashew	1,55,263
Rubber	3,66,000

(b) The reference presumably is to the expansion of cash crop cultivation to areas under food crops on which the State Government have imposed restrictions under the Kerala Land Utilisation order, which comes under the purview of the State Government.

(c) For extending cultivation of rubber and cashew, suitable financial assistance is given. However, no such assistance is proposed to be given for extending coffee cultivation from the VIII Five Year Plan onwards.

state:

(a) the quantity of smuggled narcotics seized at Motihari and other places in North Bihar during February, 1990 and the name of the seizing agency; and

(b) the quantity of narcotics seized in that area by the agencies of the State Government and Union Government separately during the period from June, 1989 to February, 1990?

[Translation]

Seized Narcotics in Bihar

5909. SHRI HARISHANKAR MAHALE:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) The details of narcotics seized in different parts of Bihar during 1990, as reported to the Narcotics Control Bureau, are as under:—

<i>Date</i>	<i>Qty. and drugs seized</i>		<i>Place and name of agency</i>
1	2		3
5.2.90	12 Kg. Ganja		at P.S. Fatuha, Patna by Central Excise.
19.2.90	7 Kg. Ganja		at Barauni Railway Station by Customs.
28.2.90	5 Kg. Ganja		at Majhalia Railway Station by Customs.
	192.5 Kg. Ganja		Collector of Customs (Prev.), Patna.
	49.2 Kg. Charas		—do—

(b) The agency-wise seizure of various drugs effected in Bihar during the period June, 1989 to February, 1990 as reported to the Narcotics Control Bureau is as under:—

	<i>By Police</i>	<i>By Customs/Central Excise</i>
	1	2
Ganja	—13.340 Kgs.	3491.450 Kgs.
Hashish	— —	284.250 Kg.
Heroin	— —	0.050 Kgs.

[English]

Export of Marine Products**Introduction of Electronic Voting Machines**

5910. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are in favour of using electronic voting machines in the elections; and

(b) if so, the target for introducing such a system?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Those machines are proposed to be used in future elections

5911. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the target set for the export of marine fish during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) the achievement made in that respect so far;

(c) the States from where the marine fish is being exported; and

(d) the steps taken to increase the export of marine fish from Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). The target set for the export of marine fisheries and the achievement during the seventh five year plan, were:

(Value in Rs. crores)

<i>Period</i>	<i>Target set</i>	<i>Achievement</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1985-86	402	398.00
1986-87	428	460.67
1987-88	470	531.20
1988-89	580	597.85
1989-90	700	615 (Approx.)

(Source: MPEDA, Cochin)

(c) Marine fish is exported from all the maritime states of India

export of marine fishes from India, including Orissa, are;

(d) The steps taken to increase the

(i) induction of new technology and

value addition;

- (ii) modernisation of processing facilities, quality upgradation and reduction in waste;
- (iii) aggressive market promotion measures;
- (iv) stepping up export production by development of capture fisheries;
- (v) stepping up production of culture fisheries:—
 - (a) by increasing per hectare yield from shrimp farms; and
 - (b) by bringing more area under export production of shrimp by culture.

Investigations into Import of Fodder Producing Machines

5912. SHRISAMARENDRAKUNDU:
SHRICHIRANJILAL SHARMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 16th March, 1990 to Unstarred Question No. 745 regarding seizure of fodder producing machines and state the outcome of the investigations held in the matter so far?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): Show Cause Notice issued on 12th February, 1990 seeking the recovery of Customs duty of about Rs. 3.4 Crores leviable on the fodder producing machines and the confiscation of the machines as well as imposition of penalty on the concerned firms/persons is under adjudication in quasi-judicial proceedings before the Collector of Customs, Madras.

Income Tax Arrears against Top Industrialists

5913. SHRISAMARENDRAKUNDU:
SHRI HARI SHANKAR MAHALE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of eleven industrialists topping in the list of Income tax arrears alongwith the amount outstanding against each of them as on 31st January, 1990 and since when the said amount is outstanding; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to realise the outstanding dues?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Growth in Nationalised Banks Deposits

5914. SHRI ERA ANBARASU:
SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decline has been observed in the growth of deposits in the nationalised banks in 1988-89;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the net profit of nationalised banks as a ratio of working funds as compared to other core public sector industries?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The published profits of 28 public sector banks for the accounting year ending on March 1989 were 0.18 percent of their working funds. It is not possible to make any meaningful comparison between the profitability of public sector banks and other core public sector industries, because the working of the former is quite different from the latter.

Revision of Foreign Travel Scheme Rules

5915. SHRI ERA ANBARASU:
SHRI MANORANJAN
BHAKTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rules relating to Foreign Travel Scheme are proposed to be revised by the Reserve Bank of India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

International Financial Systems

5916. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take any measures to rectify the inadequacies and weaknesses of the international monetary and financial systems;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). The Government of India has been participating in discussions/meetings and has been voicing its opinion in various forums about the need for reform in the international monetary and financial systems. Some of the conferences/summits/organisations which have been advocating reforms of the international financial systems and of which India is an active participating member are G-24, the Non-Aligned Summit and the Commonwealth Heads of Government (CHOGM).

(c) Does not arise.

Newsitem "Gold Biscuits Seized"

5917. SHRI ERA ANBARASU:
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned "Gold biscuits seized" appearing in the 'Hindu' dated 26 January, 1990; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The officers of the Delhi Zonal Unit of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence seized 348 gold biscuits valued at Rs. 1.40 crores (approximately) in two separate cases from two different gangs on 23rd and 24th January, 1990 respectively.

In the first case, on 23.1.90, 188 foreign marked gold biscuits weighing 21.930 kgs valued at approximately Rs.75.66 lakhs were seized. Shri Makhtool Singh and Smt. Manjit Kaur were arrested and subsequently detained under the Conservation of Foreign

Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974.

In the second case, on 24.1.90, 160 gold bars weighing 18.560 kgs valued at approximately Rs.64 lakhs were seized from a Maruti car which was parked outside a house in Police Colony, Ashok Vihar, Delhi. Shri Balwinder Singh was arrested and subsequently detained under Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974.

Central Assistance for the Development of Lakes to States

5918. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the States which have sought control assistance for the development of lakes in their States to attract tourists;

(b) whether any request has been received from the Government of Orissa for the development of Chilka and Anshupa lakes; and

(c) if so, the details of assistance extended by Union Government during the Seventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):

(a) The development of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the Ministry of Tourism have provided assistance for the development of activities related to water bodies in different States to attract tourists.

(b) and (c). On specific proposal of Orissa Government, the Ministry of Tourism have sanctioned Rs. 21.96 lakhs for water sports facilities at Chilka lake during the Seventh Five Year Plan. As regards Anshupa lake, no proposal has been received

from the State Government.

Deposits in Scheduled Non-Nationalised Banks

5919. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the break-up of public deposits in the scheduled non-nationalised banks as on date?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that the deposits of the private sector banks and Foreign Banks operating in India as on the last Friday of December, 1989 (latest available) was Rs. 14665 crores.

AIR and T.V. Coverage in Garhwal Region

5920. SHRI C.M. NEGI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the acute inadequacy of All India Radio and Television coverage in Garhwal region of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to open some radio/television centres in this region; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) to (c). The approved 7th Plan of AIR includes schemes to establish 4 new radio stations, one each at Uttar Kashi, Pauri, Chamoli and Mussorie in the Garhwal region of Uttar Pradesh. For improving the short wave support service, there is a scheme for upgradation of the 10 KW SW Transmitter at Lucknow to 50 KW SW.

As regards TV service, a Transposer is envisaged to be commissioned at Mussoorie during 1990-91.

Further improvement of Radio/TV service in Garhwal division would depend upon availability of resources for the future Plans of Radio/TV expansion.

Opening of Bank Branches in Pauri, Chamoli and Dehradun Districts of Uttar Pradesh

5921. SHRI C.M. NEGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted in Pauri, Chamoli and Dehradun districts of Uttar Pradesh for opening bank branches/extension counters;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of the places, district-wise, where bank branches/extension counters are pro-

posed to be opened during 1990-91;

(c) the reasons for lack of banking system in these districts; and

(d) the steps contemplated to spread a fair banking network there?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (d). No special survey has been conducted by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in the Chamoli, Dehradun and Pauri Districts of Uttar Pradesh for opening of bank branches or extension counters. Identification of centres under the Branch Expansion Policy (1985-90) for these Districts was done under the norms for hilly/tribal areas, and under the Service Area Approach to rural lending. As on 31.12.89 (latest figures available), the total number of branches of commercial banks functioning in these three Districts, and the total number of licences still pending for implementation, are as follows:

<i>Districts</i>	<i>Branches functioning</i>	<i>Pending licences</i>
1	2	3
Chamoli	39	7
Dehradun	128	1
Pauri	75	28

The validity period for opening of branches by the concerned banks has been extended till the end of September, 1990. The issue of opening of additional bank branches in the States will be considered after the new Branch Licensing Policy is finalised by the Reserve Bank of India.

Agricultural Loans Advanced by Banks in Madurai Region in Tamil Nadu

5922. SHRI R. MUTHIAH: Will the

Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amount of loans advanced by the nationalised banks for agricultural and non-agricultural purposes, separately, in Madurai region in Tamil Nadu during the last three years, bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): The present data reporting system does not generate the information in all manner asked for. However, overall performance of all commercial banks

(including nationalised banks) operating in the District of Madurai, under the Annual Credit Plans for the calendar years 1987 and

1988 and the financial year 1989-90 is given below:

Performance under Annual Credit Plans in Madurai District

(Rs. in crores)

Year	All sectors including Agriculture		Agriculture	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5
1987	66.02	64.82	40.61	46.88
1988	77.24	72.20	49.90	51.64
1989	73.72	N.A.	41.48	N.A.

(The figures above relate to disbursements)

Payments to Attorney General

5923. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state the amount paid to Attorney General, Government of India during January 1, 1984 to December, 1989 till date towards monthly retainer fees, fees for Union Government work and fees for giving opinion and discussions separately, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Office of Comptroller and Auditor General

5924. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the

reforms Government contemplate to strengthen the independence of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): The former Comptroller and Auditor General has made some suggestions to strengthen the functional autonomy of the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General. These will require consideration in detail in consultation with the concerned Ministries. At this stage there are no specific reforms under contemplation of Government.

Law for Regular Audit and other Control of Political Parties

5925. SHRI ARVIND NETAAM: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state whether Government propose to enact a suitable legislation for regular audit and other functional control of differ-

ent political parties?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): This proposal is under consideration of the Committee on Electoral Reforms appointed by the Government to go into all aspects of electoral reforms.

[Translation]

Duplication of Voters Names in Electoral Rolls

5926. SHRIGULABCHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the name of a voter appears in the list of electoral rolls of more than one place resulting down fall in percentage of votes cast; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to avoid such duplication?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) and (b). Though sufficient provisions exist in the law to prevent any case of the name of a voter appearing in electoral rolls of two different places, such a contingency may still arise leading to a fall in the percentage of votes cast at one of the places. In addition to the existing laws on the subject and detailed instructions issued by the Election Commission from time to time, a proposal for introducing multi-purpose identity cards to electors, as part of the comprehensive proposals for electoral reforms, is under consideration

of the Committee on Electoral Reforms appointed by the Government to go into the whole gamut of electoral matters. The recommendations of the Committee are awaited.

Housing Loan Facilities in Rajasthan

5927. SHRIGULABCHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of institutions in public sector which provide loans for construction or purchase of houses in Rajasthan;

(b) the terms and conditions laid down by each of the above institutions including the rate of interest charged on such loans; and

(c) the number of persons in Rajasthan who were provided assistance and the amount of loans advanced to them by each of the above institutions during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) All scheduled commercial banks provide loans to individuals for construction and purchase of house throughout the country including the State of Rajasthan.

(b) The salient features of the terms and conditions on which scheduled commercial banks provide loans for housing are as under:

(i) Maximum period of repayment of loan is upto 15 years.

(ii) Rate of interest is as follows:

<i>Amount of loan</i>	<i>Rate of interest (percent per annum)</i>
1	2
Upto Rs. 20,000/-	12.5

<i>Amount of loan</i>	<i>Rate of interest (percent per annum)</i>
1	2
Above Rs. 20,000/- & upto Rs. 50,000	13.5
Above Rs. 50,000/- & upto Rs. 1 lakh	14.0
Above Rs. 1 lakh & upto Rs. 3 lakhs	14.5—16.0

Rate of interest on housing loan for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes upto and inclusive of Rs. 5,000/- is 4% per annum.

- (iii) As regards security, where mortgage, of property or Government guarantee is not feasible, banks would accept other forms of securities such as Life Insurance Policies, Government Promissory Notes, Shares and Debentures, Gold ornaments, etc.

- (iv) Banks will also have discretion to fix repayment instalments in such a way that housing loans become more affordable to lower income group and repayment

instalments may not exceed normally 30% of the income of the borrower.

- (v) In case of individuals who might have raised funds from other sources, banks can provide supplementary finance.

- (vi) Banks can extend credit for additions, repairs and alterations to houses.

- (c) The number of accounts and the balance outstanding in respect of housing loans to weaker sections provided by banks in the State of Rajasthan during the last three years are give below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of accounts</i>	<i>Balance outstanding (Rs. in crores)</i>
1	2	3
December 1986	33367	13.11
December 1987	41180	14.84
June 1988	44061	13.96

Facilities for Transport and Lodging for Tourists at Udaipur

5928. SHRIGULABCHAND KATARIA:
Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to

state:

- (a) whether Udaipur in Rajasthan finds a place in the world tourism map;

- (b) if so, whether adequate transport

and lodging facilities are available there for foreign tourists; and

(c) if not, the efforts made to provide necessary facilities there and the extent of success achieved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):

(a) Udaipur is recognized internationally as a major tourist destination in India.

(b) and (c). Accommodation both of international standard as also medium/ budget is available and Udaipur is also well linked by air, rail and road services.

Trade with Italy

5929. SHRIGULABCHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the position of trade with Italy prior to 1985;

(b) whether the trade between Italy and India increased during the last five years, if so, details thereof including the nature of trade agreements concluded during the above period and the broad terms and conditions thereof; and

(c) the policy of Government regarding trade agreements with Italy in future?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN):

(a) and (b). India's trade position with Italy during the five years preceding 1984-85 was as follows:-

(Value in Rs. Crores)

	Exports	Imports	Total Trade
1	2	3	4
1979-80	213.04	175.54	392.58
1980-81	151.58	242.48	394.06
1981-82	157.53	236.44	393.97
1982-83	141.85	241.23	383.08
1983-84	163.77	270.74	434.51
1984-85	212.94	296.75	509.79
1985-86	206.09	318.98	525.07
1986-87	310.51	490.22	800.73
1987-88	502.25	504.46	1006.12
1989-90	576.57	629.25	1205.02

(April 89 to January 1990)

(Source DGCI&S, Calcutta).

Two meetings of the Indo-Italian Joint Committee were held in 1986 and 1988 in Rome and New Delhi respectively and on the conclusion of the meetings "agreed Minutes" were signed. No Trade Agreements have been signed.

(c) Government's policy is to increase mutual cooperation between the two countries in trade matters with emphasis on increasing Indian exports to Italy.

[English]

ITDC Cases with C.V.C.

5930. SHAILENDRANATH SRIVASTAVA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of I.T.D.C. cases pending investigations with the Central Vigilance commission (C.V.C.);

(b) the stage of investigations; and

(c) the measures being taken to expedite the investigations and to safeguard public interest?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):

(a) to (c). No investigation report or any other reference on I.T.D.C. matters is pending for advice with the CVC. However 13 cases, having vigilance angle, arising out of technical inspections conducted by the Chief Technical Examiner of the CVC, have been referred to the ITDC for investigations and report. A statement showing stage of investigation, is attached,

In order to expedite investigations, Vigilance Division in the ITDC has been strengthened and regular monitoring is being done at the management level.

STATEMENT

Cases referred to ITDC by Chief Technical Examiner of C. V.C. for investigations in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 5930 Dated 20.4.1990

Sl. No.	Particulars of the case	Stage of Investigation
1	2	3
1.	Civil and Interior works in Guest Rooms at Ashok Hotel, New Delhi—awarded on 31.5.85. Irregularities in award	Decision of ITDC Contract Committee to be taken on CTE's observation for investigation. Final bill not yet settled. of the contract. Mobilisation Advance of 25% of contract value.
2.	Marble flooring and cladding of Hotel Bhopal Ashok—awarded on 4.9.87. Sub-standard work-Unsafe marble cladding.	Clarifications furnished by Engineering Division on CTE's observations are under examination/investigation. Recovery as advised by CTE effected in the bill of contractor. CBRI Roorkee requested for advising on unsatenseness of marble cladding.
3.	Renovation of Hotel Ashoka—Consultancy for Civil Works awarded in March, 1985. Irregularities in award of the consultancy contract,—Contract for renovation awarded at very high rates.	CTE's observations are under examination for investigation. Final bill not yet settled.
4.	Air-conditioning system for 800 rooms of Samrat Hotel for Asiad-1982—awarded in August 82. Over payments made for accessories and insulation.	Recovery towards over-payment effected in the bill as advised by CTE. Final bill not yet settled. Matter is an arbitration.

Sl. No.	Particulars of the case	Stage of Investigation
1	2	3
5.	Civil works of Hotel Samrat—awarded in February, 1981. Undue benefit to contractor by substitution. Stone boulders disposed off at very low rates. Extra items without justification.	ITDC have constituted a High Power Committee to consider the issues before investigation. Final bill not yet settled.
6.	HVAC and Refrigeration system for Hotel Ashok at Agra awarded in June, 1985. Undue favour to a tender by considering his tender with a 25% advance.	The matter is under investigation. Adequate amount retained keeping in view the observation of CTE.
7.	Kitchen Equipment for Hotel Nilachal Ashok at Puri awarded in July, 1986. Referred to CVO in August '88. Irregularities in award of contract.	Investigation is in final stage in ITDC Vigilance Division. No, further payment has been released after CTE's inspection.
8.	Purchase of Indoor Plants for Hotels Ashok and Samrat. Awarded in September 82. Referred to CVO in February 84. Contract awarded at very high rates showing undue favour to one party.	Matter under investigation. Payment made as per Court Decree.

Sl. No.	Particulars of the case	Stage of Investigation
1	2	3
9.	Civil works for Hotel Bhopal Ashok awarded in October, 84. Irregularities in maintenance of cement Register and shortage of 300 bags.	Matter is still under investigation. Contract rescinded. Bank guarantee encashed. Balance works being executed at risk and cost of contractor who has sought arbitration. Final bill not settled.
10.	Plumbing and Sanitary Services Referred to CVO in sept., 89. fat Ashoka Hotel awarded in May, 83. Referred to CVO in July, 86. Contract awarded at very high rates.	Matter is under investigation.
11.	Expansion of Hotel Kalinga Ashok at Bhubaneshwar. Contract awarded in May, 84. Referred to CVO in March, 88. Interest free Mobilisation Advance given though not admissible under the terms of the contract.	The case has been investigated and the position has been clarified to CTE. Final bill not yet settled
12.	Water Supply and Sanitary Installations for Hotel Kanishka Ashok. Contract awarded in November, 79. Irregularities in award of the contract. Undue benefit by procurement of materials on behalf of contractor.	Case is under investigation. Payment released as per arbitration award/Rule of Court.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Particulars of the case</i>	<i>Stage of Investigation</i>
1	2	3
13.	ITDC Hotel at Jaipur. Irregularities in award of the contract.	Matter under investigation with ITDC Vigilance Division. Award amount paid to the Contractor due to Court Orders.

Pay Scales of Class IV Employees

5931. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a disparity in the pay scales of class IV employees (Attendants) working in Central Government Offices, Public Undertaking like FCI, MMTC and Indian Oil Corporation etc., Election Commission and Attendants attached with State Ministers in the centre; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). The pay scales in the Central Government are based on the recommendations of the Pay Commission. The pay scales in the Public Undertakings are generally determined by negotiations between the management and the workers. There may be no uniformity in the wages or designations of post in Central Government vis-a-vis Public Undertakings; just as there is no parity in wages of one undertaking and another undertaking. There are a large number of Public Undertakings and there is no Central agency that maintains data relating to the pay scales of differ-

ent undertakings at one place.

The pay scales in the Election Commission and Attendants attached with State Ministers in the Centre are the same as applicable to corresponding categories of employees in the Central Government.

Bokaro Steel Plant

5932. SHRI A.K. ROY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the inventory turn over ratio in comparison to total issues in the Bokaro Steel Plant in the last three years with year-wise break-up;

(b) the optimum ratios for efficient and economic running of the plant for the same period, year-wise; and

(c) whether there is difference between the above two ratios; if so, the reasons thereof and the steps taken thereon, stating its effect on the overall cost of production?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) The information is as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Consumption</i>	<i>Inventory</i>	<i>Turnover Ratio</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1988-89	312.71 crores	289.14 crores	1.09 crores
1987-88	270.87 crores	246.27 crores	1.10 crores
1986-87	221.98 crores	189.14 crores	1.18 crores

(b) and (c). The optimum ratio for efficient and economic running of the plant for the year 1989-90 and the actual ratio for the period April-December, 1989 are greater than 1.0. The actual turn over ratios for the years 1986-87 1989-88 and 1988-89 have also been greater than 1.0 as is clear from the above.

Foreign Investment Policy for Hotel Projects

5933. SHRI RAMDAS SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the foreign investment policy for hotel projects is suffering due to non-availability of land;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government in this regard;

(c) the number of applications for setting up hotels from International Hotel Chains and Non-residential Indians pending with Union Government; and

(d) the time by which these applications are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):

(a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Six applications for setting up hotel chains and NRIs are under process in the Ministry of Industry. This is an ongoing activity and it is the endeavour of the Government to clear the applications as early as possible.

Foreign Exchange Earned From Export of Goods

5934. SHRIPARACRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of capital goods allowed to be imported for modernisation of industries during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether before permitting such imports, Government obtained undertaking to the effect that a part of the industrial produce would have to be exported; and

(c) if so, the amount of foreign exchange earned thereby during the above period, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). In respect of licences issued for import of Capital Goods, a separate break-up showing the total quantum of capital goods imported for *modernisation of industries* is not maintained. Export obligations are not imposed generally in cases involving modernisation and separate records in this behalf are also not maintained.

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

[Translation]

Trade with Nepal

5935. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of exports and imports between India and Nepal during the last three years;

(b) whether there has been a decline in the trade; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) The figures of

exports and imports between India and Nepal during the last three years 1987-88, 1988-89

and 1989-90 (upto December 1989) are given below

(Rs. Crores)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Export</i>	<i>Import</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1987-88	93.68	44.66	138.34
1988-89	97.28	34.74	132.02
1989-90 upto Dec. '89)	68.32	0.15	68.47

Source: DGCIS, Calcutta

(b) and (c). During 1989-90, two-way trade between India and Nepal has declined as compared to 1987-88 and 1988-89. The decline is due to change in the trade regime after the expiry of the Indo-Nepal Treaty of Trade in March, 1989.

[English]

**Realisation of Policy Premiums by
Divisional Office of LIC at Bombay**

5936. SHRI V. SREENIVASAPRASAD:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Divisional Office of the Life Insurance Corporation of India at Bombay and its branches there have been largely failing to realise policy premiums from different employees on account of insurance policies issued under LIC's salary saving scheme;

(b) whether the above Divisional Office has not been keeping track with those employees who are transferred out of Bombay;

(c) whether as a result quite a large number of insurance policies are getting lapsed;

(d) if so, the facts thereof; and

(e) the action being taken to revive such policies without charging any interest?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Generally interest is charged on revival of policies as per rules. However, in individual cases, waiver of interest is considered by the LIC on merits.

Reduction in Duty on Capital Goods

5937. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab, Haryana and Delhi Chambers of Commerce and Industry has in a memorandum submitted to Government demanded reduction in duty on capital goods manufacturing sector;

(b) if so, the precise demands made by Punjab, Haryana and Delhi Chambers of Commerce and Industry; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Punjab, Haryana and Delhi Chamber of Commerce and Industry had in their pre-budget memorandum requested for various reliefs, which inter-alia included suggestions for reduction of excise and customs duties on capital goods. Regarding excise duty on capital goods, the Chamber suggested a general reduction of excise duty on capital goods sector. As regards customs duty concessions, the relevant extract from the pre-budget memorandum is reproduced below:-

- (1) Not to use capital goods imports too much as a revenue source;
- (2) Customs duty on capital goods and technology imported by the indigenous machine manufacturing sector for upgrading their manufacturing capabilities should be substantially reduced;
- (3) A slightly higher rate of duty could be imposed on imports of capital goods by user industry with the limited objective of using it as a measure to protect the indigenous capital goods industry;
- (4) In the case of import of selective capital goods by industries linked to export obligation, the conces-

sional duty is still high and is available only to a few selected industries. In the context of foreign exchange compulsions and exports thrusts, the import duty in such cases should be totally exempted and extended to all industries willing to accept export obligation within the acceptable legal framework;

- (5) Imports of capital goods not manufactured in India but needed by user industry should be allowed totally duty free from customs & CVD. The Government has allowed such capital goods for import under the Import Policy after being convinced of the need for the same. When so, there is no justification to impose high duties;"

(c) In the Budget for 1990-91, some adjustments in customs and excise duty rates on capital goods have been brought about, which inter alia include:

- (i) reduction of excise duty on specified capital goods by five percentage points;
- (ii) concessional import duty of:
 - (a) 40% ad valorem (total) on thirteen specified machinery/equipments for food processing marine products sector;
 - (b) 40% ad valorem (total) on ten specified items of machinery-equipments for rubber belt-making industry and twenty specified items of machinery/equipments for forged hand tool industry against export obligation; and
 - (c) 25% ad valorem (total) on

capital goods for export production, subject to fulfilment of export obligation from the date to be notified.

Capital for Karnataka State Undertakings Through Public Bonds

5938. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRI-YAPPA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received any request from the Government of Karnataka for permission to the State Public Undertaking to raise capital from the market through bonds; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Yes; Sir.

(b) The present scheme of Public Sector Bonds is confined to Central Sector Undertakings.

Drive Against Black Money

5939. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 16th march, 1990 to Unstarred Question No. 806 regarding drive against black money and state the outcome of measures taken recently by Government to unearth black money?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): Unearthing black money generated through tax-evasion is a continuous process. For unearthing unaccounted income and wealth, the Income-tax

Department takes various measures which includes search and seizure operations in appropriate cases. During the financial year 1989-90, 3984 searches were conducted which resulted in the seizure of prima-facie unaccounted assets of Rs. 128.02 crores. The amount of concealed income surrendered in the course of searches was Rs. 193.44 crores.

Besides for curbing the generation and investment of unaccounted money in the immovable property, 157 orders for purchase of immovable properties with an aggregate apparent consideration of Rs. 64.99 crores; have been made by the Appropriate Authorities appointed under Chapter XXC of the Income-tax Act, which empowers the Central Government with a pre-emptive right to purchase immovable properties in certain notified cities.

Seized Goods at Trivandrum Airport

5940. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of goods seized from the passengers at Trivandrum Airport during 1989 and so far;

(b) the amount realised by sale of confiscated items during the above period; and

(c) the value of goods lying undisposed?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). The value of the contraband goods seized by the Customs authorities from the passengers at Trivandrum Airport during 1989 and during the current year upto 31st march, 1990 and the amount realised by sale of confiscated goods during this period are given in the table below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Items</i>	<i>Value of goods seized</i>	
	<i>1989</i>	<i>1990 (upto 31 March)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Gold	696	168
Other goods (Electric goods, currency, liquor etc	208	28.86
Value of confiscated goods disposed of	60.82	18.30

(c) The value of the goods other than gold lying undisposed as on 31.3.90 in the Customs Warehouse at Trivandrum Airport is Rs. 33.67 lakhs. Confiscated gold is deposited in Mint in Government Account.

[Translation]

Export of Apples and Fruits

5941. SHRI K.D. SUTLTANPURI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of apples and other

fruits exported during the last one year, state-wise; and

(b) the names of the importing countries and the amount of foreign exchange earned therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). The quantity of apples and other fruits exported during 1988-89, the amount of foreign exchange earned therefrom and the names of main importing countries are indicated below:

<i>Qty. (prov.) (MTs)</i>	<i>Value (Prov.) (Rs. Crores)</i>	<i>Names of main importing countries.</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
*60,000	45.00	United Arab emirates Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Bangladesh, U.K. etc.

Export data is being maintained port-wise.

* Source: APEDA. New Delhi.

[English]

**Very Low Power Transmitters for
Ladakh Region of Jammu and Kashmir.**

5942. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether six very Low Power Transmitters (VLPT) stands sanctioned for Ladakh region of J & Kashmir are to be commissioned during the year 1989;

(b) if so, the reasons for non commissioning of the said transmitters; and

(c) the time by which these VLTP would be set up?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA) : (a) to (c). Six very low power (2x10 W) TV transmitters, one each at Deskit, Das, Nyoma, Padam, Sankoo and Timsogam in Ladakh region of Jammu & Kashmir were scheduled to be commissioned during later part of the financial year 1989-90. However, it has not been possible so far to install TV transmitters at the aforesaid places primarily due to the fact that transmitter buildings conforming to stringent specifications, taking into account the difficult climatic conditions in the region, require to be constructed for housing the transmitters. Besides, ap-

proach to these areas is possible only for a limited period during the year. It is nevertheless the endeavour of Doordarshan to complete these installations as expeditiously as possible.

**Assistance to Industrial Units by
Punjab Finance Corporation**

5943. BABA SUCHA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial units financed by the Punjab Finance Corporation during the last three years;

(b) the number of units financed by the Punjab Finance Corporation which became sick during the above period;

(c) the number of such units sold or put to sale by the Corporation; and

(d) the number of units which have survived?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (d). As per the information received from IDBI, the following table gives data on the number of industrial units financed by the Punjab Finance Corporation, the number of units which became sick, the number of units sold or put to sale by the corporation and number of units given rehabilitation package during the last 3 years:

Year	Number of Industrial Units					
	Sanctioned assistance by PFC	Identified as Sick	Put to sale or sold by the Corpn.		Given rehabilitation package	
			Put to Sale	Sold		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1987-88	998	10	2	2	5	
1988-89	1002	8	-	-	3	
1989-90	849	15	2	1	5	

Short Wave Radio Transmitter for Leh

5944. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a short wave radio transmitter for the Leh station of A.I.R. has been put into action last year;

(b) if so, whether the said transmitter went off the air even before it was formally commissioned if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which it is likely to be set up;

(c) whether similar instances are brought to the notice of Government of mishandling of costly equipments at the said station in the past; and

(d) whether an enquiry committee would be set up to look into it, if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) and (b). The Short Wave radio transmitter at Leh has not been commissioned and is taking only test transmission with no fixed schedule.

(c) There was no instance of mishandling of costly equipments at the station in the past.

(d) Does not arise.

Civil appeals and revisions Filed by Punjab Government

5945. BABA SUCHA SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of civil appeals and revisions filed by the Punjab Government during the last three years;

(b) the number of such appeals and revisions lost; and

(c) the expenditure incurred by Government in such appeals and revisions during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Law Officers/lawyers engaged by Punjab Government

5946. BABA SUCHA SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by the Punjab Government on litigation of all types during the last three years;

(b) the number of law officers, whole time working in the Law Department and other Departments;

(c) the number of part-time lawyers engaged on job basis;

(d) the fees paid to the lawyers during the last three years; and

(e) how many of such lawyers belong to the Scheduled Castes and the fees paid to them during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) to (e). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Civil Writs filed against State of Punjab

5947. BABA SUCHA SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of civil writs filed against the State of Punjab during the last three years;

(b) the number of such writs lost by the State and the amount lost in such writs; and

(c) the number of Special Leave Petitions filed in the Supreme Court and the number of such petitions lost?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Deterioration in Punjabi Programmes

5948. S. ATINDER PAL SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of continuous deteriorating trend in technical, entertaining, artistic and qualitative aspect of language in various programmes and news in Punjabi broadcast and telecast by All India Radio and Doordarshan;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by Government to improve the programmes including the standard of Punjabi in the programmes?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) No, Sir;

(b) Does not arise; and

(c) The improvement of programmes is a continuous endeavour of the media and its aim is to strive for excellence.

Patiala a Cultural Centre of Punjab

5949. S. ATINDER PAL SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of tourists centres in Punjab included in "Tourism Year 1991",

(b) whether Patiala has been included in the Tourist map for the year 1991;

(c) whether any special scheme has been formulated to develop Patiala as an international tourist centre during the current year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):

(a) The Objective of Government is to promote India as a tourist destination, including Punjab. The important festivals of Punjab for promotion of tourism during tourism year are the Magi fair, the Hola festival and the Jor Mola.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The development of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the Ministry of Tourism have included Patiala as one of the tourist destination for phased development. A project for the construction of a Motel at Patiala was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 48.85 lakhs during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Tourists in Amritsar

5950. S. ATINDER PAL SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of domestic and foreign pilgrims and tourists visiting Amritsar in Punjab every year;

(b) whether Government propose to develop Amritsar as an international centre of pilgrimage and tourism in view of its glorious historical heritage;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):

(a) As per the information available from the State Government, the number of domestic and foreign tourists who visited Amritsar during 1989 were 17,841 and 8,404 respectively.

(b) and (c). Amritsar is already an international tourist centre and its being given publicity in the overseas markets.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Ratification of UN Convention against Trafficking in drugs and Psychotropic substances

5951. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:
SHRI K.S. RAO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to ratify the U.N. Convention against illicit

traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances adopted at the U.N. Conference of plenipotentiaries on 19 December, 1989; and

(b) if so, the details about cooperation extended by India so far as the implementation of its provisions is concerned?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. India's instrument of accession to the U.N. Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988 has been deposited with the U.N. Secretary-General on 27.3.1990. Necessary provisions relating to major Articles of the said Convention had already been incorporated in the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985.

India is extending full co-operation to the various countries in the fight against drug trafficking and has bilateral arrangements with Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, United States of America and Mauritius to review matters relating to illicit drug trafficking. Drug liaison officers from United Kingdom, Canada, United States of America and West Germany have been allowed to be posted in India as envisaged under Article 9 of the aforesaid Convention.

Waiving off Loans of Fisherfolk

5952. SHRIMATI UMA GAJAPATHI RAJU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to waive off loans upto ten thousand rupees only for the small fisherfolk as is being done for the farmers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). The

details of the scheme for providing debt relief to various categories of persons are being formulated in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India and the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development.

Central Pension Accounting Office

5953. SHRI NARSINGRAO SURYA-WANSHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Central Pension Accounting Office (CPAO) in New Delhi to centralise and monitor pension payments to Central Civil Pensioners; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Central Pension Accounting Office has been set up in New Delhi. It has started functioning since 1st January, 1990.

(b) To eliminate delays in payment of pensions to Central Civil Pensioners simplified scheme for payments through Central Pension Accounting Office (CPAO) has been introduced since 1st January, 1990. Under this scheme, the pension payment orders are received directly by the Central Pension Accounting Office. The CPAO authorises drawal of pension directly through nominated public sector banks under intimation to the pensioners concerned. The scheme is being closely monitored by the CPAO.

The CPAO functions under the overall supervision of the Controller General of Accounts, the Ministry of Finance.

Special Leave Petitions pending in Supreme Court

5954. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be

pleased to state:

(a) the number of Special Leave Petitions on service matters pending in the Supreme Court;

(b) the steps taken to get these Special Leave Petitions finalised expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

[Translation]

Export Oriented Industries in Punjab

5955. S. ATINDER PAL SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to develop a hundred per cent export oriented industrial estate in Punjab;

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

(c) the States where export oriented industrial estates have been developed and the number thereof; and

(d) the Facilities being provided these estates by Union Government and State Government respectively?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Six export processing zones have been developed in the states of Gujarat (Kandla), Maharashtra (Bombay), Uttar Pradesh (Noida), West Bengal (Falta-Near

Calcutta), Tamil Nadu (Madras) and Kerala (Cochin). Development of the seventh export processing zone in Andhra Pradesh (Vishakhapatnam) is under way.

(d) The Facilities being provided in the Export Processing Zones by the Union Government include inter-alia, basic infrastructural facilities such as developed land for construction of factory buildings, built-up factories/sheds, roads, power and water supplies, telecommunications, banking and post office facilities and Customs clearance facilities within the zone premises at no extra cost, in addition to the facilities of single point approval duty free import of Capital Goods, raw material, consumables, spares, tooling or packing material etc.

The facilities offered by the State Governments include infrastructure development around the zone such as roads, water and power supplies, transport, housing etc. The zones have been granted the status of Public Utility Services. Some of the states are also extending the facilities of investment subsidy and exemption from State Sales Tax etc.

[English]

Export commitments by Companies

5956. CH. RAM PRAKASH: Will the

Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure followed by Government to ensure that exports do take place, as per commitment made by the companies while applying for foreign collaboration;

(b) the names of companies who have failed in their export commitments during the last three years; and

(c) the action taken by Government against those companies?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Export obligations are imposed by concerned administrative ministries at the time of approving the foreign collaboration wherever considered necessary. The concerned companies have to execute a legal agreement/bond with the Government as a safeguard against non fulfilment of export obligation. The export performance of such units is monitored by the office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports and its Regional Offices.

(b) and (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House listing the companies which have not met their export obligation and the steps taken against them during the calendar years 1985, 1986 and 1987.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the firm</i>	<i>Amount of exports obligation imposed</i>	<i>Whether export obligation completed if not steps taken against the party</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	M/s. Perfect Fastners P. Ltd. Faridabad.	Rs. 5,18,400/- i.e. 10% of its production for 5 years.	Documents showing fulfilment of export obligation has been called for. Further action to be taken on receipt thereof.
2.	M/s. Roto Pumps and Hydraulics Pvt. Ltd. Kanpur.	10% of its production for five years.	—do—
3.	M/s. Sree Krishna Oil Complex Ltd., Hyderabad.	100% of its production for five years.	—do—
4.	M/s. Metal Box India Ltd., Calcutta.	60% of its production for five years.	Case referred to Department of ID for waiver.
5.	M/s. Sumac Engg. P. Ltd., Lucknow.	33% to 40% of its production for five years.	Waiver of E.O is pending with Department of Industrial Development.
6.	M/s. J.N. Marshall Engg. P. Ltd., Bombay.	10% to 15% of production for five years.	Document showing fulfilment of export obligation has been called for. Further action to be taken on receipt thereof.

Sl. No.	Name of the firm	Amount of exports obligation imposed	Whether export obligation completed if not steps taken against the party
1	2	3	4
7.	M/s. New Standard Engg. Co. Ltd., Bombay.	10% of its productio for five years.	—do—
8.	M/s. Voltas Ltd., Bombay.	10% of its addl. production for five years.	Documents called for and case referred to Deptt. of I.D.
9.	M/s. Leather Crafts (India) Pvt. Ltd., Madras.	100% of its production on continuous basis.	Documents showing fulfilment of export obligation has been called for. Further action to be taken on receipt thereof.
10.	M/s. Sehgal Papers Ltd., New Delhi.	25% to 50% of production for five years.	Show Cause Notice issued.
11.	M/s. Offalwager India P. Ltd., Goa.	30% of its production for five years.	Documents showing fulfilment of export obligation has been called for. Further action to be taken on receipt thereof.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the firm</i>	<i>Amount of exports obligation imposed</i>	<i>Whether export obligation completed if not steps taken against the party</i>
1	2	3	4
12.	M/s. London Star Diamond (I) Ltd., Bombay.	95% of its production on continuous basis.	—do—
13.	M/s. New Standard Engg. Co. Ltd., Bombay.	10% of its production for five years.	—do—
14.	M/s. Shriram Piston and Rings Ltd.; New Delhi.	50000 US Dollars annually for a period of five years.	—do—
15.	M/s. International Instruments P. Ltd., Bangalore.	40% of its production for five years.	Cases referred to the Department of Industrial Developments.
16.	M/s. Eastern Chambers Ltd.; Calcutta.	60% of its production for five years.	Documents showing fulfilment of export obligation has been called for. Further action to be taken on receipt thereof.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the firm</i>	<i>Amount of exports obligation imposed</i>	<i>Whether export obligation completed if not steps taken against the party</i>
1	2	3	4
17.	M/s. Indialied International (P) Ltd., Delhi.	100% of production on permanent basis.	—do—
18.	M/s. Biocen India Ltd., Bangalore.	60% of its production of five years.	—do—
19.	M/s. Arnold Publisher (I) P. Ltd., New Delhi.	10% of its production for 5 years.	—do—
20.	M/s. Brihan Mahavashtra Syndicate Ltd., Poona.	75% in the first and 100% in the 2nd to 5th year of the production.	—do—
21.	M/s. Aquamarian Products Export Pvt. Ltd., Visakhapatnam.	100% of its production for five years.	Show Cause Notice issued.
22.	M/s. Dagger Forest Tools Ltd., Thana	Rs. 5 Lakhs annually for five years.	Documents called for further period. Further action to be taken on receipt thereof.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the firm</i>	<i>Amount of exports obligation imposed</i>	<i>Whether export obligation completed if not steps taken against the party</i>
1	2	3	4
23.	M/s. Associated Cement Co. Ltd., Bombay.	To export 2 Nos. MFC Units within 8 years from the date of agreement.	—do—
24.	M/s. General Foundaries Ltd., Bangalore.	10% to 20% of its production for five years.	—do—
25.	M/s. Manaklal MFG Co. Ltd.	10% of its production for five years	Show Cause Notice issued.
26.	M/s. Batinal Founderies Ltd.	10% of production of for five years.	Penal action being taken.
27.	M/s. Sen Metterheimer P. Ltd.	15%, 20%, 25%, 30% for 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th years respectively.	Case is being sent by JC, Bombay to JC, Ahmedabad for follow up action.
28.	M/s. ISF Photokami P. Ltd.	60% of its production for five years.	For forfeiture order issued Penal action is being taken.

Sl. No.	Name of the firm	Amount of exports obligation imposed	Whether export obligation completed if not steps taken against the party
1	2	3	4
29.	M/s. Indian Pharma Cabs and Chemicals P. Ltd.	60% of its production for five years.	—do—
30.	M/s. Raghav Electronics Ind. P. Ltd.	30%, 42%, 60%, 77% and 80% in 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th year respectively.	Documents called for.
31.	M/s. Orient Ceramics and Industries Ltd., New Delhi.	25% in 1st year and 30% in four years.	Show cause notice issued.
32.	M/s. K.G. Khosla Compressors Ltd., New Delhi.	10% of annual production.	Documents Called for.
33.	M/s. Rupa Relays (I) Ltd., New Delhi.	75% of annual production.	—do—
34.	M/s. Modi ARC Electronics Co., Modinagar.	10% of expanded capacity of production.	Matter referred to Department of I.D. for Waiver of E.O.
35.	M's Universal Magnetic P. Ltd., Chandigarh.	75% of annual production for five years	Matter referred to the Department of Electronics and reply is awaited.

Sl. No.	Name of the firm	Amount of exports obligation imposed	Whether export obligation completed if not steps taken against the party
1	2	3	4
36.	M/s. Indian Shaving Products Ltd., New Delhi.	25% of annual production	Documents Called for.
37.	M/s. Cryster Jewellery Mfg. Co., Vapi.	Rs. 10 lakhs for 5 years.	Forfeiture order issued.

Export of Polyester Staple Fibre

5957. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to launch an offensive marketing strategy in the international market for export of polyester staple fibre;

(b) if so, whether to achieve this, Government propose to consider grant of subsidy on export of polyester staple fibre;

(c) whether Government have been urged this subsidy could be considered as Government's contribution towards the market development fund; and

(d) whether Government have agreed to the above request?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Export of Polyester Staple Fibre has been undertaken primarily to employ gainfully the large unutilised productive capacity. The manufacturers of Polyester Staple Fibre have drawn up marketing strategies of their own. The Synthetic and Rayon Textile Export Promotion Council has supplemented their efforts through suitable publicity measures.

(b) to (d). Cash compensatory support @ 5% has been granted on export of Polyester Staple Fibre. Cash compensatory support is paid from the Market Development Fund created by the Government.

Fake Insurance Claims

5958. DR. DAULATRAO SONUJI AHER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Patna and

Delhi branches of the C.B.I. have detected a number of cases of fake insurance claims;

(b) if so, the number of such cases; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to prevent the recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 12 cases.

(c) Insurance Companies have in existence preventive and investigative systems which are reviewed from time to time and improvements made when considered necessary.

Resolution for revival of Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council

5959. SHRI CHITTA BASU:
SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO:
SHRI RAJAMOHANA
REDDY:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a resolution from the Andhra Pradesh Government to revive the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council, abolished in 1985; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

[Translation]

Price of Iron

5960. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a steep rise in the price of Iron bars, an essential input in construction works, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether this item is available to the public at reasonable price; and

(c) if not, the steps taken to control its price?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) to (c). The basic steel materials used in construction are mainly deformed bars. These are produced by both main producers and the secondary re-rolling sector. The price of items produced by main producers viz. SAIL, TISCO and IISCO which account for about 20% of the total demand for this item in the country, are fixed by the Joint Plant Committee. There has been a marginal increase of about Rs. 105 per tonne on account of excise duty revision from 20.3.90. The secondary sector fixes its own price.

[English]

Khusro Committee Report

5961. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Khusro Committee Report on Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) has been examined by Government;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by

the Khusro Committee and the action taken by Government thereon; and

(c) the persons or the agencies held responsible for this faulty implementation of the Integrated Rural Development Programme and action contemplated against them?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (c). The Agricultural Credit Review Committee, also known as Khusro Committee, has reviewed the working of the rural financial system in the country. It has also commented on the credit linked poverty alleviation programmes including Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP). The Committee has drawn attention to some of the deficiencies in the implementation of IRDP, such as identification of beneficiaries, choice of economic activities, insufficient income generation from the assets. The shortcomings referred to in the Committee's report, so far as the implementation of IRDP is concerned, are of procedural nature. The report does not mention any instances of faulty implementation of the programme by an individual or agency. Hence the question of taking action in this account does not arise.

Exploration for Tapping Ocean Bed

5962. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether scientific explorations were conducted in recent years to tap the ocean bed in India's territorial waters for minerals;

(b) the results of those experiments; and

(c) the schemes under consideration to utilise the minerals of the ocean bed to augment the mineral resources in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES
AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE
(SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The surveys have revealed the occurrences of placer minerals like ilmenite, rutile, zircon and monazite in the near coastal area off Gopalpur, Kaligapatnam, Pondicherry, Quilon-Muttam and Ratnagiri.

(c) There are no schemes under consideration to utilise the minerals of the ocean bed in India's territorial waters at present.

12.00 hrs.

[*Translation*]

SHRI R.N. RAKESH (Chail) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Harijans are being burnt alive in Shri V.P. Singh's Constituency. ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JAG PAL SINGH (Hardwar) : Atrocities are being committed on Harijans. You have not allowed a discussion on atrocities being committed on Harijans. ... (*Interruptions*)....

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Sarvashri K.S. Rao, K.V. Thomas, Vasant Sathe, Harish Rawat, P.R. Kumaramangalam and Janardhana Poojary have tabled notices under rule 193 regarding allegations reported to have been made by the Deputy Prime Minister in his letter to the Prime Minister about the activities of Indian Express etc. Shri Vasant Sathe has also enclosed some documents with his notice. The matter referred to in the notices is a matter between the Deputy Prime Minister and the Prime Minister. Under rule 186 (xvii), a notice shall not refer to or seek disclosure of information about matters which are in their nature secret. Also under rule 186 (iii), a notice shall not refer to the conduct

or character of persons except in their public capacity. Correspondence between Cabinet Ministers is privileged.

In view of the above, the notices tabled by hon. Members are inadmissible and have been disallowed in so far as they are based on the alleged letter.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: There is no discussion on that.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem) : Sir, in my notice, I have categorically stated that no reference to the letter...

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot speak on this any further.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Sir, I am not questioning your ruling. I am accepting your ruling. If I may make my submission, I am not questioning your ruling. The issue is not whether the letter contained this or it contained that. We should like to know what action has been taken by the Government against the alleged violations. How would you permit us to raise it? How would you like us to raise it?

MR. SPEAKER: In Your notice you have referred to that letter also.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: In my notice I have categorically stated. I am not challenging your ruling. I am seeking your guidance. Will you permit us to raise this either through a Calling Attention or Discussion under Rule 193? What action has been taken against the Indian Express Group?

MR. SPEAKER: You may come and discuss about the matter with me. We have

already discussed about it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Wardha) : Sir, I am obliged to you. We have discussed this matter. On your advice, we met you in the Chamber relating to a matter and its contents. You were kind enough to allow us to give a Calling Attention Notice, which we have given. We are sure that it will be taken up on Monday. We are thankful to you.

MR. SPEAKER : That is a different matter.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : We will not refer to any letter. We will discuss about the contents. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I will call one by one.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh) : I want to draw your kind attention and also through you the attention of this House to one of the very serious problems arising out of the manufacture and marketing of sub-standard Intravenous fluid which is causing death to so many patients. Even in the capital, in the Safdarjang Hospital and the AIIMS, so many patients are dying because of this highly contaminated sub-standard fluid. I want to bring to your notice a glaring example of one of the companies. It has been stated that Oscar Pharmaceuticals Limited, Coimbatore supplied 30,000 bottles of I.V. fluid to one Eskay Pharmaceuticals Limited, New Delhi. After testing it was found by the Central Drugs Laboratory and also the Central Drug Control Organisation 5 batches of samples were collected from 30,000 bottles—that all the 15 batches were highly sub-standard and contaminated. Yet no action was taken against the company because it is said that officers of the Health Ministry are connected with it. One of the Directors of the company is a relative of a top officer of the Health Ministry. I demand that this company

should be brought to book and prosecution under Section 27(A) of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 be instituted against this company. And also, I want a discussion on this. I want that the rest of the batches of 30,000 bottles which are stored in the godowns of Eskay Pharmaceuticals Limited, New Delhi be collected and proper testing done immediately because the expiry date is 30th April, 1990. I want that immediate prosecution action may be taken against the company. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAG PAL SINGH (Hardwar) : I would like to raise a very serious matter in the House through you and to bring it to your kind notice that to this date no discussion has been held in this session in the House on the incidents of atrocities on Harijans.

MR. SPEAKER : Please take your seat, it is under consideration.

SHRI JAG PAL SINGH : In a village under the Prime Minister's constituency, there have been cases of atrocities on Harijans. During the elections, the Prime Minister had visited that village and the thakurs at whose residence he had dined, poured kerosene on the Harijans of their village and set them on fire.

MR. SPEAKER : It is over now. We are having a discussion on the Ministry of Home Affairs and you may speak about : while participating in that discussion.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI R.N. RAKESH (Chail) : The supporters of Shri V.P. Singh have burnt alive the Harijans in the constituency of the Prime Minister. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Please take your seat

now Mr. Dinesh Singh.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Jag Pal Ji, please take your seat. I tell you that the House is going to hold a discussion on that subject.

[English]

Yes, Mr. Dinesh Singh.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : The thing is that the Business Advisory Committee is going to discuss the report of the Commission for Scheduled Tribes. At the moment the House is holding a discussion on the Ministry of Home Affairs. While participating in that discussion you can refer to it. The Business Advisory Committee will allot time for it on some other day.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the people who have migrated from Kashmir

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Madan Lal Khurana, please take your seat. When I call you, you may speak. All of you, please sit down. Guman Mal Ji, you may also please take your seat. Is this the way? I have not permitted you and you are creating an uproar. Please sit down. It is not proper.

[English]

SHRI DINESH SINGH (Pratapgarh) : Mr. Speaker Sir, I entirely agree with you that we are going to have a continued discussion on the Home Ministry and also a discussion

on the Report of the Scheduled Caste Commission. But since this is a matter which is of very great importance, some of the Members feel that it requires to be raised in a manner in which the incident is brought to the light and some measures taken before it becomes too late in a cover-up. You might consider in your judgment how best you would wish to accommodate the views of the Members.

The other point that I wish to raise is that yesterday I had cautioned the Foreign Minister that asking for the expulsion of Amanullah Khan from the United States will only help him to get away to a more secured place in Pakistan. What we ought to do is to ensure that he is held in the United States and action taken against him. From the newspaper this morning it appears that the US Government has decided to cancel his Visa. Before he is expelled and he leaves the country, the Government should take some action to ensure that he is held in custody and action taken against him.

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR (Barrackpore) : It is a serious matter and we support it.

[English]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA : For the last one month we have been repeatedly raising one issue. About 6000 families have migrated to Delhi from Kashmir. Here they are living like beggars. Sometimes they are being paid Rs.100 and sometimes Rs.200. The hon. Minister of Home Affairs had assured that they would be given an amount of Rs.500 and they would also be supplied ration, but nothing of the sort has been done. For the last one month, the hon. Minister of Home Affairs

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : The House is holding

a discussion on the Ministry of Home Affairs and the hon. Minister of Home Affairs is sitting here.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA : It pains me a lot when I hear their tale of woes, because they have to come and meet us daily. They weep and express their helplessness as to where to go and whom to narrate their tale of woes.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER, Sir, it appears that there is no one to listen to them. Nobody pays attention to their plight: where will they go, what will they do?

(Interruptions)

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it was decided in this House that they will be paid Rs. 500.00. But today none of them is getting that money.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Advani.

SHRI KALKA DAS (Karol Bagh) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, as per the assurance given in this House they should get relief at the rate of Rs. 500 and other essential commodities. This Government is not doing anything. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : At least the Government should fulfil the assurances it gives in the House. That assurance is not being adhered to anywhere. What is the use of that assurance? *(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI VASANT SATHE : These refugees are not beggars. Why are you treating

them like this? Why don't you give them proper assistance? This is a very human question. Is the Finance Minister not willing to give money? ... *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI (New Delhi) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this House has discussed the Kashmir problem a number of times during the last few days. There are two aspects of this problem. The first thing is that situation in Kashmir should be brought back to normal. Secondly, this extra-ordinary situation in the Valley has arisen on account of the mistakes which had been committed by the previous Government. It is only on that account that for the first time in the last 40 years' history of this country, the people of this country have become refugees in their own native land. It is a matter of great anguish and shame 'for us'. Before this, such a thing had never taken place. I myself am a native of Sindh Province and it was only due to partition of the country that I was displaced from there to come over to this part of the country. In this context *(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAG PAL SINGH : In spite of that why are you supporting the Government. It is your responsibility. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Please take your seat.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : I am very sorry for that. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Tripura west) : What about Assam? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : I am aware of that. *(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : It is also the responsibility of opposition to draw the attention of the Government to this human problem and that is what we are doing. But please do not take it for granted that the present Government should be dislodged by making it an issue. That thing we will not allow to happen. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JAG PAL SINGH: The B.J.P. is supporting this Government and that is why it is also responsible for this. Why are you supporting them? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Jag Pal Ji, Please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had myself been to Jammu a week ago and saw with my own eyes the plight of those people. I cannot relate their miserable condition. About 2,500 people from Srinagar, Baramula, Anantnag etc., have been displaced and have now migrated to Jammu region. (*Interruptions*)

However, it is our duty to ventilate their grievances in this House. This manoeuvre will not work. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed you. Please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : They want to gain political mileage even out of the distress of the public.

[*English*]

I will not yield to these people. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI M.J. AKBAR (Kishanganj) : Advaniji, do you admit that people were not in distress during the last 40 years? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Akbar, please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : At present you are all discussing a humane issue. I have allowed Shri Advani to express his views on the issue. You should listen to him. How it will work, if all of you start speaking at the same time.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI L.K. ADVANI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the Government make proper arrangements for the rehabilitation and for providing relief to the refugees, who have migrated to Jammu, Delhi and other parts of the country from Srinagar, Anantnag and Baramulla? It was assured in this House that every family will be given a sum of Rs. 500/-, some ration and a shelter. The House would like to know the action taken in this regard.

SHRI KALKA DAS (Karol Bagh) : The hon. Home Minister is present here. He should give the details.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Home Minister is present here. Why don't you ask him to give details in this regard? (*Interruptions*)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, Mr. Home Minister.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Sir, I am on a point of order under Rule 376.

MR. SPEAKER : Let me hear your point of order.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Please take your seat. Let the House transact business. Sharmaji, please sit down.

[English]

SHRI VASANT SATHE : The practice is that when a Member wants to speak on a particular subject, the Speaker is pleased to call that Member to say something and if on the same subject, others also have some observations to make, then the Speaker, before calling on the Minister, should give a chance to others also.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You yourself were saying that the Minister should reply.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I would like to submit that if there are other such matters of refugees, where it is necessary to provide justice on humane grounds, just to say that such things have happened during the last 40 years and such and such things are taking place (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please take your seat. Will you not let a point of order to be raised?

Why have you come here, please go to your seat. I am listening to Shri Sathe, not to you.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE : What I would like to say is that Advaniji asked squarely whether or not before this Government came to power, have any refugees, from any part of India, come to Delhi or anywhere? Therefore, you should listen to other Members also who want to draw the attention of the Home Minister to conditions of similar refugees in Assam or other parts, who also need protection. So, I would request you to kindly listen to other Members also before the Home Minister says something.

MR. SPEAKER : This is not a point of order. I would allow the Opposition Members to put their questions so that the Home Minister can reply to them.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Please take your seat.

SHRIDHARAM PAL SHARMA (Udhampur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, injustice is being done to us.... We know what is the situation? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I will call you after the papers are laid. The Home Minister will be here.

SHRI M.J. AKBAR : Please listen, this is not covered by the Doordarshan (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I will certainly call you. Please take your seat now.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : At present we are discussing the issue raised by Shri Khurana. Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

SHRI M.J. AKBAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, everyone is moved by the distress of Kashmiri refugees. We have a lot of respect for Shri Advani. We never expected that we will hear such a thing from him. We have visited the refugee camps in Gujarat, Ahmedabad and Muradabad. I would like to know what has been done by the State Government and the Central Government for them? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI (Sewan) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : Under which rule, you are a point of order?

SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI : You never allow a Harijan Member to speak.

MR. SPEAKER : This is not a point of order.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MOHAMMAD SHAFI (Srinagar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, whatever Shri Advani has said here is absolutely correct. The Government is sleeping on the issue of refugees who have migrated from Kashmir. People are visiting me day and night. Somewhere the issue is of admission and somewhere it is of accommodation and there are many other issues. They have burning problems. I would like to remind the hon. Home Minister that curfew has been imposed in Kashmir for the last 15 days. It is the month of Ramzan. For the last 15 days, atrocities are being committed on the Kashmiri muslims.

Medicines and food is not available for the sick children and old people and there is no arrangement for ration also. Such instances can never be found in the history of the world. I would request the hon. Home Minister to make a statement in this regard. I would also like to know from him as to how long this curfew will continue?

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, please ask the hon. Home Minister to give a statement in this regard. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA (Jammu) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Kashmir issue has been discussed in this House many a times. An assurance was given by the Home Minister also, but I would like to bring some points to your notice. I would like to submit to the Government through you that at present the refugees in Jammu are either putting up in the open or taking shelter on the bank of a river in Negrota township or have taken refuge in the Jhiri maidan. They have not been provided with any facility. I want that this matter should be solved as early as possible and they should be provided relief. Apart from this, Mr. Advani has stated that these refugees have come here for the first time during the last 40 years. I would like to inform him that in 1948 also refugees had come from Pakistan occupied Kashmir. They are also residents of our country. But their problems have not been solved so far. Today, they are all residing in Jammu. You should try to solve their problems also so that they may get some relief. First of all, the refugees from Kashmir should get adequate assistance, relief and shelter.... *(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : Let us hear the Home Minister. He is ready to speak *(Interruptions)....*

[*Translation*]

SHRIDHARAMPALSHARMA (Udhampur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the infiltration increased w.e.f. February 15, 1990 due to which the situation in Kashmir deteriorated to the present state. There was an escalation in terrorism. There has been an influx of refugees and about 25000 refugees, families have taken shelter so far. The Government there has provided accommodation to about 1200 people and everyone could not even receive the per head relief of Rs.500. The Commissioner and Special Secretary of the State had come here to attend a meeting some 20 days ago, in which they persuaded the Government to extend financial assistance and to start relief operations for the refugees who are in Delhi Bombay or U.P. The Government has turned a deaf ear to their difficulties and it is a matter of regret that although the Minister of Home Affairs himself made the announcement of granting Rs. 500 as relief in addition to providing assistance for buying utensils, clothes etc., yet nothing has been done so far. The National Front Government has not been able to extend any sympathy towards these homeless destitutes who had to leave their homes without their precious belongings during the odd hours of night and had to pay Rs. 4000 each to the truck drivers for taking them over to the safe areas. The Government has shown little concern for them. I would like to request him that necessary arrangements should kindly be made for the large number of people who have taken refuge in Jammu and Udhampur. The Government is not relaxing its stand at all and therefore you may instruct them to make a statement regarding the steps they propose to take in this regard.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the political statement of Shri Advani of extending the critical support seems to imply 'first criticise and then support' but it

has its humanitarian aspect also. That humanitarian angle is that the first duty of the Government was to pay attention to the displaced people of Kashmir and Punjab and before the Central Government did anything, it was the first and the foremost duty of the Delhi Administration to have done so. Today it has appeared in the Daily Jansatta that the Delhi Administration has been making efforts to drive all the displaced people out of their territory and that is why they are not providing them any kind of relief. Any amount of condemnation of the administration is not enough. I would like that the hon. Minister of Home Affairs, if he agrees to make a statement, should also make a mention of the callousness of Delhi Administration and admonish them for that matter.

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : The Minister is ready. Let us hear the Home Minister.

[*Translation*]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (Delhi Sadar) : The refugees were only told about getting Rs.500. The students, who were studying in Engineering colleges, medical colleges or in other general colleges and had to leave their studies in the middle of the session to take refuge in other States, were assured of admission and the Government employees were also assured of transfer to other States and that their bank balance would also be transferred to the respective states but no such thing has been done so far. Neither the refugees has got any financial assistance nor any orders have been issued in this regard. The Minister of Home Affairs may kindly make a mention of it in his statement in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Mahadik. Is he speaking on the subject of Kashmiri refugees.

[English]

SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK (Bombay South Central) : Sir, I had gone along with my four colleagues and visited all the camps there. I completely agree with Mr. Advani and other friends who have expressed their worries about the sufferings of the people. But the main complaint was that neither the Home Minister nor Shri George Fernandes, the Minister in charge of Kashmir affairs, has gone there and visited the place. That is the main complaint.

[Translation]

My point is that the Minister of Home Affairs and the Minister in charge of Kashmir Affairs have not gone there so far. What does it denote?

[English]

They should visit the site.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Sir, with all humility at my command and with all respect to the Chair, I would like to ask a question to you and not to the Home Minister. In this House we raised issues on Assam, North-Eastern States and on other areas where people are affected. But what is the reason that whenever BJP comes forward with a suggestion, you ask the Home Minister to reply. (Interruptions)

I have got full sympathies with the refugees who are coming from Kashmir. But we want to know when we raise subject you don't respond and thus we cannot answer to our people. ... ** ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You put the question.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : I raised it under Rule 193, the Home Minister did not hear. **(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You have had your say. Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : This is most objectionable. He is casting aspirations on the Chair. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Rakesh, this is not proper. I have not permitted you to do like that. You take your seat.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Does the Opposition want to listen to the Home Minister or not?

PROF. RAM GANESH KAPSE (Thane) : He has cast aspersions on the Chair. It should be expunged.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Sir, you have allowed everybody to speak on Kashmir situation, on the refugees and the conditions of the people.

MR. SPEAKER : All are agreed on that.

(Interruption)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : We want to hear what the Home Minister wants to say here on the refugees' situation in Kashmir. (Interruptions)

The problems that we are facing in Punjab, Kashmir and Assam, all these prob-

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

lems were created by them when they were in power. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MOHAMMAD SHAFI (Srinagar) : The Home Minister should also say something regarding curfew. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR (Barrackpore) : Congress is only responsible for this situation.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Then so many refugees had not come. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Mr. Son tosh Mohan Dev has cast aspersions on the Chair. It should not go on record. It should be expunged. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara) : Sir, through you, I am only asking a question. Two very important matters were raised here. One was raised by hon. Mr. Advani and equally important is the question of burning a Harijan in Fatehpur, which happens to be the Prime Minister's constituency. I would only like to know whether the Home Minister is going to reply to only one or to both. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Is the Opposition serious about the situation concerning the refugees who have come here? The Minister is willing to make a statement and they are not allowing him to make a statement. Is this your concern?

(*Interruptions*)

Does it show their concern for the refugees? We want to know what the position is. We know they are suffering. We want to know the position. (*Interruptions*) And they are deliberately obstructing. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack) : Sir, I am on a point of order. On the one hand, they have demanded that the Home Minister should say something. On the other hand, they go on shouting this way. Is there any Whip in the Congress party, or not?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Home Minister. Please take your seat, Mr Choudhury. No one else. I have called the Minister.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED) : I made a detailed statement when, last time, the attention of the Government was drawn to the plight of migrants from Kashmir at Jammu, Delhi and other places. I had mentioned, in my statement, that regarding the relief measures to be taken by the State Government and the Central Government; the Governor of Jammu and Kashmir, Mr Jagmohan had gone to the spot at Jammu. He was there for 2 or 3 weeks. He went to different refugee camps, and my report is that he has distributed relief....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA : Wrong, Wrong, Wrong.

[*Translation*]

Last time you had said that.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Mr Khurana, will you not allow the Minister to speak?

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED : I again say that Rs. 500 have been distributed, per family.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA : No; not in Delhi. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Is it per month?

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED : Mr. Sathe, in the first instance, it was an *ad hoc* grant. They will stagger their stay. They will stay there till the situation returns to normalcy; and there is free ration and *ad hoc* grant of Rs.1,000 for utensils and others. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI MOHAMMAD SHAFI: What about curfew? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED : It is factually correct :25,000 Families now have migrated to Jammu. It is very difficult for the State Government to provide accommodation for them on an *ad hoc* basis, except that some temporary accommodation can be provided. So far, a number of people have come there; to Delhi also, some people have come. Hon. Members can bring cases to my notice. *(Interruptions)* Anybody who has been registered and staying in camps here by the Delhi Administration has been given material goods worth Rs.500/-. *(Interruptions)* An *ad hoc* cash grant is also proposed to be given. The first assistance is being given.

The other problem relating to these refugees is this. *(Interruptions)* The point is that whoever studies in medical or engineering college, his migration formalities should be fulfilled. *(Interruptions)* The State Government is rather determined that by 15th May they will open medical, engineering and other colleges. *(Interruptions)* many other people are facing this problem. So, these problems are to be sorted out, and we are watching the situation.

Mr. Mohammad Shafi is saying that there is curfew since the last three days. Today, there is no curfew. I say that there is total relaxation of curfew. It is Jamat-ul-Vida, i.e. the last Friday of Ramzan. Therefore, he should not exaggerate and say

things, as if the city is entirely curfew-bound.

I told you that we had to find out about it. *(Interruptions)* I assure hon. members of this House, who are concerned about the plight of the refugees from Kashmir, that in my reply I will give a detailed account of it. If there is any complaint, I may visit Jammu, I may also visit their camps here; and I will see that, whatever remaining problems are there, those problems will be sorted out.

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri. Ishwar Chaudhary.

SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHARY (Gaya) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is an acute crisis of drinking water in Bihar and it has become difficult for the people of Patna to get drinking water supply...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Rawat may please sit down.

... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : You may go to your seat, Shri Jagpal.

.... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Please say something, at least this much that you would get an enquiry conducted regarding the cases concerning Harijans.

[*English*]

Please say something about the atrocities on the Harijans. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED
Regarding this question which the hon Members from the Opposition have raised, I assure them that the National Front Government is equally concerned about the plight or the atrocities on Harijans. Regarding the incidents they have quoted, I assure them, that I will enquire into, and bring the factual position before the House. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR SPEAKER First let the papers be laid, then I would call you. Please sit down. I would call you one by one.

SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHARY (Gaya)
Mr Speaker, Sir, due to excessive heat and hot winds lashing most of the States of India particularly Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Bihar, a serious crisis of drinking water has developed. People are in great distress. In Patna, the employees of the Municipal Committee and Water Council have gone on a strike which seems to continue for an indefinite period. Gaya is also facing acute water crisis. Alongwith that a severe crisis has developed in several villages and to that effect, reports have already appeared in the Hindustan Times, dated 18th April. The situation is deteriorating due to the scorching hot winds and excessive heat conditions and it is not possible to make any kind of arrangements for drinking water supply. The attitude of present Government in this regard is in no way different from that of the previous Government. In this context, I would like to request the Government to send a relief team to Bihar without any delay, so as to assess the gravity of the situation so that proper arrangements for water could be made. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI (Jhansi)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in a recent incident, when Tamil Nadu Express which starts from New Delhi, reached Jhansi, 4 people caught hold of the engine driver and stabbed him to death. This incident occurred when the passengers were getting down to catch another train at this point. Sir, at the time of this incident, there were no Police personnel and even if there were a few of them, it seems that they were in collusion with the culprits. About 5 to 6 thousand passengers were there on the platform. This incident created a wave of utter confusion and as it has been stated that in that state of confusion, valuable belongings of the passengers were found missing. All this resulted into a total blockade of rail traffic for 8 hours. Absence of proper arrangements of light helped the anti-social elements to have full opportunity of carry on their operations unchecked. I would, therefore, like to submit that such an incident on a railway station of the Central Railway has sent in a wave of deep resentment among a large section of the residents. Therefore, I would like to draw the attention of this House, through you, to this matter.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Saharsa) Mr Speaker, Sir, the dismissed workers who had worked for 10 to 15 years, have formed an All India Union to press their demand of being provided permanent jobs. If the Government does not take any action in this regard within a period of next 5-6 months the dismissed workers will take resort to a countrywide action that will result in blockade of the entire road and rail traffic. Therefore, I would like to urge upon the Government to pay proper attention and initiate the process of permanent absorption of these workers immediately. (*Interruptions*)

12.59 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

**Notifications under customs Act, 1962
and Central Excise and salt Act, 1944**

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): 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) The Customs Tariff (Determination of Origin of Goods under the Agreement on Global System of Trade Preferences among Developing Countries) Rules, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1054 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th December, 1989, together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (ii) G.S.R. 1069 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th December, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification Nos. 514/86-Cus. dated the 30th December, 1986 and 333/88-Cus., dated the 31st December, 1988 upto 31st December, 1990.
- (iii) G.S.R. 1071 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th December, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 489/86-Cus., dated the 18th December, 1986 upto 31st December, 1990, and also to include 10 new items of Jute machinery in the said notification.

(iv) G.S.R. 1072 (E) published in

Gazette of India dated the 29th December, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 198/89-Cus., dated the 30th June, 1989.

- (v) G.S.R. 1076 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th December, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification Nos. 210/82-Cus., dated the 10th September, 1982 and 513/86-Cus., dated the 30th December, 1986 upto 31st March, 1990.
- (vi) G.S.R. 9(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th January, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to the Notification Nos. 227/76-Cus., dated the 2nd August, 1976 and 47/89-Cus., dated the 1st March, 1989.
- (vii) G.S.R. 10(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th January, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification Nos. 157/89-Cus., dated the 12th May, 1989 and 162/89-Cus., dated the 12th May, 1989.
- (viii) G.S.R. 17(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th January, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 493/86-Cus., dated the 22nd December, 1986 so as to delete the words "Residues of Zinc" from the notification.
- (ix) G.S.R. 18(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th January, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to provide the concessional rate of customs duty available under the

- notification to Residues of Zink also.
- (x) G.S.R. 22(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th January, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 30/89-Cus., dated the 1st March, 1990 so as to reduce the standard and preferential rate of basic customs duty on cloves.
- (xi) G.S.R. 25(E) and G.S.R. 26(E) Published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd January, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to provide concessional rate of basic customs duty at 35 per cent *ad valorem* and auxiliary duty at 5 per cent *ad valorem* on iron ore pellets.
- (xii) G.S.R. 34(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th January, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 28/87-Cus., dated the 27th January, 1987 so as to reduce the import duty on glazed newsprint from 30 per cent *ad valorem* to Rs.550/- per tonne.
- (xiii) G.S.R. 41(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st February, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to the Notification No. 71/87-Cus., dated the 1st March 1987 seeking to prescribe concessional basic customs duty of 35 per cent in respect of a new model of auto-corner.
- (xiv) G.S.R. 42(E) and G.S.R. 43(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st February, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt gift goods, supplies and equipment imported into India by the Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere or its distributing organisations in India approved by the Government of India under the Indo-Care Agreement from the whole of the basic, additional and auxiliary duties of customs leviable thereon.
- (xv) G.S.R. 49(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd February, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to the Notification No. 208/81-Cus., dated the 22nd September, 1981.
- (xvi) G.S.R. 84(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th February, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 116/88-Customs, dated the 30th March, 1988.
- (xvii) G.S.R. 85(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th February, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to the Notification No. 117/88-Cus., dated the 30th March, 1988.
- (xviii) G.S.R. 98(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th February, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification Nos. 227/76-Cus., dated the 2nd August, 1976 and No.47/89-Cus., dated the 1st March, 1989. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 688/90]
- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:-
- (i) G.S.R. 559(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th May, 1989 seeking to exempt excisable goods when brought to any gem

- and jewellery manufacturing unit set up in the Santa Cruz Electronics Export Processing Zone, Bombay from the factories in their manufacture or warehouses situated in any other place in India, for use by such unit in the SEEPZ for the manufacture of gem and jewellery intended solely for export from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon subject to certain conditions specified in the notification
- (iii) G S R 560(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th May, 1989 seeking to exempt excisable capital goods components raw materials packaging materials consumable and spares when brought for use in the manufacture of jewellery for export out of India by a 100 per cent export oriented undertaking in the special export-oriented complex for the manufacture of jewellery at Jhandewalan New Delhi subject to certain conditions from the whole of the basic and additional duties of excise leviable thereon
- (iii) G S R 807(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st September 1989 authorising Collectors of Central Excise to permit clearance of surplus inputs brought by any unit in the free trade zones to the Domestic Tariff Area on payment of appropriate duty
- (iv) G S R 949(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to waive payment of excise duty on Copper Shells and Blanks, captively used in the manufacture of pipes and tubes during the period from 1st March, 1981 to 8th July 1983 which had not been levied as a result of practice generally prevalent
- (v) G S R 1045(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th December, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding, notification No 47/76-CE dated the 9th March, 1976
- (vi) G S R 1073(E) and G S R 1074(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th December, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to extend the validity of Notification Nos 299/88-CE and 300/88-CE dated the 30th December 1988 without specifying any time limit
- (vii) G S R 1(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt specified goods manufactured by Messrs Bharat Earth Movers Limited from the whole of the excise duty
- (viii) G S R 70(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th February, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No 75/84-CE dated the 1st March, 1984 so as to fully exempt natural gasolene liquified intended for spiking into crude petroleum by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Ankleshwar
- (ix) G S R 81(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th February, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No 126/86-CE, dated the 1st March, 1986 so as to replace the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979 with the Drugs (Price Control) Order, 1987 for the purposes of fixing the retail prices of anti-septic perfumed cream [Placed in Library See

No. LT 689/90]

Review on the working of and Annual Report of Trade Authority of India, New Delhi for 1988-89 and statement for delay in laying these papers etc.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): On behalf of my colleague, Shri Arun Kumar Nehru, 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 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
 - (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Trade Fair Authority of India, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the Trade Fair Authority of India New Delhi, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (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-690/90]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sports Goods Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Sports Goods Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-691/90]

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION

AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section (1) under section (1) of section 619 of the Companies Act, 1956:—
 - (i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Film Development Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1988-89,
 - (ii) Annual Report of the National Film Development Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (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 692/90]

13.00 hrs.

[Translation]

SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA (Dhandhuka): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government is making some arrangements for people who have migrated from Kashmir to Delhi and other places. ... (Interruptions) ...

[English]

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU (Balasore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order (Interruptions)....

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order? Please take your seat, Shri Rati Lalji.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have been observing in the last few days that the import of the Zero Hour ... (Interruptions) ...

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order. Please take your seat.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, many students from Gujarat had taken admission in the Regional Engineering College situated in Srinagar, Kashmir, but under the prevailing circumstances, it would not be possible for them to go to Kashmir and they are wandering about in Gujarat. They are not getting admissions anywhere. The Government should make arrangements for the admission of these students in some engineering college in Gujarat itself, so that their one year is not wasted.

KUMARI UMA BHARATI (Khajuraho): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the drought situation prevailing in Bundelkhand. Many districts in the Bundelkhand region including Jhansi, Tikamgarh, Chhattarpur, Hamirpur, Lalitpur etc. are in the grip of a serious drought. Though the shortage of potable water has not begun to effect human beings, it has started taking the toll of cattle. Through you, I request the Government to take relief measures to control this drought situation before it begins to take the toll of human lives. At the same time, I request the Government to commence relief work in that area without delay, so that the labourers who had migrated from the Bundelkhand region to Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta, as they were not getting any work in their area, may get work in their region itself. Immediate arrangements should be made for the supply of drinking water also.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI (Jhansi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to add some more information to whatever our sister has said.

MR. SPEAKER: You want to support her, isn't it? You have made your point, now you please sit down.

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): Mr.

Speaker, Sir, the whole nation is feeling perturbed by the reports that have appeared in the Canadian newspapers. It has been mentioned in those reports that Pakistan has set up a nuclear reactor and that they are in a position to manufacture nuclear bomb. It is also a fact that a plutonium plant has been set up in Rawalpindi with the assistance of Chinese experts and Pakistan can conduct a nuclear explosion any time, with the help of that plant. We have got this information from the Canadian newspapers. Today, our country is standing on the precipice of war. If we do not take any steps, by paying serious attention to this information, it could become a matter of concern for us, any time. Today, the entire country is concerned about it. I want the Government to find out immediately the facts and take appropriate defensive steps.

MR. SPEAKER: Okay, it is over. Now please take your seat.

SHRI RAM KRISHAN YADAV (Azamgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, discussions have taken place many times regarding the migration of people from the Kashmir Valley. It is true that many people have come here due to terrorism or due to their harassment by the local police. There are some people who belong to well-to-do families but there are many such people also who are poor and have fled from there due to the terror unleashed by the Zamindars and the police and have migrated to Delhi, Bombay or Calcutta. At the same time, there are crores of people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in this country but there is nobody to raise their voice here. My request is that the Government should immediately pay attention to the conditions of such people who do not have any means of livelihood. Our leader, Shri Kanshi Ram has been spearheading a movement for the past three years. Why does not the Government think about them? Protection should be provided to these people without any delay.

[*English*]

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY (Jagatsinghpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to

make a submission about the kerosine scarcity in Orissa. This matter has been raised here several times by the hon. Members. Eighteen thousand kilo litres of kerosine is being given to Orissa by the Central Government. The Central Government has cut down three thousand kilo litres. As a result, kerosine is being sold at Rs. 12 per litre. The State Government is unable to do anything because the Centre is deliberately cutting down the quota. My point is that the situation is becoming bad because of this. I want the Government to make a statement as to why they have cut down the Orissa quota.

[*Translation*]

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR (Barackpore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have a small submission to make. Due to the change made in the Chairmanship of the Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL), the officers' Union there is spearheading an agitation. My suggestion is that the Government should initiate a dialogue with them, because they have issued a statement to the effect that:

[*English*]

We are not at the beck and call of the bureaucrats..... (*Interruptions*)....

MR. SPEAKER: You have made your point. Now Mr. Janardhanan.

SHRI KADAMBUR M.R. JANARDHANAN (Tirunelveli): Through you, I plead with the Central Government to come to the rescue of our fishermen who are being kidnapped daily. Even yesterday, 26 fishermen have been taken as captive by the Sri Lankan Navy because the demarcation of sea water is not known. The Home Minister is here. I have been shouting for the past 15 days. It is a very dangerous thing. Our fishermen do not know the demarcation limit. Not only fishermen, but even the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has told the Assembly that the demarcation limit is not known. Therefore, Indian Navy should be sent for the safety of our fishermen in the Ramanathapuram area.

SHRI LAETA UMBREY (Arunachal

East): After the recent spate of ULFA violence many leading businessmen from Assam have taken shelter elsewhere in the country and many of them have closed down their business. This has very seriously affected not only Assam but also the entire north-eastern States. I would request the Government to ensure their safe return to respective homes.

[*Translation*]

DR. S.P. YADAV (Sambhal): Mr. Speaker, Sir, whenever, the Kashmir issue is raised in this House, I find two sets of views being expressed—one that the influx of refugees is a matter of great concern and secondly that nobody can go back and settle there. In these conditions, a time may come when all Hindus in Kashmir will be forced to leave the State

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Yadav, there is no point in raising an issue which has already been discussed.

DR. S.P. YADAV: Sir, I shall sit down if you say so. The only thing I want to say is that Hindus should be allowed to settle in Kashmir also.

[*English*]

PROF. K.V. THOMAS (Ernakulam): In my constituency at Ernakulam an agreement has been made between the employees of FACT and management. This has been sent to the Government of India. All the Members of Parliament from Kerala irrespective of party affiliations, and all the trade unions have urged the Government of India that this has to be signed. But the Government of India has not yet given the permission. If the permission is not given, the company is to be closed. The company is making profits. I seek your help to see that the permission is given by the Government of India.

[*Translation*]

KUMARIMAYAWATI (Bijnor): Hon. Mr. Speaker Sir, in my constituency there are a

large number of Muslims from Meerut to Lucknow. This is the month of Ramzan and the festival of Id is coming. I have received complaints from the Muslim community that R S S activists are making preparations to spark off Hindu-Muslim riots on the occasion of Id. I request the hon. Home Minister to issue strict directives to the local administration in places where Muslims live in large numbers that the R S S be restrained from starting Hindu-Muslim riots. *(Interruptions)*

SHRIDAUDAYALJOSHI Can you cite even one example in the history of this country when the R S S has been responsible for starting Hindu-Muslim riots?

(Interruptions)

13.09 hrs

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

*(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER Whatever you are saying is not being recorded. Please sit down.

[*English*]

Nothing goes on record.

13.10 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[*English*]

- (i) **Need to impress upon the Andhra Pradesh Government to introduce Hindi as one of the subjects from 5th standard**

SHRI M. BAGA REDDY (Medak) Sir, Hindi used to be taught in all the schools of Andhra Pradesh from 6th class for last sev-

eral years. There was no objection to it. All of a sudden, the Government of Andhra Pradesh, in the year 1986-87, changed the system and introduced Hindi from 8th class, instead of 6th class, resulting in thousands of Hindi teachers being rendered without work. Further recruitment of Hindi teachers was also completely stopped.

Hindi is our national language. It is the duty of all of us to popularise and propagate it.

I request the hon. Minister of Human Resource Development to advise the State Government of Andhra Pradesh to introduce Hindi again from 5th class, instead of 8th class. This will definitely strengthen the national integration.

- (ii) **Need to fix separate price for the dry farming produce**

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli) Sir, fixing one price for one kind of agricultural produce for the whole country is detrimental to the interests of the cultivators of dry farming vis-à-vis the cultivators having protective irrigation facilities. The dry cultivator spends more labour and money but gets less return. The cultivator of protective irrigation gets a better yield and better return.

There are areas where, in spite of going up to two hundred feet deep, water is not available.

It is, therefore, proposed that the price of agricultural produce should be different for the dry cultivators enabling them to improve their economic condition, if not at par, slightly better.

- (iii) **Need to impress upon NABARD to continue refinance to the Maharashtra State Cooperative Bank**

SHRI PRAKASHBAPU VASANTRAO PATIL (Sangli) Sir, eighty per cent of the

agricultural credit in the Maharashtra State is routed through the co-operative credit structure, of which Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank is the Apex Bank. The total amount distributed for crop loan during 1984-85 was Rs. 315 crores, while it was Rs. 565 crores during 1988-89 and is expected to be nearly Rs. 625 crores during 1989-90. The State Co-operative Bank has satisfied all the eligibility conditions of NABARD in obtaining refinance. The NABARD which, after a long time, had begun refinance to the State Co-operative Bank during the current year, has stopped it abruptly towards the end of January 1990, objecting to the State Government's scheme of lowering the rate of interest to six per cent on crop loans up to Rs. 10,000. The State Government is now introducing a scheme of production incentive, to be operated by creating a fund with contribution from the State Government and the Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank. The effect of stoppage of refinance by NABARD will result in denial of credit to a large number of farmers, and agricultural production, consequently, will suffer. The matter has been taken up with the Government of India but no action has been taken. I urge the Government to take final decision soon.

[Translation]

(iv) Need to allocate adequate funds for timely completion of Mohane Reservoir Project

SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA (Chaitra): In Gaya district of Bihar, under the Mohane reservoir project two dams and one barrage are proposed to be constructed on Mohane river at Armadag and Brandi. The completion of this project will provide irrigation to 80,300 hectares of land in Barachatti, Mohanpur, Bodh Gaya and Manpur subdivisions. It will also generate 30 MW hydel power in Armadag and provide a permanent irrigation facility in Vdenas. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 127 crores. The project was approved by the Bihar Government during the 7th Five Year Plan. Rupees one crore has also been sanctioned. The Central Government is requested to allocate

required amount of funds for the completion of this project within the 8th Five Year Plan.

(v) Need to sanction electronic telephone exchange for Udaipur, Rajasthan

SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA (Udaipur): Udaipur in Rajasthan is a place of great attraction not only for Indian tourists but also for foreign tourists. It is also an important place from the point of view of its mineral wealth and industries. Till now 6900 telephone connections have been given in Udaipur and an equal number of applicants are on the waiting list since 1982. In Rajasthan, Udaipur comes after Jaipur as far as income from telephone connections are concerned. There is a proposal to set up a cross-bar exchange to increase the number of telephone connections to 4000. The project which is to be launched in 1990-91 is likely to be completed by 1992-93. It is also proposed that an electronic telephone exchange will be provided at Udaipur in 1992-93, which will start working in just 6 months. Keeping in view the needs of the city, Udaipur should be provided with an electronic exchange.

(vi) Need to raise the amount of compensation in cases of sterilisation deaths

[English]

SHRI MALINI BHATTACHARYA (Jadavpur): Sir, according to data supplied by the Health and Family Welfare Ministry in answer to an unstarred question on 28-3-1990, the total of post-sterilization deaths in the country during the years 1986-87, 1987-88, 1988-89 was 1205, 1149 of the dead being women and fifty six being men. An amount of Rs. 10,000/- each is paid to the next-of-kin of those who die due to sterilization operations, as compensation.

While it is true that the Government has stated that certain precautionary measures are being taken to minimise such accidental deaths, it is extremely unfortunate that such

[Sh. Malini Bhattacharya]

a meagre sum as Rs.10,000/- only is given as compendation in cases of death. The highest occurrence of such deaths may be found among women of economically depressed classes and women generally having a number of young children. The sum seems to be an insult to the human dignity of the women who under the pressure of physical and economic distress caused by frequent pregnancy and child-bearing, come to the clinic to find relief, reposing faith on the Government and leave their motherless children behind when they die. In those few cases where the father dies, too, the family is in dire distress and the sum available cannot, even in financial terms, make up for the loss sustained. While it should be our endeavour to ensure that such deaths do not occur at all, one would urge upon the Government to raise the sum to a standard compatible with compensation available for ordinary accidental deaths. This would only be a recognition by the Government of its responsibility in making family planning a success in this country.

[Translation]

(vii) Need to impress upon B.S.F. to restore land to the villagers of Koker and Ranian in Amritsar district

SHRI KIRPAL SINGH (Amritsar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it has been reported that B.S.F. personnel have taken over the land of villagers in Koker and Ranian in Amritsar district. People are facing a lot of difficulties with the presence of the B.S.F. The B.S.F. gives land to farmers on contract but manages the land itself. Physical search of men and women has become a permanent feature.

The Government should take action and restore the land to their owners from the B.S.F. and issue instructions to the B.S.F.

(viii) Need to set up a High Power T.V. transmitter at Banswara

SHRI HEERA BHAI (Banswara): The programmes telecast from Banswara T.V. Centre can be viewed within a radius of 25 to 30 kms. only. Keeping in view the population of Banswara district, a high-Power T.V. transmitter should be set up there so that programmes can be viewed upto a distance of 100 km. to 150 kms.

Therefore, I request the hon. Minister of Information and Broadcasting to take immediate action in this regard.

13.20 hrs.

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL),
1990-91**

Ministry of Home Affairs-CONTD.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri L.V. Singh will speak on the Demands of the Home Ministry.

SHRI L.V. SINGH (Begusarai): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as I embark on my maiden venture to speak on budgetary Demands for the Ministry of Home Affairs, I am quite conscious of my limitations, but at the same time I am not ready to accept the distortion of facts as presented by Hon'ble Shri Santosh Mohan Devji yesterday. His major broadside was on Kashmir and he charged the present Government of many omissions and omissions oblivious of the role of previous regime. Shri Dev made out as if the Kashmir problem started only after 2nd of December, 1989. Yes, Kashmir is burning today. I solicit the cooperation of all to solve this in a spirit of introspection and correct diagnosis of the malady. In fact, the N.F. Government inherited a Kashmir, torn as under with strife and lawlessness, a Government which had abdicated its re-

sponsibility and the parties running the show then indulging in an irresponsible power game. I seek the indulgence of the Honourable House to state that the disturbances relating to insurgency started in 1988 when 351 incidents of mob violence and arson took place, out of which seven were armed attacks. Up to November 1989, 1843 acts of insurgency took place; out of these, 438 cases related to explosives and 120 were armed attacks. The then Government took the casually and allowed perpetrators of crime to remain at large. Shri Dev wants us to ignore these. Let me submit very humbly that while enforcing the law, the genesis of crime or insurgency can be forgotten only at peril. When no action was taken against such anti-social elements, naturally the problem aggravants. And it did so. After assuming the office, the National Front Government did act firmly with the result that 171 insurgents were killed in the police firing, 114 militants and 847 subversives were arrested. In all, 65 Government servants have been dismissed for acts prejudicial to the security of the State and arms and ammunition in large quantity seized.

So, if the turmoil in Kashmir is the result of abdication of responsibility in the Punjab, right from the first day, the policy bore the hall mark of power play, guided all along by a strategy of denigrating the political opponents and branding a whole race as anti-nationals. Draconian acts were enacted to use against one class of people and in the process dividing people on religious and sectarian basis. Let it be understood that the terrorists in Punjab and insurgents in Kashmir are not common criminals.

In both the sectors political approach and statemanship are called for preserving the integrity of India, safety of the people and not for power gain, hitherto practised by erstwhile rulers with disastrous results. The policy of bullet for bullet in Punjab and butchery of innocent citizens of a particular community in Delhi are such scars which will continue rousing the sentiment of affected people, and obstructing the restoration of normal condition in the days to come.

Democracy demands understanding, reconciliation and a spirit of give and take. There is no scope for vindictiveness. The people have to be weaned away from the path of violence. Unfortunately, the previous regime got committed to a course of distortions and perversions and it is understandably difficult to wield the gun and the ballot box simultaneously. Answer lies in ballot box for which a proper atmosphere is necessary and I do hope and pray that our leaders by eschewing arrogance, acrimony and extending their hands to all citizens will accelerate the democratic process.

The role of police in previous dispensation was not in consonance with the spirit of Rule of Law. Police ceased to be civil and it was encouraged to acquire aggressive posture. Frequent encounters, death in police custody and encouraging warring groups to settle scores amongst themselves are dangerous indications. These erode the credibility of law enforcing machinery and result in loss of morale. It is an uphill task for the present Government to rationalise the police administration and lift the morale from the present morass. How the previous Government has blunted the law enforcing machinery by encouraging curfew and coercion is anybody's nightmare. The police has to get out of the trap it created for itself and should become the real deliverer of the people. This is the foremost task of the present Government. Another debilitating factor let loose on the official—machinery was borne out of culture of cuts and commissions. This process has to be reversed and is necessarily time taking. Those who have unleashed such demoralising forces should not forget the sins so soon. But the psychology of transference of guilt is a common practice with those who are used to patting their own backs. Maintenance of peace and order demands cooperation of all. Problems should be discussed round the table and not across the table.

All the political parties have started kindling the aspirations of the people and India today is in a vortex of aspiration. These may not be exploited for sectarian, caste or

[Sh. L.V. Singh]

communal lines. People are getting divided in fragments, factions and fractions. If we are wedded to a united India, an integrated polity and sworn to lofty ideals of Constitution, we must cease trading charges on each other, eschew egoistic approach and pray for sanity in all spheres of life as espoused by this hon. House.

SHRI A CHARLES (Trivandrum) Sir, we are discussing on the Demands of the Home Ministry and it is a very important matter. I want to know whether there is quorum in the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER The bell is being rung.

Now, there is quorum. The hon. Member Shri L.V. Singh may continue.

SHRI L.V. SINGH Sir, I was almost on the verge of concluding my speech. I was saying that maintenance of peace and order demands the cooperation of all. Problems should be discussed round the table and not across the table.

I thank you for bearing with me. I support the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

SHRIDINESH SINGH (Pratapgarh) Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, I am participating in this debate on the Demands of the Ministry of Home Affairs with a heavy heart. The other day when I had the occasion to refer to the killings in this country by terrorists, I had said that I was speaking in sorrow and pain.

Today we have reached a situation when I feel a certain amount of distress in what is happening in the country. If you look at the picture of the domestic situation, terrorism and killings by the terrorists remain unabated. The result that this is producing is that an impression is going around that this Government is unable to handle the domestic situation. The result is, that it is having its impact on our foreign relations, too. Take our rela-

tions with a country like Pakistan. In its naivety, immediately after coming to power, this Government announced that it was going to improve its relations with all its neighbours. Look at the result of that. When the Prime Minister of Pakistan Mrs. Benazir Bhutto came to power and the democracy was restored in Pakistan, she met the Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi and she assured him of her commitment to the Shimla Agreement. Within these 100 days, Shimla Agreement has been forgotten and we are now crying war. Is that an improvement of our relations with our neighbours?

Sir, the scare that is being created in the careless speech of war is doing immense damage to our image abroad. War is a serious matter. We have had wars in this country. We understand its implications and yet this Government glibly talks of war, when it should be talking of restoring relations and strengthening peace.

I am amazed that this Government has not pointed out to Pakistan that when it talks of human relations, when it talks of human values, when it talks of freedom in Kashmir, is it willing to give the same position to its own people in Pakistan? Is it willing to hold plebiscite in Sind? Is it willing to hold plebiscite in Baluchistan? What is the use of allowing this kind of conversation to go on indefinitely and start talking of war? What we have to make people understand in Pakistanis that "if you encourage fissiparous tendencies across your border, you must be willing to face the same response in your own country." Then only, we can think in terms of improving relations, not by talking war but by talking peace. The impression that this kind of speech of war gives is that the Government here is directionless.

It is not my intention today to take a partisan view on the situation in this country. It is far too serious to talk in terms of party on a matter where the country is drifting into total chaos. I am also not asking the Government to give us an action plan. They are incapable of doing so. What I am asking the Government is at least to give us a philoso-

phy of their approach. How are they planning to tackle these problems, the problems of regionalism, of terrorism and of secessionism? How do they wish to restore in this country unity and progress? Look at the scene today. A condition is being created in which people feel a sense of violence in this country. Every morning when you open the newspapers, what is the first thing you read? So many people are killed, whether they are terrorists, whether they are citizens, whoever they are.

We do face this situation. I am not running away from the responsibility that the Government had previously. But so did my friends sitting on the other side. The hon. Home Minister was with us. The Prime Minister was with us and the whole galaxy of Ministers were with us and they are equally responsible for all actions that we took and, therefore, they cannot run away by saying that it is a problem we inherited. It is a problem we perhaps together could not tackle at that time which they have now made it worse. This is the situation.

Look at the achievements of the Government when we were in power. In three of the North-Eastern States, insurgency was brought to a halt. In the State of Tripura and in Mizoram, insurgency was ended and they were brought into the mainstream of democratic life of the country.

In Nagaland, NSCN insurgents came out and they are now participating in the normal activities of this country.

Agitation in Assam was brought to an end and AASU assumed power.

Darjeeling GNLG agitation was brought to an end and they are also now part of our mainstream.

But look at the scene today. Naxalite activities are on the increase. We hear that large number of districts in Bihar and Andhra Pradesh are out of the control of the legitimate Government.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla): Congress-I is the only party now!

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I am glad you reminded me. Your Party is in power in Bihar and I do not think that, you have any better record either of managing the Government or of producing any result which could lead to better development. I said earlier that I was not taking a partisan attitude. If they want me only to explain what their party is doing, I can do so. But it is not necessary. The whole country knows the mismanagement that is taking place under their Government. What is in doubt today, I say so with all the seriousness I can command, is the capability of the Government to manage the Indian polity. It is not merely a question of running the Government. But it is unable to manage the Indian policy which we have, over these 40 years, laboured to bring under a united value system.

I had an opportunity to go through this report on the Ministry of Home Affairs that has been so kindly prepared by the Ministry. I must commend it for its brevity. But beyond that I don't think it is worthy of the hon. Home Minister to give us this report which gives an impression of India as a violent country, unstable, without any future because it only lists killings, agitations, insurgencies, secession without pointing to any direction. I can sympathise with my friend the hon. Home Minister because the Home Ministry is not being run by him alone. I tried to take a count of the distinguished Ministers involved in running the Home Ministry. I could count six of them—the Hon. Prime Minister himself. Of course, the hon. Home Minister is still there. Then we have the Railway Minister who is looking into a very important aspect of the Ministry of Home Affairs. (Interruptions)

That is not something new for him. Then, we have the distinguished Foreign Minister who, whenever he can spare time from visits abroad, takes charge of the activities of the Home Ministry whether it is in Kashmir, whether it is in Punjab and I suppose elsewhere also. I do not know the secrets. Then, we have the Commerce Minister who also

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takes interest in the Affairs of the Home Ministry.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): It is the collective wisdom.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Collective responsibility is also there. I accept that. Of course, there is the Governor of Jammu & Kashmir who is a very important individual running an aspect of the Home Ministry.

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: You have forgotten another Governor. There is one more Governor—Punjab.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I do not know whether you are going to retain him or not. So, I left him off. The problem does not end here. This has already percolated down in the bureaucracy.

Sir, there are three sets of bureaucracies running the Home Ministry. There is, over all, the PMO which runs the Home Ministry.

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: It is not the PMO alone which was running previously.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: What is it now?

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: Some sort of a collective wisdom is there. You may please continue.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I am very glad to hear that it is not the Home Ministry which is run as a Panchayat Office but also the Prime Minister's Office is run as a Panchayat Office.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): He said that earlier it was the PMO's Office which run the Government.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: It should. That is what the Prime Minister is for. Sir, I was

referring to the three sets of bureaucracies which are helping the hon. Home Minister to run his own Ministry. That is the PMO. Of course, there is the Home Ministry and there is a Railway Minister's personnel set up which is running the affairs of Kashmir. It is again, Sir, not limited only to these three sets of bureaucracy. Within these hundred days...

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: You said about PMO and the Railway Minister. But what is the third set of bureaucracy? (Interruptions)

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I hope when the hon. Home Minister will reply he will enlighten the House with the other sets of bureaucracy that are running the Home Ministry. I am sure we will be very... (Interruptions)

The other problem in the Home Ministry is that within these hundred days, they have had three Home Secretaries. They rotated three Additional Secretaries. I hope that this set will last a few days. Otherwise...

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: You can say two, not three. One had to retire. I correct you.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I am, Sir, not attributing any motives to the hon. Home Minister that he has transferred them because he did not like their faces. I know the Home Minister has got nothing to do with these transfers. Over and above this, they have their two partners to consult before they can take any action. I can extend... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla): They started the tradition of holding a discussion. You never did that.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I shall reply to what you have said.

[English]

What I was saying is that my fear is that

too many of these cooks might not only spoil but ruin the broth. I extend to my friend Mufti Sahib my heartfelt sympathies...

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Wardha): and coldleces. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DINESH SINGH: ... for the very difficult task that he has been asked to perform under these circumstances. I have no complaints against him because I know that had he been a free agent to run this Ministry, he would have rendered a much better account. But all the time he is being hampered. There was a rumour the other day that the Railway Minister has sent some kind of a report to the Prime Minister linking him with the terrorists. My colleague Mr. Ranga raised it in this House and both the Railway Minister and the Home Minister were present. They did not even wish to contradict this. I know that the Railway Minister, an old friend of mine, would not do such an indiscretion as to link Mufti Sahib with the terrorists. But if a rumour of that kind was raised and brought up in this House, at least, it should have been squashed here. What will be the Home Minister's position in this country and abroad that a colleague of his—he just now talked of joint responsibility, collective wisdom—has accused him, that out of that collective wisdom an accusation has emerged that he himself, the Home Minister is linked with the terrorists. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Are you sure, he has written such a letter?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: How do I know? My colleague Shri Kumaramangalam asked them to contradict it. He said, both of you are sitting here, this is the time to contradict because your silence will only prove that. And they remained silent.

I do not wish to take too much time of this House and go into details of terrorism, communal violence, caste struggles that are going on in the country. I would also not wish to refer in details to the situations in Kashmir or Punjab or Assam. But I would be failing in my duty if I do not broadly point out to certain

situations in these places which are causing us tremendous distress.

What is happening in Kashmir today is that some kind of a law and order action is being taken in limited areas, I suppose, to flush out terrorists. We see reports of terrorists being killed. But no names are appearing. I take it that it is terrorists who are being killed and not other people, because no names do not identify the dead bodies. But no political action is being taken in parallel. The Home Minister a little earlier said that curfew has been lifted today. Isn't it so?

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: For the last three or four days.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Even so, it would have lasted for twelve days because today is the 15th day. Even if it was lifted three-four days back, the curfew has been imposed in Srinagar and other cities of the valley for twelve days. How did they expect people to live for these twelve days? Where were they going to get food and water?

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: In between there was relaxation.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: How were they going to find gainful employment? What were the poor people going to do for twelve days? Who was going to feed them? If the Government had showed any imagination they should have sent mobile supply vans.

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: That has been done.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I am glad that the Home Minister said it has been done. But my report says that it was done, if at all, far too late. For many days the people suffered.

I am only going by the report that I have received through my sources. If the situation is otherwise, I would be only too happy. But the point that I was trying to make was that law and order action by itself is not sufficient. It has to be combined with political action so that we do not put the people in the valley in

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a position of total alienation. It is this alienation that has to be prevented. Those people in the valley who wish to go to Pakistan, who put up Pakistani flags should be given all the facilities to go to Pakistan. There should be no restriction on their going to Pakistan. But if they choose to live in India, then they must abide by our laws and they must realise that here we have a Government which respects human values, which will care for them and which will not treat all the population as terrorists. We must differentiate between terrorists and peaceful citizens.

Sir, the situation in Punjab is totally different. In Kashmir at least a law and order action is being taken, even if it is not combined with political action. But in Punjab there is no action being taken. The police are totally demoralised, the administration is demoralised, they are unwilling to act and the faulty alliance that this Government built with the terrorists has caused tremendous doubts about the future of Punjab.

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED:
Can you please repeat what you have said?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I was trying to say Shri Mufti Mohammad Sayeed, that the alliance that you formed with the terrorists in Punjab is....

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED:
Terrorists in Punjab?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: If you want to name them, I will do so. But since they are not present here and since I have not sought the permission of the Chair, I cannot do so.

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED:
It is a new projection which you are making. We have never heard of this even from your own party. It is a new thing.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I think, he is linking you with Shri Buta Singh. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Now, you have a new supporter who has just arrived, fresh after taking over the new responsibility as the Secretary General.

Sir, what I was trying to say is that please think of the people with whom you have just entered into alliance, who are not even willing to come and take oath in this House, according to the laws of the country. What has been the result of that? How much demoralisation that has led to in Punjab and how much doubt has been created in the country about your inability to judge the situation?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Your Government released him and not this Government. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DINESH SINGH: It is not our intention to keep people in prison indefinitely. The system you supported is also now being changed all over the world.

We live by the rule of law in this country. Let us look at the picture, further East in Assam. What is happening to the agitation that is now gathering force under ULFA? What is the Government's policy towards it?

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED:
At least there, you have a buffer.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Yes, of course. We have a buffer in Assam. (*Interruptions*)

You have a friendly Government there which is a part of your Government here. If you look only for excuses, then you can say that there is a buffer and that you are maintaining that buffer in the Central Government—only to have a buffer—not to find a solution to the problems. (*Interruptions*) I am amazed that the Home Minister should come out with the truth so easily and so early in the debate that he is only keeping buffer and not trying to find solutions.

What is the result of this? The result is that now, the Prime Minister himself, is directly involved in the solution to these prob-

lems The meetings on Punjab, on Kashmir are not now being held by the Home Minister but by the Prime Minister himself, directly It is weakening the authority of the Home Minister, which is causing us concern (Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa) It has been strengthened by the Prime Minister

SHRI DINESH SINGH I will not wish to go into any detail on the communal issues. This morning you saw the sense of the House about the communal situation. Many such things are happening in this country. I think, the time has come when the Government should make a clear and unambiguous statement as to what is their attitude on communalism how are they going to protect the pluralistic secular and the democratic character of this society?

Over 300 millions of the weaker sections of the society, mostly Scheduled Castes and Schedules Tribes are living below the poverty line. It is the direct responsibility of the Ministry of Home Affairs. What is being done for them not in terms of populist statements not in terms of announcing to the extent of Rs 10 000 as remission of loan to the farmers giving them nothing and showing a small token amount out in the Budget. It indicates that there is no sincerity in the implementation of the schemes.

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED
Rs 1 300 crore in the budget

SHRI DINESH SINGH What I am requesting you Mr Home Minister is to tell us, how you are going to satisfy the urges of these people. How will you provide them gainful employment? It is not distributing alms to them. It is not a question of remitting loans or something as a gesture of magnanimity. It is providing gainful employment which will solve the problem. If you remit loans once what happens to the new loans they will take? Will you remit it again? Will the loans be converted into grant always? If not, does this remitting the loan eliminate poverty

altogether? Does it provide them with new activity? This is the question about which something should have appeared in this annual report? That is why I said, I commend it for its brevity but not for substance.

I would wish the hon Home Minister to look at the wider picture. What is happening in the world today? People are clamouring for a better life. They want stability. People want recognition of their identity. They want decentralisation of power. It is not peculiar to India. It is a global trend manifest more in the developing countries than in the developed. What do we do about it? It is not only a law and order problem in Kashmir, Punjab, Assam, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh or any other State of the Union. It is a problem to which we have all collectively to devote our thought, Sir. I say this because they have always talked of consensus. This point was referred by my friend who I think, has just left. You remit any problem that comes up to a committee. That is not a solution. That is an escape. For any problem that comes up, you want all-party meeting consensus. Consensus over what? There is no plan. There is no policy. There is no philosophy of approach. You wanted consensus to extend elections in Punjab for another six months! Again, you did not need consensus, you needed agreement on that. Consensus is over the tackling of the issues that confront the nation. They are beyond party and it is to this aspect that I would wish to draw the attention of the Home Minister. Let us have a realistic look at our polity. What are the demands? What are the urges? How are you going to meet it? And it is here that we are willing to offer our full cooperation in evolving a consensus. Thanks you.

[Translation]

SHRI NARSINGHRAO DIKSHIT (Bhind) Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Demands for Grants pertaining to the Ministry of Home Affairs. It has been mentioned several times in this House that the support of our party to the present Government is both critical and constructive. With that feeling and being a citizen of India, I will

[Sh Narsingh Rao Dikshit]

express my views

Sir, while speaking in this House for the first time today, I want to remember my preceptor, Shri Siddiqui, who is a muslim preceptor and I get inspiration from him. Whatever I am today, it is all due to his blessings. Whether I was a minister or not, I always remembered him and touched his feet whenever I happened to meet him. I am not talking anything personal but I am referring to the present Indian culture. Our culture is that we never make any difference between human beings. It has been repeatedly said that Bhartiya Janata Party is a rightist party etc. It is a matter of regret that no one has tried to understand the Bhartiya Janata Party. The Bhartiya Janata Party has a manifesto. I want to read out a few points from that particularly for the knowledge of our those friends who have formed a misconception about it. As there is a proverb, "that instead of cleaning their own house they find fault with others". I want to tell as to what Bhartiya Janata has said in its manifesto. Now you will say that these things are only meant for writing.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) Discussion is going on the Demands of the ministry of Home Affairs

SHRI NARSINGHRAO DIKSHIT I am saying so because you say that B J P is an anti-national party, it is a communist party. I only want to ask you, in what sense it is a communist party. I want to make you people listen what Bhartiya Janata Party has said in its manifesto.

"India is a country of national unity and national integrity. Despite their different caste, creed or language, all are Indian and form one nation. The concept of the rule of religion has never been acceptable to our people and Bhartiya Janata Party believes that political parties in India have always given equal respect to all regions and have never made any distinction with

any citizen on the basis of language, gender, caste or religion. Bhartiya Janata Party believes that it is also necessary for the national integrity that. (Interruptions)

Further it has been said in our manifesto that

"Bhartiya Janata Party will widen the jurisdiction of the existing Minority Commission and convert it into a Human Rights Commission. It will take care of the rights of all persons and various categories/groups and communities."

Further it has been said in it that Bhartiya Janata Party feels that Congress(I) is fully responsible for the present situation in Punjab.

'The situation in Punjab is not deteriorating due to the lack of powers with the Government. Government has vast powers but it has got neither any policy nor the will to work etc. etc.'

And in the same context, I am saying that in our culture, the preceptor is always remembered. Today, it is my maiden speech and therefore, I remembered a person who made me what I am today. Once, I was filling up the examination form and in the column of religion, I wrote 'Hindu' but he corrected it and said to write Sanatan. What is religion, I could not understand and I do not know whether our Hon'ble friends, who are sitting on the other side and talk about it again and again, understand it or not. Religion is that which accepts the society. From the political point of view, it is quite necessary to understand today that there had not been any person named 'Hindu' in Hindustan or in ancient India. Who has started this religion and on this religion is known behind the name of that person. Being the inhabitants of Hindustan this name came into being and they become Hindus. History also says that people came from India and settled and that is why Hindu name came into being. There has never been this type of parochial outlook in Hindu culture. Today the sloan of our

B.J.P. is 'Sarva Dharma Sambhavi means that all should be treated equally. I define secularism not as a secular nation but as a secular person. A politician should not be concerned with the religion of a person, he should try to give him his rights and he should also exercise his rights in the same way. Then we have no concern with him. In our Hindu religion, which we will call Sanatana religion, with which you feel annoyed, if you point out a single instance of parochial outlook in any ancient story or in any ancient book. I will bow my head.

With your definition of religion, the aphorisms written in Lok Sabha in prose as well as in poetry form and ancient will go against sacularism. Then these will have to be removed. I have not been able to understand your definition of secularism. Yesterday, a hot discussion was going on and Bhartiya Janata Party was being blamed and it was said as to how will they run Government taking B.J.P. with them. You have not understood us. We have made it crystal clear and personally also I have made it clear that we never worked with any motive. I have been elected from Bhind constituency which is infested with dacoits and is a defamed area. I can say with proud that in my constituency there is a good population of minority community. We have very good, cordial and friendly and family relations with them. Our fore fathers had very good relations with them. There has never been an instance of communal conflict. Representative of B.J.P. wins from there. But you are confined within your narrow limits of knowledge. Even Today you have not been able to understand the reasons of our becoming 86 from only 2 and the reasons of sharp decline in your number. This is only because people could not understand your theory of secularism which only you understand. Your definition of secularism is, I am pointing towards Congress, vote-oriented. They talk of vote only. I know what Congress did to minorities and what happened in Delhi. One report is yet to be received in this regard. But the report given by Shri Bharadwaj yesterday mentions the name of a person who gathered the people

and took them. And what happened previously, how many people were injured and who were responsible for all this are some of the issues discussed therein. When you fail, all the blame is heaped at the door of the B.J.P. This attitude must change and we should realise where we stand now in the eyes of the public. We have to inculcate feelings of nationalism among our countrymen.

I want to ask those, who were right now condemning B.J.P. whether B.J.P. has at any time said that it has no faith in the constitution or it has ever acted against the constitution. Those who have no faith in the constitution have been speaking against it. You have brought to power those people who spoke from here to U.N.O. in this regard. Would it not lead to further deterioration in the situation of Jammu & Kashmir? Who is to be blamed for this? When you had an axe to grind, you had good terms with the terrorists. You became their colleagues too, the Government was formed and it eventually collapsed. A person whom you dubbed as communal and threw out, had to be brought back by you, calling him as nationalist. What is all this?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, when the situation of Kashmir has come to such a pass, how would this administration function? We all should give a serious thought to this problem. An hon. Member from U.P. was just now saying that those who do not have faith in the constitution of this country should be asked to go and settle wherever they want but those who want to come and settle in our country should have full faith in our constitution and total dedication to our nation and only such persons should come to our country. People in other nations of the world also do not talk of caste and creed. But they are taught the lessons of nationalism and devotion towards their country right from the beginning. It is in their blood. However, these things are sadly missing in our country. We want to improve law and order situation but how will we do it? Can the Government which provides liquor in villages think of improving the law and order situation. If we

[Sh. Narsingh Rao Dikshit]

wish to improve law and order situation we shall have to enforce prohibition. The villagers who did not know anything about liquor were also offered liquor during Congress rule. You talk of poverty but still, to improve their economic position they have opened liquor shops and the number of the such shops is increasing day by day. They will continue to multiply, with each year passing. These shops are being opened in the vicinity of schools, mosques, temples and even near girls schools and colleges. If the Government spoils the character of the children and youth in this way, then it can never think of keeping the nation away from this danger. This matter should be given a deep thought. Another reason is that we do not take notice of triflings. Otherwise why should people of a particular community rejoice when Pakistan wins in hockey and India loses. We also want Pakistan to win. After all they are our neighbour. We shall also be happy, we are one, as we were never two but when India loses and people rejoice here, it is not reflective of national character. If we tend to ignore even one such episode, these things get a boost and continue to happen. Recently what happened in Raisin. Some people formed a group and went to agitate against the Prime Minister of a different country, who has been assisting the terrorists and the extremists in our country. They raised slogans against that Prime Minister but they were attacked by a group of people. What is all this? When it is the question of our country, we should have full sympathy for our country, and not for the neighbouring country. To inculcate such feelings among the people, we will have to educate them right from the beginning. There should not be discrimination of any kind and if we allow discrimination to flourish, discrimination in recruitment for jobs, etc., we shall have to face many obstacles. If a person is not able to get a job on merit, the matter needs to be looked into. If he is being given a step-motherly treatment we are to be blamed for it and not he. But if there is nothing of this kind, then they can achieve topmost positions by dint of their own merits and there would be no

restriction on them for participating in any competition. Then only we would be able to keep aloof from religious susceptibilities. We would not accept anything which is detrimental to national interest.

Similar is the issue of Family Planning. Everyone is aware that it is a national issue. If the population increases, poverty would increase simultaneously. The root cause of all our problems is our population.

Our rising population is the root cause of all our problems whether it is transport, law and order or unemployment. Therefore, there should be no partiality as far as family planning is concerned. It should be applicable to every caste and community. Attention should be paid in this direction.

Many things have already been said. Right now, an hon. Member was casting aspersions on the hon. Minister of Home Affairs. He was right. In the serial Mahabharata, in one episode in reply to a question asked by 'Yaksha' pertaining to destruction of a nation, Yudhisthara said that anarchy was the root cause for the destruction of a nation. These days anarchy is spreading everywhere. This anarchy should not be treated as a routine affair nor should it be evaded as an hon. Member said, simply by saying that a consensus or a democratic set up is needed. At present even if 30 persons are killed whether in Congress ruled State or in any other State ruled by other parties it is said that the situation is under control. All of them speak the same language. Like wise, whoever may be the Finance Minister, he says that hike in taxes would not result in price-hike and the contrary happens just within 6 hours. The Minister is ignorant of the things happening at a 5 yard distance.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Dikshit, your party has been allotted one and a half hour in all, and you alone have taken 25 minutes. I have names of 10 other members with me. Therefore, try to conclude your speech soon.

SHRI NARSINGHRAO DIKSHIT: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would conclude my speech within 3-4 minutes. The various ruling parties exhibit a lot of similarity on the these two points. Every bulletin is not about law and order. If 100 people are killed it is reported in the newspapers and news bulletins, irrespective of the party that is in power. Nobody is bothered about what is really happening there. Surprisingly, there is a similarity in all the parties. Even the Finance Ministers behave in the same manner. Each of them says that the higher taxation would not affect the price situation. Such a self-delusion is not good. Therefore, this anarchical situation should be dealt with immediate, because if anarchy is not checked soon, we might plunge into utter confusion.

Though, I had a lot to say, but due to paucity of time I would conclude by submitting only one thing. A resolution was passed by B.J.P. in its Calcutta session in this regard which suggested that such a situation, should be controlled as soon as possible. But the approach of the administration has been that it has not viewed it seriously. I have heard the hon. Prime Minister as well as the hon. Home Minister on this topic therefore, as one hon. member from U.P. suggested; whenever such a situation arises directions should be issued from a central authority to control it. There should be a centrifugal force. A new Minister was made incharge of Kashmir affairs. But where was the need for a special Minister? There is no uniform command any where and it is the reason which keeps Punjab problem unresolved. The officials have to carry the orders from many persons and often they are at a loss because the directions are contradictory. It would have been much better if the hon. Prime Minister had thought about this problem as this would have given the impression that he is concerned about it. Yesterday, some one was saying that the hon. Prime Minister refused to attend a B.J.P. meeting at Mathura. Therefore, had this portfolio been with the hon. Prime Minister there would not have been any complaint in this regard. The real problem with our hon. Home Minister is his being native of Kashmir and the entire nation knows

that the Government had to bow due to this. The hon. Prime Minister had to bow before the dacoits and the hon. Home Minister had to bow before the kidnappers. Neithers of these events was good. Nevertheless, our party supports the demands as that is the people's mandate.

[English]

SHRI NANDU THAPA (Sikkim): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs. But I want to make some observations regarding the State of Sikkim.

14.30 hrs.

[SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE *in the Chair*]

Sikkim is the most peaceful State; it has remained so. People are simple and law-abiding. There are reasons for this. Due to these reasons, the State is peaceful. The crime rate is the lowest in the country; it has remained so. Geographically also, we are isolated. From the government side or the Central Government side, I should say, Sikkim was most neglected; it had been so for the last 15 years. The Centre has not given proper attention. The quietness of the people is not a weakness. When there is a change in the government, the attitude of the Centre towards this isolated and neglected State is changing; that much I can say.

From Sikkim, political demands or issues are pending before the Home Ministry. (A) Restoration of seat reservation for the Sikkimese Nepal in the State Assembly on the spirit, interpretation, meaning and scope of Article 371F, a special provision in the Constitution. It was provided at the time or merger of the State with the Union. The historical perspective of merger of the State with the Indian Union in 1975 should not be ignored and it cannot be overlooked. (B) Under Article 371F, the Sikkimese, whether he is a Bhutia, Lepcha or Nepali—I am talking about the Sikkimese—has a distinct personality. This is the understanding of the merger

[Sh. Nandu Thapa]

of the State with the Indian Union in 1975. (C) This restoration of seat reservation is for the Nepales of Sikkimese origin who were the subjects of the Chogyal under Sikkim Subject Regulation of 1961. This restoration is for the protection of this particular group of people in the State. The tribal community of Sikkim also has been demanding this right for the Sikkimese Nepalis.

This was one of the demands made before the previous Government. They had only succeeded in forming a committee. The committee recommended that restoration of reservation of the seats could be done. They kept silent and remained unacted. Then, perhaps, in Sikkim, the Congress I, after 1979, had lost; they were not able to gain even a single seat. As a result, the demands were overlooked. This reservation of seats for Nepalese was abruptly ended in 1979. After the merger, the seats for the Nepalese were there. The Union Law Minister, Shri Shiv Shanker in this Parliament, during the Budget Session of 1980, said,

"If it is a case of revising the reservation for the future, that is a matter which can be taken cognizance of. The hopes and aspirations of the people can also be considered and a new policy evolved."

This is the statement of the Law Minister in 1980 in the House. Then again in 1983, in a written reply to a question in the Lok Sabha on 14th December, 1983 the then Minister of State of Home Affairs, Shri Nihar Ranjan Laskar said,

"There have been proposals for reservation of seats in the Sikkim Legislative Assembly for the Nepalese and Tsong communities of Sikkimese origin. A resolution for reservation of seats for different communities of Sikkimese origin including Tsong community in the State Legislature has also been received in this regard."

But till date, nothing has been done. Sir, that is one demand.

The second demand of the State of Sikkim is inclusion of the Nepalese language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. About one crore people are there in this country who speak the Nepalese language. I am not saying this because this language is spoken by the valiant Gorkha Regiment alone. The States of West Bengal, Sikkim and Tripura have recommended and passed resolutions in their Assemblies demanding the inclusion of the Nepalese language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. This language has been recognised by the Sahitya Akademi and also it is the official language of the full-fledged State of Sikkim.

The third demand is about the delimitation of the constituencies in Sikkim. The last delimitation was done in 1974 when Sikkim was not a part of the Indian Union. Then the delimitation was done with certain ulterior motives or for some political motives in 1974 and after Sikkim became a part of India no delimitation has been done. Therefore, under Article 371(f) we should not reach 2000 AD without delimitation—delimitation has to be done. There is a provision under which delimitation can be done on the recommendation of the State Assembly and the State Government, by the President. This, of course is a very legitimate demand.

The fourth demand is for the inclusion of Sikkim in the North-Eastern Council. The State of Sikkim fulfills all the requirements for the inclusion in the North-Eastern Council, due to similarity of topography, economic backwardness, ethnic resemblance of the people, similar problems, living conditions and way of life of people, and Sikkim is in many forums like the North-Eastern Council.

Another problem is Sikkim has become a victim of faulty-planning like many of the North-Eastern States. What grows in the plains does not grow in the hills and what suits the plains does not suit the hills. This is the case with most of the North-Eastern States. At the time of formulation of plans

and in the planning processes many things have not been observed correctly to suit the local conditions in the hills.

Sikkim is a land-locked State and its terrain is hilly and is very mountainous State. The means of communication are only by road transport. The roads are narrow and steep. Therefore, the cost of transport is high, the cost of gas or petrol and oil, etc. is also the highest. The recent increase in the cost of the petroleum products makes also the cost high in Sikkim. Sikkim has been the worst hit in this because of the budget increase in price of oil.

Again, in the Plan outlay while in 1989-90 the provision was Rs. 92. crores in 1990-91 it is only Rs. 102 crores, the difference being only Rs. 10 crores. The national escalation is about seven per cent and the effect of the new Budget will be ten per cent. For Sikkim it will come to 17 per cent. The enhancement in the State's budget is only ten per cent and finally the allocation that has been given to the State is minus but not plus in evaluation. In totality, we need more funds and while formulating the Plans and budget allocations a carefully study has to be done by the Government and at the same time for law and order also there may be some problems because of these neglects. Of course, there is no problem till date. Silence is really maintained by the people as they are law abiding citizens. Unless the Government at the Centre takes the people of the State into confidence State of Sikkim cannot be developed physically and mentally.

So, the whole outlook has to be changed. After eight years, on the 22nd April the Prime Minister is going to Sikkim and about a month back, after six years the first Minister visited Sikkim and was in Gangtok recently. People say that national integration is required. But there was no interaction of the people from Sikkim with the central leaders. For the last ten years, what we have seen in Sikkim is utter neglect. So, I am sure that the Government and the Home Minister would apply their mind towards this direction and see that more interaction takes place be-

tween the State and the Centre or between the people of Sikkim and other parts as well.

[Translation]

KUMARI MAYAWATI (Bijnor): Mr. Chairman, Sir, While supporting the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Home Affairs, I would like to bring a few points to the notice of the hon. Minister of Home Affairs through you. The country is facing serious problems in Punjab and Kashmir. The law and order situation in both these states has totally deteriorated and the whole country is concerned about it. There is no doubt about the fact that the grave situation in these two States is causing concern. The hon. Minister of Home Affairs should not forget that there is also a major problem being faced by the country and it is the problem of the poor and oppressed. The poor and the oppressed account for the 85 per cent of the country's population. First of all I would like to draw your attention to the situation persisting in respect of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. At the time when the constitution of India was framed and enforced, the population of Scheduled Castes was 15 crores and that of the Scheduled Tribes was 7.5 crores. On the basis of this population, reservations were provided for these two categories in the Constitution. If we keep in our view the increased population of the country in general and the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in particular. We will come to learn that the population of these people has increased manifold after 1950. Though we take of the implementation of the provision of reservation for the development of the people belonging to these categories, but they should get all the benefit of the reservations made available to them under the constitution, but at the same time, the percentage of reservation should also be increased in view of rapid increase in their population after the fifties. The Government should think paper in terms of these things. We see that though provision of reservations has been made on paper in actual practice we find that it is never implemented in respect of I. A. S. and I.P.S. In these

[Kumari Mayawati]

categories of posts. The number of officers belonging to these reserved categories is far low be it the case of Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes, very few people can avail of the facilities meant for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in these services. I, would therefore like to make a request to the Government to consider this point seriously and take stringent measures in this regard. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have already explained the position of implementation of the provision of reservation in respect of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Apart from this, there is also a class of people which is called the backward classes which account for 52 per cent of the country's population. Before assuming power at the centre, the National Front Government had promised that it will implement the Mandal Commission Report so as to provide relief to the people belonging to the backward classes. But I am pained to note that while presenting the programme of the Government before both the Houses of Parliament on the 12th March the hon. President had said only this much that the Government would consider the recommendations of the Mandal Commission. It shows that the Government have backed one of its words after coming to power and I say that these tactics would not work the Mandal Commission in its report has classified the backward classes into 3743 castes. Baba Saheb Ambedkar had also Categorical spelt under Article 340 of the Constitution that it is the duty of the Government at the centre irrespective of its party affiliations to set up a Commission for the upliftment of the backward classes. I would, therefore, like to request the Government to take strict measures to implement the recommendations of the Mandal Commission. While on the one hand the Government talks about working in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of India, on the other hand it is not doing anything for the upliftment of the backward classes. While there is the problem of granting their due rights to these people, the first and foremost problem is that these 3743 castes should be given recognition. If these

backward classes are not given due recognition under the Constitution of India, there is no use of granting them some rights.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, as regards the people belonging to the religious minorities such as the Sikhs, the Muslims, the Christians, the Parsis and the Budhists, they have got their own problems. I do not say these things on my own, but these actually relate to the hardships of these people and I am presenting the facts which, I feel myself is a fact. Recently, on 12th April the portrait of Baba Saheb Dr. Ambedkar was unveiled and on this occasion the hon. President, the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Speaker had said in one voice that in this country it is due to the caste system on which rested the entire social structure that the incidence of atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the religious minorities are increasing in the country and a large number of people belonging to the Muslim Community are feeling very unsafe in this country. Wherever the question of Hindu-Muslim riots arise, the Muslims get perturbed, because they know that it is the Muslims and the people belonging to weaker sections who will fall victims of these riots. I would like to urge upon the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to ensure that it is the sole responsibility of the Government to see that the people belonging to Muslim Community feel secure. It is also necessary to go in for the recruitment of Muslims in Police and the P.A.C. If the Muslim community is given due representation in the police and the P.A.C. they will feel safe. Similarly, let us think about the increasing effect of terrorism on an unprecedented scale in Punjab. There are two types of terrorists are those Sikhs who have turned terrorists just in a frenzy of retaliation in the wake of Shrimati Indira Gandhi's assassination by two three persons of that community for which the Sikh community had to face the days of hardships miseries and devastation. In the after math, the life and property of innocent Sikhs was ruined moreover. They were not given any financial assistance by the Government, who also not compensated in any form for their loss that is why they have

turned terrorist to take their revenge the injustice meted one to them. They are band upon disintegrating the country. It becomes the responsibility of the Government to take stringent action against the second type of terrorists. While taking action against those terrorists who have turned terrorists after the assassination of Shrimati Indira Gandhi in a frenzy of revenge. I feel that the Government should adopt a lenient view for them, and understand their problems and save them from such terrorists as are having their links with Pakistan. India is a vast country. Its borders on all its four sides should be sealed in such a way that other countries find it difficult to attack it all of a sudden. Today morning one of our hon. friends Shri Rakesh made a reference to the incident live burning of a person belonging to Scheduled castes by a Thakur in the Constituency of the Prime Minister. It is a highly regrettable thing. Incidents of atrocities on Scheduled Castes and religions minorities is increasing not only in the Prime Minister's Constituency but also in the nook and corner of the country. When the National Front Government was formed at the centre we thought that under them, the weaker sections would get some relief but the out come is just the reverse. Instead of relief, we find that they are being subjected to increased dimensions of atrocities and injustice. Moreover these incidents are gaining a deep ground in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. In the case of Uttar Pradesh particularly the imperialist forces one of them the Thakurs, have plunged in to public life in large numbers at the instance of Shri V. P. Singh. I had raised a question with regard to Aligarh. There is a village called Rudain in district Aligarh in which the Thakurs man-handled the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and succeeded in their attempt to kill a person, named Dataram.

Their crops were set ablaze. There has been a rapid increase in this type of atrocities. The Government will have to pay its attention to this. You should also fulfil the promises you made at the time of elections. The members of Bahujan Samaj Party are sitting on a dharna at the boat club. They will confine their dharna till the Government

comes to terms. We have already taught a lesson to the Congress Party. If the Government does not fulfil its promises, the people of Bahujan Samaj Party who are sitting on a dharna will teach them a lesson. I would therefore, request the Government to fulfil all its promises it had made to the Sikhs, the Muslims, the Christians, the Budhists and the weaker sections.

With these words I express my thanks to you.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, today a discussion is taking place on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Home Affairs. I support it. I would like to express my thanks to the hon.-Prime Minister for his entrusting the charge of the Ministry of Home Affairs to a person who comes from a minority community. This has removed the misgivings which had been hitherto haunting the minds of the people.

The Ministry of Home Affairs looks after the work of the civil administration. The duty of the civil administration is to perfect the life, property and respect of people. Since the time this discussion was started, everybody in speaking in his own ways. I was also a Member of the Eighth Lok Sabha. During that period also discussions on this subject used to take place very often. At that time I was in the opposition and the Congress Party was in power. I do not find any difference between the quality of discussion that used to be held in those days and the one that is being held now, even earlier, we used to accuse them in the course of the discussion and used to have the feeling of party politics. The same thing is happening even now. During these 4 months the Government has been following the same tactics which the Congress Party used to display. Nobody comes to the truth.

14.59 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

We also heard the views of our learned

[Sh. Ramashray Prasad Singh]

friends, Shri Dinesh Singh and Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev. They threw light on the killings of people, the situation prevailing in Punjab and Kashmir and the agitation that is taking place in Assam. But nobody pointed one as to who is the creator of these sardonic events that have taken place during the last 4 months? That is the main thing to be considered. Nobody is trying to go into the genesis of the problem. No problem could be solved by accusations and counter accusations.

Today there is no rule of the law, rather it is the jungle raj, you know well that laws have no meaning in the jungle. You might have seen newspaper reports that there has been a steep rise in the crime rate.

15.00 hrs.

That means there has been development in every field. Since it is the modern age, it is quite obvious that the rate of crime has also gone up. Today we come to know from newspaper reports that rapes have been committed in buses, public places and public toilets. This shows that there has been a remarkable development. It is also noticeable that there has been rapid development in this field. When somebody alleges that the civil Administration has come to a halt, we view it as an allegation. The police administration controls the law and order situation under the normal circumstances in a country and we blame the police whenever some untoward incident takes place. Today the police administration has become totally corrupt and corruption has spread everywhere in everyday life and to what extent it is degrading us, needs no mention.

So far as the question of democracy is concerned, please let me know as to what is the definition of democracy. In fact Democracy is the rule of the people, for the people and by the people. But democracy has been wiped out from this country. Today we are running the Government to serve the in-

tervents of some politicians and the families of some diplomats. It is no democracy now. Today we accuse you for the present sorry state of affairs which should not have been there. The Congress Party ruled the country for a period of 42 years and there has been an overall decline in the moral values during all these years. It is only party politics which is responsible for all this downfall. The Congress Party is not rising above the level of their petty political consideration. They had an understanding that they would not allow any other party to grow. That is why they joined hands with wrong parties and people belonging to wrong parties. Particularly they are very allegic towards the parties which cling to the leftist ideology. I would like to submit that the Left Front Government was working very nicely in Tripura and in order to destabilise the Congress resorted to all strategies. But what did they get in return? Today a leftist party has its Government in West Bengal and everybody including the Congress Party and its allies understand very well that. There has been no outbreak of violence in West Bengal due to a leftist party being in power in that state. Had we strengthened the leftist forces in the country. We could have checked the incidence of all types of disturbances in the country. That is the main thing I wanted to say.

Secondly when the Congress Party found that it was losing ground, it turned to seek the help of ...**... elements and they tried to capture power at the Centre with the help of these ...**... elements. They also gave tickets to ...**... elements in Lok Sabha and Assembly elections. The same is the position even with the Janata Dal one people who were proclaimed offenders in the eye of law and for whom the police was constantly on a look out; are now occupying the seats in the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies. Then how can there be a rule of Law. Is it not a jungle raj? Now when the police can do in such a situation? If the police does anything against such elements it will invite the distortion of law breaking the law. Today we say that there has been unprecedented rise in

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

*Not Recorded.

the incidents of killings. After all what are the main reasons for this? We should look into it. I belong to Bihar where three parallel Governments are holding the reins of power. One Government is that of the liberation, the other is of the party unity and the third one is of the M.C.C. It is a fact and the Government officers have also accepted this reality. There is a great difference between the situations prevailing the Centre and the other one prevailing in the State of Bihar. The people in that state have to pay taxes to all the three organisations.

[English]

SHRIS. BENJAMIN (Baptala): Sir, I am on a point of order. The discussion is on the Home Affairs, but not accusing the Congress Party as**..... The use of such a language as**..... against a party will not give credibility to any party. (*Interruptions*) I can as well throw stones upon those people.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

SHRIS. BENJAMIN: Sir, He has used the word ...*.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That word is unparliamentary and it will not form part of the record.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He has objected to the word*..... As such it will not form a part of the record. The hon. Member is requested not to use this type of words.

SHRI RAMESHWAR PRASAD (Aurah): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am also on a point of order. He has just stated in his speech that three parallel government in the Government of the C.P.I. (M.L.), that of the Party unity and also of the M.C.C are holding the reins of power in Bihar. It means that the

present Government of the Janata Dal and the previous Government of the Congress Party have no significance there. What he has said is absolutely wrong. The C.P.I. (ML) is launching a Kisan agitation in that State. The M.C.C. as well as the Party unity is also doing the something. He should not say such baseless things (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is no point of order (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is not a baseless thing. Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will conclude within two-three minutes I would like to ask as to why this problem had been created. Until and when we go into the genesis of the problem. It cannot be solved. Criminalisation of politics in the main cause of this malady. When the reins of power started slipping out of their hands, they take the help of the criminals. What has happened in Meham is not that severe as compared to the ghastly incident that had taken place in Ghosi assembly segment. You can read the details of this incident in the Hindustan Daily a Hindi Daily.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You cannot give any paper like that. Here you shall have to comply with the relevant rules to place a particular price of paper in the House.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: I am only showing it and much can come to light in this way. My submission may not be taken seriously here, but the criminalisation of politics is the root of all ills. In the Assembly Constituency of Ghosi, Police Inspectors and R.S.P. jawans took leave from their respective offices and came here to indulge in firing. Communal thinking was behind the occurrence of such an incident. It is due to the criminalisation of politics that everyone feels unsafe and it is on this account that the law and order is threatened and the law of the jungle is operating everywhere. Everyone feels unsafe everywhere whether in a

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

* Not recorded.

[Sh. Ramashray Prasad Singh]

bus, an aeroplane or a train. Corruption has increased manifold. A time will come soon in Bihar when one need not even offer Rs.100 to Rs.200, but only Rs.10 to Rs.20 will do for making a person place a bomb somewhere. This is the extent of corruption today. Corruption has entered politics as well. The political people often shield the criminal elements by exerting pressure on the officers due to which tensions are created everywhere. If you rectify this situation everything else will automatically improve. It is essential to pay attention to two points.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have taken much time.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: I am going to conclude. Firstly, corruption has to be done away with and secondly improvements have to be brought in the election system. It is necessary to pay attention to these things. Competent officers should be properly rewarded so that good work can be done and corruption can be removed. The corrupt can be removed. The corrupt officers should be isolated and you have to think about what measures to take for this purpose. It is only under such conditions can we think that law and order is prevailing in the country.

SHRI SANTOSH BHARATIYA (Farukhabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the question of law and order in the country is mainly corrected with 4 issues. There are Kashmir, Punjab, Babri Masjid-Ram Janam Bhoomi and Jharkhand. During the past years we people noticed a peculiar phenomenon and I am referring to statistics in this regard.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the world of statistics is a different and a strange world. The previous Government used to dish out figures and the present Government also gives a lot of figures, but in my opinion figures cannot bring about any change in life because these are mostly fake and concocted as per convenience. During the previ-

ous years we were often shown figures. I am telling all these things because had we relied on figures the condition of the country would have been better, development and change would have been visible, but nothing of this kind is apparent anywhere.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the country inherited by the present Government is full of tears of the poor with their object poverty, unemployment, resentment, kidnappings and other crimes besides communal tensions and the horrible problem of secessionism. To say that the country which we have inherited is in a poor shape would be to follow a convention. Today the country is faced with a number of serious problems. When I am making such a statement I am well aware of the reasons behind it as well. It is because of the important people who have been running the country for the past 5 months and the analysis of the previous situation which these have undertaken that I have come to comprehend the reasons. One of the hon. Members namely, Shri Santosh Mohan Deo who is present in the House at the moment used to be in charge of the Ministry of Home Affairs and Shri Dinesh Singh used to be a Member of late Shrimati Indira Gandhi's kitchen cabinet and was a Member of the inner circle of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. I am referring to them because it is on account of their way of looking at things and the kind of politics which the Government had been following for the last 40 years that the situation has deteriorated to the present extent today. I am saying so because to treat the law and order situation as a problem of theft, dacoity etc. is sheer madness. While holding a discussion on the law and order situation we have to change our perspective. The previous Government did not pay any attention to the reports of the Central Committees. During the past years, there was a deteriorating law and order situation in Bihar and Andhra Pradesh. The Central Government had sent two Central Committees to review the situation in Andhra and these Committees did not recommend as to what number of forces weapons etc. are required to deal with the law and order problem, but they pointed out that the main reason behind the

deterioration in the law and order situation is unbalanced development or lack of development. In addition they also stated that people do not want anything else. The people want due compensation for the losses which they have suffered. But by the analysis which these two statwarts have provided, I can understand that the previous Government also had similar thinking on account of which they paid scant attention to the recommendations of the above mentioned report with the result that no attention was paid to the root cause of all the problems which are unbalanced development and lack of development. There was no coordination between the various Departments and with the result, law and order situation deteriorated day by day. Today, our country is faced with an explosive situation and it is on the verge of destruction. The present Government and the new Minister of Home Affairs are faced with serious challenges. The hon. member from Indore is not present here at the moment. I had been to Indore, Orissa and Bihar and the kind of imbalances in development which I noticed there, I could observe everywhere in our country. People are deprived of basic amenities such as hospitals, schools and even latrines. There is acute problem of unemployment as well. There is a large area in Indore where the population is about 35 lakhs and where there is little difference between the quality of life of the people and the pigs. People have never protested and for which they deserve to be praised. The credit of the fact that the law and order situation in the country has not deteriorated much should be given to the people and they should be thanked for it.

The resentment which has developed in Kashmir mainly due to the lack of development is being exploited by communal forces or foreign forces such as Pakistan and U.S.A. The question of whether the C.I.A. or open agencies are exploiting the situation is a different matter but the root of the problem is the lack of development and unemployment. Therefore, it is due to the unbalanced development during the past 40 years that there has been a constant deterioration in the law and order situation in the country. It is essen-

tial to take immediate steps to improve the situation and the Ministry of Home Affairs should make concerted efforts along with other Ministries to formulate schemes for a balanced, all round development of Kashmir. If this is not done I have no doubts that it will have serious consequences. I am not a great scholar but I am a journalist and not many people are blessed with the talent which is required to become a journalist. I have learnt to analyse situations and on that basis I have found that Kashmir like situation will develop everywhere in this country. It has taken roots during the past 40 years and it has been carefully and systematically planned. Violence will break out everywhere. The affected people view the Government as one unit. The poor people view the Government as one unit because there are little changes in the set up. It will be considered a change anywhere when there is a change in the Government. The previous Government of Kashmir took two very dangerous steps. One of the hon. Members mentioned them and the first one was to suspend all development work and secondly, not only had the entire administration come to standstill but that it had surrendered itself to the secessionists and encouraged them. The Kashmir Government with the permission of the Centre and I am referring here to the previous Government at the Centre and I am underlining it, released 23 hardened criminals in one month and 45 in another month which totalled about 68. They were hardened criminals and separatists and the Government had announced generous reward for their arrest. They were released and much confusion was created. As a follow up the daughter of the hon. Minister was kidnapped. Much propaganda was made on this issue but the root cause of it all was the release of 68 terrorists. An attempt was made to propagate that the Government was weak and that it is not competent enough of tackling the terrorists and that it intends to compromise with them. The facts are completely opposite. During the last two and a half or three years, the entire administration had become a pawn in the hands of terrorists and secessionists. Alongwith it, I would like to clarify that the Secessionists and the terrorists are

[Sh Santosh Bharatiya]

being encouraged because of lack of development there

Sir you have reminded me that I have no more time left I would like to take your permission for concluding in two more minutes Due to the imbalanced development in Kashmir the tourism industry has been destroyed and it is behind various other problems as well I would like to apprise the House about the fact that the previous Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir Shri Farooq Abdullah intended to settle down in London His family has already left for that place I am also informed that he wants to leave Kashmir This is the position there The people who are responsible for the crisis prevailing in the State want to leave the country but what would happen to the poor people residing there Where can they go? Therefore in order to prevent the development of Kashmir like situation elsewhere in the country the common people should be involved in the working of the Police and some sort of people's movement should be launched for internal security At the same time people should be involved in tackling corruption and eradicating it Until the people are involved in the law and order system and development activity I am confident that we shall not be able to atone for our sins committed during the past 40 years If we do not atone for our mistakes right now then let me say that all of us would have to face the consequences of all the blunders and crimes to which we were also a party during the last forty years It seems that we are destined to face such consequences I am afraid that the process of facing the consequences initiated by Mr Home Minister would one day entrap all of us Therefore I would like to request the Government and this august House through you that this problem of law and order should not be taken as the case of theft and robbery Since this Government has got a new will-power as well as determination, I support the demands of Home Ministry so that the Government may start working afresh for the development of the country and the law and order situation should be viewed not

insolation but in the context of national development

[English]

PROF MEIJINLUNG KAMSON (Outer Manipur) Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, just before me, my hon friend from the opposite side was alleging the previous Government that the Congress Government released 86 terrorists This is an example to the one incident in which the Janata Dal Government had released the five terrorists and others He is misleading the House in one sense because those 86 people were the Jodhpur detainees They were arrested under the Anti-Terrorist Act from the Golden Temple Therefore they are not coming under the same category as the militants released by the present Central Government Therefore my submission is that he is giving a wrong information to the House

SHRISANTOSH MOHANDEV (Tripura West) They were Jodhpur detainees The whole Parliament wanted them to be released

PROF MEIJINLUNG KAMSON The whole House decided unanimously that those detainees should be released So now our friends should not allege this Government

[Translation]

SHRI SANTOSH BHARTIYA Hon Home Minister would reply to it only later on

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) You are going to be the Deputy Minister in near future then you may reply to it

SHRI SANTOSH BHARTIYA I was just saying that

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North) Then why just a Deputy Minister He can be given even higher responsibilities

[English]

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Don't dis

tribute all these things in the House.

PROF. MEIJNLUNG KAMSON: I am sorry if my friend from the opposite side is trying to justify the release of five militants, the terrorists, on the ground of comparing it with that of Jodhpur detainees. I am sorry because, I do not like to tell all these things again about this episode of kidnapping of Dr. Rubaiya and release of five militants. That was not my intention here. But since my friend has already said about it here, I have to speak something on that point. I am sorry to remind here in this House that the release of seven terrorists was an incident that gave a signal, a good message to all the terrorists of Jammu and Kashmir to wake up. It has been the signal to them—the weakness of the National Front Government—after which the situation started deteriorating. Therefore, I think, if they are to compare the performance of the Government of the Congress Party, the previous Government, I would quote one thing in that regard. The previous Government refused to release Mr. Macbool Dutt the terrorist in exchange of an officer. The previous Government was firm in its stand and for the cause of the nation, the officer had to be sacrificed. We have to stand firm like that. That was the position of the previous Government. Therefore, I am sorry to say that it cannot be compared like that.

Again, as regards this matter, I would like to remind our Home Minister that he owes an explanation because everybody throughout the country and also the people are demanding an explanation as to how the National Front Government has two standards in such matters. That means, in case of an abduction of Dr. Rubaiya, the Government decided to release five militants whereas they could not release three militants to save the lives of the Vice-Chancellor Mr. Haq Mr. Ghani and Mr. Khara. I do not mean to say that they should have released them just to free these highly-placed gentlemen. But, simply, the people are inquisitive to know, anxious to know what standard or what policy does the Government likely to adopt in such a situation? Therefore, I do not

mean to say that five terrorists should not have been released and let Dr. Rubaiya go to some unfortunate situation. I do not mean to say that. At the same time, I do not mean to say that the three terrorists should have been released and thus saved the lives of Mr. Khara and others. I mean to say that the Government should have a strong policy on the same principle. Similar situation demands similar policy. They should not adopt two standards. I think, the Home Minister can kindly explain to the nation through this august House, about what policy are they going to adopt in such a situation? I think, members of the BJP were also criticising this matter about the release of these militants. But I do not know how they would be pursuing this matter. In this way, there has been something wrong going on in the National Front Government that they do not have a consistent policy. As pointed out by the senior Members from our side Mr. Sontosh Mohan Dev and Shri Dinesh Singh, the Government has no direction, no policy and no philosophy. They are simply tackling the day to-day problems and routine matters. I think, country cannot be carried on by doing routine work and just depending on what information is given by some officers or what planning is given by some officers or some secretaries. In that case, there is no need for having a Minister or a Ministry. Ministry means a policy-making body. Therefore, unless there is a policy, what is the meaning of having a Ministry. Therefore, I share the view of my senior friends here that Government should have a direction or policy in this matter. Unless you have a direction and a specific policy to deal with the such matters, I think, the solution will be very very far away.

Now, according to this Annual Report...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The time for this debate is over now. The hon. Member may continue his speech on the next day.

15.30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS'
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Second Report

[Translation]

SHRI RAMESHWAR PRASAD (Arrah):
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:-

"That this House do agree with the Second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on 18th April, 1990."

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 18th April, 1990".

The motion was adopted

15.31 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE : POLL REFORMS—
CONTD.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House shall now take up further discussion on the Resolution moved by Shri L.K. Advani on the 23rd March 1990 Shri A.N. Singh Deo to continue his speech..

CH. JAGDEEP DHANKHAR:
(Jhunjhunu) Sir, I crave your indulgence for enhancing the time for this discussion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We will see when we come to it. No problem. You will

have sufficient time.

SHRI A.N. SINGH DEO (Aska): Mr Deputy Speaker Sir, if money and muscle power has gained importance, then we have to put the blame squarely on the party which had been in power for the last forty years.

In India there is a saying, *Rajan Gatah Dharmah* that is, whatever the king does, everyone follows. So, after independence when the Congress came to power and they were able to retain the power through money, the proper democratic set up in this country did not grow. It is unfortunate that with this money and muscle power, which came afterwards, combined together they had been in power for the last forty years. It is also unfortunate that some of them now, after going out of power, are saying that it is the Opposition which is adopting these dubious methods.

When this debate was going on earlier, many of our friends on the other side brought in the matter of Meham. They said that it is the Janata Dal which has created mayhem in Meham. Unfortunately they forgot what happened in Amethi during the general elections. It is unfortunate that in the constituency from where the country's Prime Minister was contesting the Election Commission had to order repolling in 90 booths, and an Assembly candidate was shot and seriously wounded. It cannot be more shameful that such a thing should happen where the then Prime Minister of India was contesting. But unfortunately nothing happened to that.

We should be proud of our Prime Minister and our Party because as soon as the complaint was heard about Meham the Party requested the Election Commission to countermand the elections in Meham. As you know, there the elections are going to be held again.

So, it is meaningless to blame the present Government or the then opposition for the state of affairs in our country. But the basic thing is that since the majority party for so many years has completely polluted the

election atmosphere in this country, we are facing this problem now. Many suggestions have come as to how to bring about the election reforms. I have said earlier also that it is good that our Government is seized of the problem. They are going through some exercise. They have appointed a committee and that consultative committee—for law and justice—is also going through this exercise. So, it is not necessary that we should pass this Resolution. But it gives a good opportunity for us also to exercise, to give our views on this, at this stage. The point is that for the basic change in the electoral system, we must have a proper political party. One famous political commentator, Shri W.B. Munro once said, "No country has ever been able to maintain, for a considerable period of time, any form of democratic Government without the aid of political parties and it is safe to prophesy that no country ever will". So, when we talk of electoral reforms, we must talk of the political party which forms the very structure, the very foundation of the democratic system. Unfortunately, in India, the political parties do not have statutory powers, statutory status and statutory functions. In the Representation of People's Act, there are certain conditions, certain stipulations that the Election Commission can recognise and allot symbols of parties. If the question of symbol was not there, I do not think that we would have any mention of political parties. So, the basic thing is that in a country, when we talk of the electoral reforms, we must think of giving a political party, its proper place and proper legal status. Otherwise, what will happen is that we will have parties breaking up and coming together, where it is not a democratic party, but a democratic caucus which will start ruling the country. Again I will say that this tradition was set in by the party which was in power for the last forty years. I do not say that it is there from the very beginning, but at least for the last twenty years it is there. The very basic structure of the political party has been diluted. That is why, it is essential that the faith in the political parties must be brought back. I would give an example. Our friends talk of the tradition of the Congress party, they talk of the tradition of Mahatma Gandhi, they talk

of the tradition of Jawaharlal Nehru. First of all, let us see what status they have brought to their party. I will quote what one of the senior most leaders of the Congress party, Shri Kamalapati Tripathy has to say in this regard.

"I am a disgusted man. I have not lost hope, but I am a sad man. I have been in the Congress for the last 70 years. But I had never seen such a degradation of the partymen's character. But, what I saw was that the Congress (I) fashioned by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru was being destroyed. I therefore, tried for the last four years to stop the downward slide, giving advice and writing letters, but these produce little results. Some Congress (I) workers who visited me always stressed that the party needed me. But the very same persons, on going to the other quarter, would advise equally strongly to expel me. I have been looking on helplessly for four years. My heart is broken. I see no good in giving expression to my views. The old Congress (I) culture has changed. When we had joined the Congress, the system urged to give even one's life, if need be. Today whosoever come to the Congress (I), the sole object is to gain something".

I was just pointing out that it is the major party still the major party because they are having 196 members in this House. A senior member of their party talks like this. Then, every day, the members come and try to point out to some Press cuttings about the differences in our party. There is a saying that the kettle should not call the pot black. It is like the kettle calling the pot black. I therefore, would advise that instead of just throwing mud at us, let us see how the party functions, how your party functions. We are in the Government. But you are in the Opposition. This is what your leader says about the functioning of your party. It is time that we all should think how we can have a strong democratic party in this country. Therefore, we must give a proper status to a party. No one should have the power to throw the rules

[Sh. A.N. Singh Deo]

and regulations of the party to the wind. Now, what happens? If a person manages to become the President, he will remain President for ever. There is no election. There is no enrolment for the major parties of this country. So, to have a democratic foundation in our electoral system, to have reforms in our system, the first thing for us to do is that we must have democratically formed political parties. If any party goes against the rules, it should be penalised. Therefore, I would like to say that before going into the other aspects, we must take this into consideration. A case has been made in the present system where the winner takes all or whoever passes the post, takes all. Therefore, a minority Government is in power. It happens in England. In any democratic country, where there is this type of parliamentary system of elections, a minority party always comes in power there. And it has been happening in India. But it is necessary to change that. There is a talk of list system, that the individuals do not count, that the individuals should not become legislators or parliamentarians. It is for the party to choose. If the party gets a certain percentage of the votes, the legislators and the parliamentarians should be according to that percentage. It is a good idea. Some countries may be following that. But again, the basic point is that unless we have a basically strong democratic party, even this will be abused. It is only the caucus who will capture the party and the list system will come through them and they will nominate their henchmen to the State legislatures and the Parliament. Therefore, the same thing will continue. By having the list system, we may have the same percentage of the legislators and the parliamentarians according to the percentage of votes that the party gets. But the individuals who come to the legislatures and the Parliament, may not be democratically elected or nominated. So, in that case, we must also take into consideration how the democratic party again must have some statutory functions and some statutory status.

When we talk of electoral reforms,

another question which arises is about the role of independent candidates in the electoral system of our country. As you know, the independent candidates have no check. Anyone who deposits the nomination fee and whose name is found in the electoral roll, he can be nominated as a candidate. He may get even 100 votes. He loses the deposit hundred times. But still he can again be nominated. It has become such a state. As you know, in Allahabad, when the byelection was held, the present Prime Minister was also a candidate there. There were 60-70 other candidates. It was a trick tried by our friends from the other side to confuse the voters so that Mr. V.P. Singh's symbol would also be confused. It had happened in the last election. In my constituency, there is a party which calls itself the Janata Party and they managed to get a symbol akin to the Chakra, the Symbol which was given to Janata Dal. You will be surprised to know that this symbol was sold by the so-called President of the Janata Party of Orissa for Rs.10,000 or Rs.20,000 so that that would be used as a confusing element in the elections. They used to get hold of persons so that that particular symbol would come above the other candidate. It happened in my constituency when my wife contested for election of MLAs. That is the way the independent candidates and small parties use their symbols. The independent candidates should be curbed. Once a person loses his deposit, he can be allowed to contest once more and not continuously. You can find from the figures available, that there are certain people who have made it a habit or practice and they make money out of it. Every time, they file their nominations and fight the elections and even if they lose their deposits, they continue to fight the elections. How much Government money is wasted in printing the ballot paper and other work related to elections, by catering to the needs of these persons. The independent candidates should be allowed once or twice only. But if they lose their deposits continuously, they should not be allowed to contest by law.

Sir, I would like to say something about the Anti-Defection Bill. This is also a part of

the electoral reforms. Our friends from the other side said that Mr. Rajiv Gandhi or the Congress Government had brought this Anti-Defection Bill. The Anti-Defection Bill was brought at a stage when there were 450 Members in Congress so that no one would go from his side to the other side. But there is a flaw in this Act. Unfortunately, it had been moulded in such way that it can be utilised for political purposes only. With no intention of casting aspersions on the Chair or the Speaker, I would say that this power of arbitration as to who is disqualified should be taken away from the Speaker. And it should be given to the Election Commission or to some other body which will give justice by actually bringing this Act into effect. Unless this is done, it is meaningless to have the Anti-Defection Bill. It has been abused. Its only use is to suppress the proper concept of changing parties. There are so many other aspects of electoral reforms. It is not possible to go through all those within a short period. But I can say that it is time for the country, the educated people and the political persons to exercise their minds and to debate as to what sort of reforms should be brought so that a comprehensive Election Reform Act will be brought forward by the Government. I would request the hon. member who has brought this Resolution to at least allow time to the Government to bring about a comprehensive act so that democratic system in this country will be strengthened to have fair elections to our Legislatures and Parliament.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while supporting the resolution of the BJP leader, Mr. Lal Krishna Advani on poll reforms, I would also like to express my views on it.

Hon'ble Shri Advani has exhaustively dwelt on his motion regarding the poll reforms. Now after his elaborate speech, my humble submission will be like a drop in the ocean. I rise to express my views just to support him. The hon'ble Member who has spoken here just before me made a mention

of incidents of Amethi and Meham which are like a cancerous growth in our Indian polity. In addition to it, this process seems to unending. Therefore, it is clear that present election-system needs reforms. As it has been deposed by a number of hon. members, it is true that a lot of corruption has crept into our election system and in case we make determined and concerted efforts for its purgation, we can do it. All these things need consideration. However, we should discuss certain points which have not been raised by any of the hon'ble members who have spoken earlier. Some hon. members have suggested that there cannot be any change in respect of the provision of reservation for S.C. and S.T. even after 2000 years. On the other hand, it is rare that a candidate belonging to S.C./S.T. is elected to Parliament from a general constituency which generally has the S.C./S.T. population to the extent of 40% to 45%. They feel that such a time will never come when they may get elected from the general constituency. Therefore, delimitation of constituencies must be given a second thought as it is something serious. There has been a sea-change among the voters in our constituencies as they have a biased view in this regard. We all know that our cities are developing at a great pace and the process of urbanisation is also very fast. Hence, we can easily visualize that there will be no change in this regard for next 2000 years.

I would like to place some statistics in this regard. Chandni Chowk is a Parliamentary constituency with an electorate of just 3.61 lakhs and the Outer Delhi Parliamentary constituency has got as many as 15.75 lakh voters.

In my own constituency that is North Bombay there are many as 15.22 lakhs voters while the South Bombay has got just 7.30 lakhs of voters. Hence, North Bombay has just twice the number of the voters as compared to that of South Bombay. All these things call for an immediate review. You would be surprised to know that my Borivili assembly constituency consisted of as many as 3.46 lakhs voters while Chandni

[Sh. Ram Naik]

Chowk which is a Parliamentary constituency, has got just 3.81 lakhs voters.

There are 4.62 lakh voters in the neighbouring Bejpur Assembly constituency. I am talking of Assembly Constituencies. (*Interruptions*)

You will be surprised to hear this. Delimitation of constituencies did not take place since 1976 and that is why this imbalance has been created. Is this imbalance going to be removed in 2000 A.D.? What will be the situation here after so many years? I would like to make a mention of the situation that prevailed before delimitation of the Assembly and Parliamentary constituencies in 1976. There were 6 lakh and 85 thousand voters in South Bombay in 1977. This number rose to 7,30,000 after 12 years, that is, an increase of 45,000 voters while in my constituency of North Bombay the number of voters has increased from 6,60,000 to 15,22,000 during the same period. In other words, 8,62,000 new voters have been added. In view of the present trend of urbanisation, it is improper to wait till 2000 A.D. and, as such, we should start the process of delimitation of the constituencies. Similarly, there is need to rotate the reserved constituencies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. How can all the constituencies accommodate equal number of voters also needs to be thought over. All these things should be kept in mind while amending the electoral laws.

Sir, why did this problem arise? I am a new member to this House. The old members might be knowing this but I came across an old debate on 44th Constitutional Amendment Bill, under which an amendment was also made in section 83. Under the amended provision, no change can be made till 2000 A.D. Those were the days of emergency. In those days of emergency that bill was passed by the House and only two members spoke on it. During the division, 361 members voted for the bill and only one member voted against it. It was Prof. Mavlankar from

Ahmedabad who voted against the bill. While amending the electoral system this thing should be borne in mind. Thus, there is need to further amend two amended acts. The Assembly and the Parliamentary constituencies should be delimited even if the number of Assembly and Parliamentary constituencies remains constant. It is necessary to remove imbalances which would go on increasing otherwise if we wait till 2000 A.D. I would also like to quote a few lines from the speech delivered by the then minister, Shri H.R. Gokhale while introducing that bill.

[*English*]

"All that I want to mention is that when this Amendment Bill is passed, it will be the finest hour in the history of this Parliament."

[*Translation*]

That way the bill was passed. Therefore, there is need to reconsider the matter and start the process of delimitation of constituencies. To my mind, this is a very important issue.

The second issue which requires to be considered is the problem of bogus voting. A mention of issuing identity cards to voters has been made here. A mere issuance of identity cards simply carrying the name and other particulars of the person is of no use unless a photograph of the beholder of the card is posted over it. If such photographed identity cards are issued, the menace of bogus voting can be checked to a great extent.

A mention has been made about the influence of money power in elections. Some people have the power of money whereas ordinary people lack money. Thus the contest between the two does not take place at equal footing. Thus, there is need for the state funding of elections so as to ensure equality among candidates in terms of money power. There is need to take such steps. If this thing happens, the party that comes to the forefront after 5 years of putting in labour

and the winning candidate thereof would be held in high esteem from the point of view of popular strength behind them. Therefore, there should be state-funding. With regard to the extra-additional expenses, no party honour the prescribed limit, particularly where the number of voters is 15,50,000. Therefore, a limit on the election expenditure including on publicity should be imposed.

I would conclude after making the last point and that is that simultaneous Assembly and Parliamentary elections were not held after 1967. A new thing has emerged from that. I would like to go a bit further to state that along with the Assembly and Parliamentary elections, simultaneous election to the Maha-Palika Nayaya-Palika, Zila-Parishads and Gram-Parishads and Gram-Panchayats should also be held. Such provisions should be made in the constitution itself. The adoption of such a policy would not only help to give a boost to our party to increase its field of action but would also give an impetus to the defeated party for its reform and improvement. So, while we talk of reforming our electoral system, it becomes imperative upon us to provide for the simultaneous Assembly and Parliamentary elections. Then the rules and canons that regulate the Assembly and Parliamentary elections shall be equally applicable to Nayaya-Palika, Maha-Palika and village Panchayat elections. This needs to be considered seriously. As the census is to be conducted very shortly, delimitation of constituencies can be accomplished within a year or two if only we take a prompt decision in this regard so that we can go for elections in 1995 on the basis of this delimitation.

SHRISONTOSH MOHANDEV (Tripura West): Elections may be held prior to 1995.
 ❖(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NAIK: The elections may be held beforehand as well. You might be at a loss to understand how the Congress lost elections in Maharashtra. There is no objection so far as the simultaneous holding of Parliamentary elections is concerned. We will fully support the present Government as long as it holds the reins of power. I mean to

say that the elections of 1995 be held on the basis of a fresh delimitation of constituencies. The new Government should work in this direction. We will naturally keep on supporting it if the Government accomplishes this goal.

With these words, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have been listening with great interest to the points made by the previous speakers. Some of these points may not strictly arise from this Resolution but all the same, they are very important points. For instance, the hon. Member from Orissa has mentioned that the Anti-Defection Act has many flaws which need to be corrected. Yes, I agree with him, the Act has many flaws and need to be corrected. He has also mentioned that power to decide on defection or otherwise of an MLA or an MP should not rest with the Speaker. There also, I agree with him. All I can say is that this matter is now pending for consideration in the Supreme Court. It is pending for consideration in the Supreme Court and as a result of it what had happened in my own State is the Speaker himself has defected. The time has now come that we should go beyond the debates on Electoral Reforms. We have had debates in every single Parliament more than once and now we should get into implementation of these Reforms.

I was mentioning how this question of the anti-defection law and its flaws is pending before the Supreme Court. I was mentioning how the Speaker in my own State defected, and went on to form a new Government. I will now mention how a senior member of this Government was there to welcome this Speaker into this Front, and to be present there at the swearing in of this new Government.

I am not for a moment trying to score a

[Sh. Eduardo Faleiro]

debating point here. (*Interruptions*) I do not want to try to score a debating point here, on partisan lines, because I have given one example where your party is involved, and your leaders. When the next speaker comes from your side, he might give examples from my own party.

Therefore, let us not take this question of electoral reforms on a party basis. But my appeal and demand here is that the Government should consider this: in the course of the last year and before that, the Election Commission had made certain recommendations for electoral reforms. Secondly, the all-party leaders had evolved a consensus on certain matters which must be reformed in our electoral system. I would like that the Minister, when he replies, should tell us exactly which of the recommendations of the Election Commission for electoral reforms are being accepted by this Government, and when they will be implemented; and, similarly, which are the recommendations which arose from the consensus of all political parties have been accepted by this Government and are going to be implemented—by an amendment of the Constitution, amendment of the relevant laws or whatever other legislative and executive actions, if called for.

Now I must say that I have myself been a victim of the non-implementation of one of the recommendations of the Election Commission in this regard. The Election Commission had recommended the prevention of fraudulent filing of nomination papers, and had alerted to the fact that people were resorting to putting bogus candidates who fare on their death-bed, hoping that the candidate would die before the election date, and the elections would be countermanded. This is precisely what was done in my own election. When the general Lok Sabha elections were there, the Opposition or the other people rightly felt that there was no way, at that point of time, I could be defeated; we were then together with the electorate. What they did was to put up the name of a candi-

date, of an illiterate person, a man who was on his death-bed, who was paralysed, who did not know anything about the election, or cared, and who was about to die. His name was brought in as a candidate by impersonation and forgery: and the poor man actually died before the election. The election was countermanded; and in the order countermanding the election, the Returning Officer stated that this was obviously a criminal conspiracy by some people to countermand the election, filed a complaint with the Police. This was in the month of November. Up to now, the State Government and the Police have not taken any action in the matter. Therefore, this amount of inconvenience that is caused to the people, the expenses caused to everybody, apart from the inconvenience to myself and other candidates—these were caused just because the recommendation of the Election Commission regarding prevention of fraudulent filing of nomination papers, was not implemented. Therefore, I urge upon the Government that at the end of this debate, they must make a progress in this whole system. Let us not, after one year or some such time, have another debate on electoral reforms, without any progress. Therefore, Government should tell us at the end of this debate, what they intend to do, to implement the recommendations of the Election Commission in this regard, and also to implement the recommendations which arose from the all-party consensus in this matter.

The Election Commissioner has also urged an amendment of the relevant law to disqualify persons with criminal record from contesting elections. The criminalisation of politics is increasing; criminals are coming into the political process and occupying the position of MLAs and other representatives, not of the people but of their own gang with their muscle power and money power. It is, therefore, necessary that this recommendation of the Election Commissioner disqualifying persons with criminal records from contesting elections, should be implemented by the necessary amendment in the legislation. Also, the Election Commissioner has recommended a statutory definition of political parties and banning communal parties. I do

On the point of delimitation, the hon. member from Bombay has raised a very pertinent point, namely that reserved constituencies are there. But for how long will the people of that constituency be prevented from contesting from their home constitu-

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cies? The time has definitely come to have a look at it and to say that the reserved constituencies are rotated more frequently than at present, so that really other people in that particular area have an opportunity to contest elections without prejudice or reservations.

I am for introduction of photo identity cards. It is a very good thing. There may be problems in this regarding expenses, etc.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : You have not said anything about delimitation.

SHRI EDURADO FALEIRO : Delimitation can come on the other aspects when the widely shared feelings are taken into account after the census. That will be the proper thing to do in other respects.

As far as photo identity cards are concerned, it is a very good thing. It will prevent some malpractices or incidents such as I was a victim myself of and it is a good thing. It should be a multi-purpose identity cards which will be useful not merely for elections but for any other purpose to identify the individual and the citizen on different occasions.

Now it may or may not be possible to implement this at one stage or at one stretch, in the whole country. There will be problems in implementing these identity cards system in the whole country at one stretch. But if there are problems it can be tried on an experimental basis in some States, in the smaller States or in more compact States or in places like Delhi. But a beginning must surely be made and should be made at the earliest.

I support State funding of election expenses. I also plead that the present ceiling for election expenses which is Rs. 1.50 lakhs for an election to a Parliamentary constituency and a maximum of Rs. 15,000 for an Assembly constituency—whatever be the amount— should be increased as they

are very unrealistic now. The remain unrealistic and therefore it is necessary in order to avoid false statements being made by Members of Parliament—every single Member of Parliament makes an incorrect statement—these ceilings should be enhanced and made more realistic.

Even if the Government does not intend to reimburse the legitimate expenses which will be incurred, help in kind should also be provided by way of supply of copies of electoral reforms. This should be done by the Government. Voters' identity slips given to the candidates should also be supplied free of cost. Facilities regarding minimum number of vehicles and reimbursement of the cost of petrol of a fixed quantity and supply of printed symbols, all such type of things which are help in kind will be useful. If the Government cannot provide help by giving cash, at least help in kind should be provided immediately.

AN HON. MEMBER: Cash can also be given.

SHRI EDURADO FALEIRO: There is a problem there. You can fight for a limit. Because, as I have said, there is no way in which you can prevent any citizen from contesting an election. You cannot bar independent candidates from contesting, and if you give help in cash, people may just file the nomination to get the money—one or two lakhs—whatever is decided—and may not ultimately contest seriously. Therefore, I think help in kind will be more helpful. Otherwise people who are not serious will file their nominations.

I do not want to take any more time, on this matter. I, therefore, conclude by urging the Government that at the time of the reply, I want to give them an indication of their feelings on the resolutions. I know the feelings very well, they are there from the hon. Minister of Communications who, apparently, is looking into this matter now and they are there from every right thinking person. But what we want is, I request the Government to tell us what the recommendations of the Election Commission on the electoral

reforms are, which are not, when they are being implemented, what are the recommendations of the all party consensus that are accepted by the Government, and when they are going to implement them and I urge that they should be implemented at the earliest.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL (Phulpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today's discussion on a private Members resolution on electoral reforms is indeed a good thing. I feel that it has become necessary to bring a Bill on electoral reforms. The Government should consider the matter in a very impartial manner because today in this country a honest person or a person doing social service finds it very difficult in contesting elections in fair manner. This is because the criminals are so emboldened now is that they win elections by adopting a number of unfair means such as booth capturing, bribing, preventing the voters from casting their votes and so on. Now their sole intentions is to, become a member of the Lok Sabha, or the Vidhan Sabha by hook or crook. If such kind of people will be elected to the Lok Sabha and the Vidhan Sabha, they would make the kind of laws which instead of providing protection to the people would be a tool for their exploitations, I, therefore, would like to make a request to the Government to put a ceiling on the expenditure being incurred on elections. In this regard, I would like to make one or two suggestions.

First of all, we should put a ban on the use of posters and banners in elections. If it is not possible, the size and the volume of banners and posters printed for elections should be restricted because, in my opinion, crores of rupees are spent on posters and banners alone. In order to met the demand, paper is imported and foreign exchange is spent thereon. Thus, my submission is that use of posters in elections should be banned. Similarly, big banners are displayed. In this country there may be crores of such children of the poor who do not even get sufficient clothes to cover their bodies. If use of

banners are banned in election, the poor children could be provided clothes to cover their bodies. But I know that in today's capitalistic economy nobody would be prepared to accept this demand since the influence of money is increasing day-by-day.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my second suggestion is to band playing of loudspeakers at high pitch during elections. It causes not only noise and air pollution but also a lot of inconvenience to the people as they are played on a very high pitch which is unpleasant to the ears. If the menace of playing loudspeakers are allowed to be continued unchecked, it will pose grave danger to the health of the people as noise pollution adversely affects the system of our body, even causing insanity of mind. Therefore, these loudspeakers should be allowed to play only in party offices and that too for a limited hours or at the place where any public meeting is being held. Its playing at other places or in any mobile vans as is being done at present should be totally banned.

My third submission is that the candidates should not be allowed to circulate large printed leaflets except small pamphlets or booklets containing personal biodata and experiences in the field of public service rendered by them. However, they should be given opportunity to put their view point over the Radio and Television. If this is implemented, I feel improvement is possible in this direction.

My fourth suggestion is that the time gap between the date of elections and that of filing of nominations should be reduced from present one month 15 days. Elections should be held within 15 days after the filing of nomination papers. As the period of one month is very long, some people get sufficient time to mobilise their money and muscle power. Bad characters are hired. With their help malpractices are committed and voters are intimidated. If the time gap would be reduced the contestant who had served the people in the past will be in a better position to win the election. But the practice prevailing these days is that services of anti-social

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elements are taken to win elections. This is also a fact that those anti social elements take undue advantage of the services rendered by them for the politicians after they won elections. Politicians have to make compromise and help them in illegal manner. This is the reason why we are not able to fulfil the basic idea of serving the people after winning the election and we deviate from that idea. Thus, special attention has to be paid in restricting excessive expenses on elections.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would also like to suggest that during elections, no candidates or party workers should be allowed to carry arms and ammunition with them. If there is any danger to their lives, as generally they have danger to their lives due to various acts of commission and commission on their part, the Government should the responsibility of protecting them. On the day of elections, no vehicles should be allowed to ply with the party banners of flags mounted on them. Nor should it be allowed at election booths set up near polling stations as it gives a wrong impression that a particular person or party is edged over his other rivals or the parties contesting the elections. The Government servants on duty do not take note of the unfair means adopted by the workers of the candidate belonging to the ruling party, but if a worker of the opposition party is present and if a slight turmoil takes place, he is harassed. In order to ensure a free and fair election, on the election day, no one should be allowed to move on vehicles carrying party flags. The election should be conducted impartially. Today, I am personally putting forth a small suggestion before you. I would like to state that in this country a murkery of democracy is being made as the number of anti social elements in politics is increasing day by day and this should be checked. These days newspapers and periodicals are full of reports of criminal cases filed against our M.L.A's and M.Ps. Now a days people say that unless a person is convicted by the court of law, he cannot be termed as a criminal. If this defini-

tion is accepted, it would greatly damage the norms of democracy. We should put restrictions on the use of money power in elections. State funding of election is no solution unless use of money power is restricted. This will give him only an additional amount of money to spend more. Suppose, you give him 1 lakh, he would spend Rs. 11 lakhs. My submission is this that if we want to curb these malpractices, we should impose ban on the use of posters and banners, then only impartial elections can be conducted and the right thinking persons in this country will be able to contest elections. I hope that due attention would be paid to these aspects.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think the time allotted for this resolution ends at 4.35 P.M. and I have a long list of the speakers and I think all of them would like to express their views. Therefore, I extend this time by two hours.

KUMARI UMA BHARATI (Khajuraho) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, how much time would you allot me to speak?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Actually you speak so well that you will cover many things within a short time. You may speak for 10 to 15 minutes.

KUMARI UMA BHARATI : Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for having given me time to express my views. I really wanted to speak on this issue as I am not a politician by nature. It was only a chance that I came in politics however, what I was during elections of 1984 and 1985 ashamed me. Before joining politics when I was in religious field and when I went abroad for delivering religious discourses, people often posed me a question which I could never answer, They say that India is the land of the Gita, the Upanishads, the Vedas and the Lord Rama, but when they meet our members of the Parliament, which is the highest law making body of the country, sometimes their behaviour is not in tune with the cultural heritage of this country. As a matter of fact, it is very difficult to answer this question because in our country some people win the elections

merely on the strength of money and muscle power and such people who should have been put behind the bar for life, are elected to the Legislative Assembly because of muscles and money powers possessed by them. In fact they are slur the dignified office. The presence of such people in a august body like the Lok Sabha and the Vidhan Sabha is the most unfortunate thing.

So, Mr. Advani has made everything clear in his speech before the House that our electoral system should be reformed in such a way as nobody is elected on the basis of money and muscle power, rather he should be elected by the power of the people. Many a times it so happens that people get defeated and the parties win the election. Criminals win the elections by using their money power and muscle power and the power of the anti-social elements. Very often such people win the elections who prove themselves as 'Bhasmasura' for the people. I would like to narrate a story in this regard. Once a demo underwent severe penance and Lord Shiva appeared before him and asked him to ask for a boon. He asked Shiva to make him such a powerful demon as whose touch would reduce everything to ashes. Shankarjee bestowed on him the boon. When Bahamasura's lusty eyes fell on Parvati, the beautiful wife of Lord Shiva, he was spell bound and thought why should he not take away Parvati by eliminating Shiva. He chased Lord Shiva to destroy him. Lord Shiva tried to escape but it was only Lord Vishnu who came to his rescue and saved him. This story belongs to Puranas. It may seem a baseless story, but this happening these days. Under the odd situations people are voting to some such Bhasmasura's who are determined to reduce the people to ashes. so, there is a need to amend the electoral system, so that such Bhasmasura's may not get re-elected. My first submission in this regard is that a party should decide it first before giving an election-ticket to a candidate that whether he possess the required education or knowledge for contesting an election? They should have some prescribed educational qualification. When we talk of the propagation of education, we should

think in this direction also.

The people of my constituency might have done some good deeds, that I could get some school education otherwise I would have been illiterate. I won my election in Madhya Pradesh with a greatest margin. Had I not been reading the newspapers daily I would have not been able to represent my people and have spent all my time yawning in the House and had gone back after 5 years to my constituency after enjoying sound sleep in an air-conditioned room. So, it is very essential for a candidate to have at least some educational qualifications.

When our former Prime Minister went to visit my constituency, he uttered such words which still make people laugh. He stated in his speech that there were less number of trees and also shortage of water in that area, so he would plant wells and dig trees for them. At this he has told that the trees are planted and wells are dug. If a man, holding such a supreme office, makes such a blunder, who will come to save the country from its destruction. So, it has become essential for every candidate to have at least some educational qualifications, that may be decided by all the parties.

My other request is that when our country was fighting for independence, Churchill was told by someone that India would achieve 'it's freedom now. Churchill retaliated and stated that slavery is deep rooted in their blood. So, these people will invite their slavery themselves. Political parties of our country, particular the main opposition party, has started a sort of a dynastic rule in our country, which is proving true the forecast of Churchill. Once I read an English magazine in which some youths were asked that what they would do, if they were made the Prime Minister; one of the reply was very peculiar which stated that to become the Prime Minister of India, he will have to commit suicide first, for so long he is son of his father, he cannot become the Prime Minister. He has to die and again take re-birth in Nehru family. It is only then he would be eligible for the post of Prime Minister. It has taken the shape of

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a tradition that after the death of father, the son is given the ticket and when husband dies the wife is given. There is a political party in this country which is following this tradition practically. This is not democratic. It brings down the prestige of the democratic system of the country I would like to tell you, though it may seem improper that in our country one has to do M.B.B.S. or R.M.P. or B.A.M.S. to become a doctor; L.L.B. to become a Lawyer; B.Ed or M.Ed to become a teacher, even to become a peon he should possess some qualifications but to become a Prime Minister it is sufficient if one's mother had been Prime Minister and now she is no more and out of sympathy he is made the Prime Minister. This is not a healthy tradition. This is disgraceful for the democratic system of the Government. So it should be decided on the moral grounds, by all the parties that they would not let this tradition flourish in the country. (*Interruptions*) You may interrupt but I would not yield, I would call such interruptions only as frustration and nothing else. You should listen with patience and restraint.

Also, I would like to submit that when the elections are declared a very dangerous thing start happening and I would like to request particularly the Press people that they should desist from following the hateful tradition of making assessment of votes on the basis of caste such as votes of Thakurs, votes of Brahmins, votes of Yadavas, votes of Lodhies, votes of Hindus votes of Muslim, such a system causes distortion in politics. If this tradition is continued, the assessment of votes will not be on the basis of people but on the basis of castes. This is causing a distortion in our politics. If the assessment of voters is made on the basis of their caste and not as persons then he will remain no more a person instead will be known as Yadav, Brahmin, Thakur, Lodhi, Hindu, Muslim etc. So it should be decided by the intellectuals and the Press people that when we analyse the victory and defeat of a party, we should remain away from caste analysis and should not publish it in the newspapers. Such an

analysis should not be there that many Muslim voters are there in a particular region and so many Hindu voters are there or here Muslim voters lag behind in their numbers, so such and such candidate will not win the seat or in a particular constituency voters belong to a particular community are in majority so a person belonging to a particular community should be asked to contest election so as to win the election. It would be very unfortunate and deplorable for our country if the castism against which we struggled for a long time to get rid of it and which caused India to suffer a lot is revived by our politicians and through mass media.

I have one more submission to make and that is about the election. Some members may not agree with me but I would express my views. Many a times the Rajas and Maharajas contest an election and I have the experience of Bundelkhand in this respect. In every village people are reminded that the candidate is the grandson and son of so and so person and you are indebted to his ancestors so you should vote for him. People are reminded that still they are their subjects and so should vote for him. The most undesirable and shameful thing is that even old people of 80-90 years are told to bow before the candidate as he is their Raja Saheb. So, I submit that during election campaign the candidate should not be addressed as Raja or Maharaja and this should not be given any publicity in newspapers also, for I have witnessed all this Bundelkhand. When my opponents in election found it very difficult to defeat me in election, they tried to put forward an ex-Maharaja against me. When I told him that the times were not in his favour and it is possible that he might forfeit his deposit, he agreed with me. This practice is still in vogue. I am not talking about myself, but this is not a good thing. In a large part of India people are still under the influence of ex-Rajas or Maharajas and still they cast their votes in their favour. This is disgraceful for the democratic system of our country. Therefore, if such candidates come forward to contest election they should not be addressed as Raja or Maharaja and such practice should be totally abandoned.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, liquor, money, blankets, sarees, bindis are distributed one or two days before the election in Harijan and tribal colonies. During the Lok Sabha election of 1989 the video cassetts of the attractive poses of the former Prime Minister were distributed among the people and displayed also. 'Bindis' bore election symbol. Thus, an effort was made to pay the price of the vote. Vote is the religion, soul and faith of a man and an effort is made to buy them. Selling one's vote amounts to selling one's religion, faith and soul but most of the voters are illiterate and they don't know the value of their votes. So, this is my suggestion that when the election campaign is stopped one or two days before the election, the hours of visiting the places by the people, accept the candidate, should be fixed. Otherwise, the devilish activities start and the people visit the locality, enter the jhuggies and distribute liquor at night and the next morning under the influence of liquor they cast their votes to a wrong candidate for which they repent later on for five years. It's best solution, as Shri Advani has stated, is that government should bear all the expenses of the elections. The use of money-power during election should be avoided, so worthless people do not win the election.

As regard polling booths, there is one polling booth for four villages. People do not have their own conveyance and they don't want to go 6-7 km. on foot for casting their votes. This enables the rich candidates to manage conveyance facility for the voters and when these vehicles carry these voters to polling booth they are asked in whose vehicle they are being carried and when they tell the name of the candidate in whose vehicle they were being carried they are further asked whether they recognise the election symbol of the candidate, thus they are brain washed. They are told that they have to cast their votes in favour of the candidate in whose vehicle they were being carried to the booth. Thus, these things leave much impact on these people. Of course, it is true that in the last Lok Sabha election people did not vote to ruling party candidates, though they went to the polling

booths in their vehicles. When I asked the voters why they were befooling the candidate, their reply was that they have been befooling them for the last 40 years, this time they (voters) decided to befool them. Generally it happens that people vote in favour of the candidate in whose vehicle they go to polling booths. So, I suggest that there should be a polling booth for every group of 300 voters. In my constituency there are many villages in which there are 500-600 voters, but there is no polling booth for them. In a situation like this, person like me, who dwell and eat in somebody else house, are unable to arrange a vehicles for voters and thus, they face many difficulties. So, polling booths should not be set-up at distant places, so that people have not to walk on foot long distances and do not have to face any difficulty in the exercise of their right to vote. I agree with Shri Advani that a constituency should cover only a small area. A constituency covering a vast area creates many problems and the candidates are unable to contact the people properly. And also the justice is not done with the voter of that constituency. There are 3000 villages in my constituency. I am tired of roaming about in all the village of my constituency. My hair has gone grey. It is very difficult to visit each and very village. And even after taking such a trouble the voter complains that they have not seen me after winning the election. I am finding difficult to visit each and every village. So, I urge for small constituencies, so that the representatives of people could contact the masses and do something for their welfare. The constituencies of Legislative Assemblies also should be smaller. This will enable the representatives to go to people at the right time and do something for them.

I want to bring a similar thing to your kind notice. A wrong was done by an hon. Member of my constituency, for which people of my constituency are still suffering. There was a proposal to set-up a sugar-mill in Madhya Pradesh. My constituency produces sugarcane in a large quantity. The hon. Member was not educated. He was asked if his constituency is a producer of sugarcane. He replied in the negative. In

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M.P. Sugarcane is called 'Barai'. He was not aware of the term 'Ganna' (Sugarcane). The result was that the sugar mill was given to Dabra. Tikamgarh and Chhatarpur could not get it. So, it is essential for a representative of the people that he should be educated and has contact with every village. Only then he will be able to place the problems of the people properly.

I shall not take more time that allotted to me, though my senior do not stop speaking even after the ringing of the bell. I suggest that a rule should be framed so that no one could speak beyond the allotted time and even if some one speaks beyond the allowed limit of time, those extra words should be expunged and only then hon. Members will observe the limit of time.

AN HON. MEMBER: It may not happen that your words may be expunged from the proceedings of the House?

KUMARI UMABHARATI: You shouldn't worry about me. I can somehow manage to speak on one or the other pretext. There are many Members, who don't get an opportunity to express their views which makes them frustrated.

Lastly, I would like to submit that many a times the district officer is made the returning officer, who is there for the last one and a half years and very often their appointments are made on the behest of the then ruling party and they are their favourite officers, who are utilised by them for their political gains. These officers are like play things in their hands. It is pre-planned that they would render all help in winning the elections. They are appointed keeping all these aspects in view. So, in order to reform the electoral system there is a need to depute there an officer from any other district. He should be brought there a little early so that he may get himself acquainted with the region concerned. I think by doing so the election will be more fair.

I will emphasise this point that if the whole election expenditure is borne by the Government then candidates winning their election to Parliament and Legislatures Assemblies on the basis of money and muscle power will not succeed and those candidates will be victorious who contest on the support of the masses. Such candidates will be true representatives of the poor people in Parliament and Legislatures Assemblies of the country.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for providing me opportunity to speak. With these words I conclude my speech. I believe that the ex-ruling party, the present ruling party and all other parties will duly ponder over my submission that the tradition of dynastic rule will be done away with and a healthy democratic system will be established.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to congratulate Advaniji for bringing this Reconciliation at a time when it is needed most. The 1989 Lok Sabha election has witnessed a severe jolt in various parts of the country and unprecedented violence took place in the election. It reminded us of 1972, when in West Bengal a severe rigging took place. We complained to the then Chief Election Commissioner but to no effect. Afterwards, we engaged some impartial lawyers and prominent citizens of the country to look into the matter and give a result thereof. They submitted a report and said that violence took place and unprecedented booth capturing also took place with the help of the administrative machinery, that is, police etc. We complained but had no rectification at that time.

In 1984 elections, it had been proved that what we had told in 1972 was correct, true to the point. Nothing is static on this earth. So, a particular rule or regulation or system cannot remain static. For the first

Lok Sabha elections, in 1952, some rules were framed that were important and cogent in those days. But subsequently after the passage of the years, different types of situation, different types of developments had taken place in the country. That necessitated the change of rules and regulations.

In England, as far as we remember, at the initial stages, money power and muscle power played havoc and people of England in those days intended that their electoral system should be reformed so that genuine representatives could come. In course of time, in the history of England, we find that nothing of that type had taken place. In our country, muscle power and money power play an important role. There the people, in England, in due course of time, developed consciousness and became vigilant. These corrupt practices would never benefit the wrong-doers in that country. In our country also, we find that in due course of time, such corrupt practices would be removed and people's vigilance and consciousness will dominate and we will actually make a very good system and situation where the muscle power and money power will not have any effect in the elections.

Advaniji has dealt with prominently on two points—muscle power and money power. On the background of 1989 Lok Sabha elections, he has brought in this resolution. I support this resolution:

As regards money power, I would like to say that the State funding will not be enough because candidates who are in a position to afford money will spend money more in excess of the ceiling. They will not give any proper account and there is no such machinery in our country to have a properly audited accounts of the candidates. Therefore, State funding will be in addition to the expenditure incurred by the candidates, what they can really afford to. So, the money power is to be restricted. We have seen in our locality, in our own constituencies, blankets, wheat, rice, money and all these things being given to the people. The people are illiterate. They do not know the ideology of a political party.

There are different political parties and the people are totally ignorant of their is ideologies. They cannot assess the political parties on the basis of ideology. They cannot assess the merit of the candidates whom they would elect to represent them in the Legislature or Parliament. Therefore, for them, only some money, some blankets weigh much more than the real value of the votes. There are some serious candidates who are also unable to afford money for the elections. They will be helped. But in what form? Not in cash. But they may be helped in the form of some posters. Posters may be printed by the Government machinery and some advertisement may also be made by the Government machinery and no cash should be given to them. Even individual candidates who are really poor and who cannot afford to provide security money, Government may provide them with security money for deposit.

My second point is regarding muscle power. An individual candidate may engage some anti-social elements to get him won over the battle. So the political parties are also there which engage anti-social elements to influence the people not to act according to their own wishes but they want them to act contrary to their wishes. So booth capturing and even Government machinery is also abused in this connection. I would rather say that in such cases Government machinery should made impartial. It is a fact that when the elections come, the Government machinery is placed at the disposal of the Election Commission. But the Election Commission does not itself work in the State. It is the State Government machinery which is placed at the disposal of the Election Commissioner. In this situation, the Election Commissioner should have their own men to share the administrative machinery in the State so that the administrative machinery i.e, the Police Forces and other para-military forces may be guided by such Election Commissioner and there should be strict penal measures which may be used against law violators. Law-breakers should be brought to book and they should be dealt with very strictly. Otherwise, Government

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machinery cannot remain free from corruption.

My suggestion is proportional representation is the main alternative and proportional representation means representation on the direct proportion of the percentage which a political party or individual taken together may get in the election. It should be with the List System as also. That means each political party will submit a List of Candidates and those candidates will be taken by the Election Commissioner in order of preference given in the List. So, proportional representation with List System is the best alternative to the present electoral system now in existence in our country. I would, therefore, suggest that besides this proportional representation List System, anti-defection laws should be properly maintained and observed and its loopholes should be removed. Strictness in the maintenance of anti-defection law will pave the way for redressing the allegations of corruption in the Election machinery.

Furthermore, I would suggest the campaign and preachings should be made in the villages and in towns also.

17.00 hrs.

[DR. THAMBI DURAI *in the Chair*]

But no one should be allowed to take the name of religion to get votes. Religion plays a very disruptive role in various ways. In our country since 1952 we have never faced such a complicated situation. But in 1989, religion and preachings in the name of religions played a havoc in various parts of our country. So, communal preachings should be banned in toto. All my suggestions can be made effective if mass consciousness is aroused. These suggestions can be implemented through proper education in the schools and colleges. Without mass consciousness and vigilance no corrupt practice can be removed and stopped. In order to do this, some equality should also be main-

tained in our social structure. Land Reform is the key to the solution of the problems of poverty and unemployment in our country and that should be adopted by the Government. That will improve the situation step-by-step. That will arouse consciousness and vigilance among the people who will safeguard their own interests and they will help the Government and the Election Commission in conducting elections. By this way we can correct the electoral malpractices.

With these words, I would conclude my speech.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DHARM PAL SHARMA (Udhampur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, with reference to the resolution on electoral reforms moved in the House by Shri L.K. Advani and in continuation of the discussion initiated on December 19, 1989 on it. I would certainly like to say that it has now become very necessary to bring about electoral reforms as mentioned in the resolution. From the experience we had gained in the ninth general elections we have seen the havoc played by muscle and money power, we have seen that such people had contested elections who were totally unknown in the constituency or who were criminals and I have no hesitation in saying this, with reference to those who are now in power and who talk about value-based politics, that in one or two states, particularly in Bihar, the General Secretary of the party, a Member of the Parliament and many other people belonging to the Janata Dal have criminal past including charges of murders. They had grabbed the land of poor Harijans, some were smugglers and such people were given tickets. He himself had told the press that the local Parliamentary Board was not informed of the antecedents of all the prospective candidates as a result wrong candidates were given party tickets and confusion in allotment of party symbol remained even at the last moment. This has been admitted by him in the press. Thus, many undesirable candidates won the elections with the help of money power. A similar thing happened in Uttar Pradesh also. I know that there also

many undesirable elements have ascended to high positions despite their having been notorious smugglers and having criminal record but they won the elections with the help of money and muscle power. Therefore, it has become necessary that we should pay our attention towards electoral reforms. Whatever had happened in Meham is before all of us. Our reputed magazines and the press played a commendable role by informing the people of the country about the real situation. As many as 30,000 policemen were deputed to take care of one lakh voters and the Election Commission was unaware of it. Out of them, there were 2 I.G.Ps 4 D.I.G's and 7 Senior Superintendents of Police. This means that there was one policeman for every three voters and they did not allow the people to exercise their franchise. Shri Om Prakash Chautala, the Chief Minister of Haryana and son of the Deputy Prime Minister Shri Devi Lal was contesting from there. They even kidnapped the son of his opponent and despite doing all this, he was not certain about his victory. Repoll was ordered. Going by the firing that took place in Bainsi village, the excesses perpetrated and the power misused, I think that in history and even during the Ninth Lok Sabha Elections such misuse of power was not done in any state, as it was done in Meham. Now, who are the criminals? The criminals are those who talk here of value based politics. Five members of the Political Affairs Committee set up by these very people demanded the removal of the Chief Minister and the General Secretary of their party wrote a letter to the Prime Minister stating that if the Chief Minister was not removed, then they would be lose their face in the public. We heard that a meeting is being called out to discuss the issue. In fact the meeting of the Political Affairs Committee takes place every Monday and when it was said that Shri Om Prakash Chautala would go The Deputy Prime Minister resigned. A lot of Comotion was raised. Here if you remove Mr. Chautala the Government would fall. Then, you would be out of power. I would like to say that -

"Guftar ka Gaazi an to gaya, Kridar ka Gaazi ban an saka".

When it comes to talking, you become crusaders, but when it comes to acting upon it, you fail to become one. They know how to talk a lot, but when it comes to its implementation, they do not do anything. When the five people who were appointed by you to the PAC and who are of holding position equivalent to a Minister demanded the removal of Shri Om Prakash Chautala, it was said that the Prime Minister has taken a definite stand, but nothing happened, he bowed down to the pressures. When he felt that if he remains adamant on his stand, he would lose his chair, he would earn the displeasure of the Deputy Prime Minister and his supporters would leave him in the lurch and thus Shri Chautala continued to remain as the Chief Minister. Therefore, I would like to say that it is very necessary to bring about electoral reforms.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, as there is shortage of time, without taking much time, I would say that you have put a limit on the expenditure to be incurred by a candidate in the elections, but there is no limit on the expenditure incurred by the party and the well-wishers of the candidate. Lakhs and crores of banners and posters are made, so much petrol is consumed on the running of jeeps etc., then there are friends and relatives of the candidates who too would put in their resources and thus nothing would work with the money to be spent by a candidates prescribed under the law. Everyone knows that at least 8 to 10 lakh rupees are spent in the Parliamentary elections in one constituency alone and the returns that have to filled, is that of a very meagre amount. If it goes on like this, how can electoral reforms be brought about? Therefore, there should be some realistic approach while prescribing the limit.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, as far as the issue of State funding is concerned, the Government would not be able to meet the entire expenditure, nor are we in a position to do so, but a part of it should be borne by the State. It should also be kept in mind that it would not be possible for the candidates to tour each and every village. As far as voter lists are concerned, at the moment two voter lists are

[Sh. Dharm Pal Sharma]

provided to each candidate. In my view, more such lists should be provided. The Government should set up public platforms at important places in all the constituencies so that candidates belonging to the political parties could address the people from those platforms and tell them about the measures they propose to take for the welfare of the constituencies and about policies of the parties they represent. People should arrive at a decision, after getting this information, but it is also necessary to eliminate those candidates, independent candidates and political parties who are not serious about contesting elections. As far as independent candidates are concerned, those candidates who fail to get even four per cent of votes polled should be debarred from contesting elections in future. We are aware of the existence of such a provision in many countries. There are three or four parties in democratic countries, but here there are even one man parties. Therefore, there should be a provision, under which a percentage of votes should be prescribed for according recognition, the failure of getting which would lead to the derecognition of a party. In the last elections, the Janata Party nominated 200 candidates to contest the elections and they did not win even a single seat. They got 500 votes from some constituency, 200 from another and thus they were able to corner four per cent votes and they got recognition as an all India party. Such things also should not happen. Similar is the case of regional parties. We have got a political leader in Jammu and Kashmir whose party contests election from 76 seats and they do not win even one seat, but they do contest elections in order to maintain their identity as a regional party. Therefore, I would like that any party polling less than eight per cent of the votes should be derecognised. Independent candidates should get at least four per cent of the votes polled. If he fails to achieve this he too should be debarred from contesting elections from that constituency in future. In this perspective, we have also made an analysis of percentages of votes polled by various parties in the Ninth Lok Sabha, that

has come before us that in the 1984 General elections, the Bharatiya Janata Party had polled 7.5 per cent of the votes and just two of their candidates were elected to the Parliament. In the recent elections, they polled 11 per cent of the votes, that is, by just increasing their percentage of votes polled by only 3.5 per cent, 86 candidates belonging to their party got elected. Similarly, the Janata Dal polled 20 per cent of the votes and they got 142 seats and they call themselves the representatives of the people and they say that the people had voted for them while the Congress, which had polled 40 per cent of the votes and won 194 seats was unable to form a Government. Therefore, it is necessary to make some provision for proportional representation also. Some provision should be made for the list system also. I would like that at least 25 per cent members should be elected on the basis of the proportional representation and the rest 75 per cent should be elected through the present system because if we adopt the list system in its entirety, then whoever gets elected would not go to his constituency. But, the list system is necessary because those who sit in the party offices and work for the party do not want to contest elections because we know that however big a person may be, they take recourse to falsehood and they do not fulfill the promises they had given at the time of elections. Such persons should never come to power. There would be a responsible opposition, if there are only two or three parties. We have seen that we make big promises to the people and later on we find it difficult to fulfil them. Our friends in the Janata Dal said that loans upto ten thousand rupees would be waived, loans taken for opening shops would be waived, but when the Reserve Bank of India said that an expenditure of 14,000 crores of rupees would be incurred in the process, they changed their stand that loans of wilful defaulter would not be waived. Who is going to decide about the wilful defaulters? Yet, they would give only 2,800 crores of rupees and a provision for only 1,000 crore rupees has been made in the Budget. Similarly, an effort was made to provide grains at a cheaper rate and some announcements are being made under pressure that rice

would be provided at the price of two rupees and the economy there is in doldrums. No development activity is taking place but 'dhoties' and rice are being distributed. There could be a responsible opposition only if there are just two or three parties. Along with this, there is also the suggestion for introducing compulsory voting. Now, we see that in some constituencies only 30 to 35 per cent of votes are cast and still people get elected. The political parties themselves put up independent candidates in order to cut into votes of opponent candidates as it happened in the case of one parliamentary constituency in which the candidate of the ruling party won the election through this method. I shall not mention his name. Whatever views the friends have put forward should be taken into consideration and a comprehensive Bill may be prepared on that basis.

The electronic voting system should be adopted. The system of issuing multipurpose identity cards to voters should be started so that bogus voting can be checked. As regards the issue of rigging, there is a provision in the Representation of People Act in this regard.

Separate polling booths should be set up for the poor people and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. We have been informed about the fact that in Western U.P. Haryana and Bihar, the poor voters are not allowed to cast their votes. In my area, there are landless labourers who are not allowed to come out of their houses. When they go to cast their votes, the polling officers tell them that their votes have already been cast. Everyone whether he is rich or poor, has got the right to cast his vote as per his discretion and so far as deployment of police for election duty is concerned, at least 50 per cent of Police should be from a different state as also 50 per cent polling officers should be requisitioned for deployment for this purpose from judiciary.

Unless free and fair election are conducted in this country, the democracy cannot be maintained. We should all make concerted efforts for strengthening of the

democratic set up and elections should be held free and fair without any caste bias. Parties are formed on the basis of caste. All this must stop.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Already we have taken a lot of time on this Resolution. I am having a list of many Members, many parties have given name of their Members. I request all the Members to please cooperate with the Chair and take only five minutes so that many members can participate in the debate.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: (Alipurduar) : Sir, It is Private Members' Business. I think, the time can be extended.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It can be extended. But there are many more Resolutions to be taken up. There is a limit. Only two hours are allotted for this. And already we have taken more time. I therefore, request all the hon. Members who want to speak on this, to put their views briefly, before the House and finish in five minutes. Now, Shri Piyus Tiraky.

[Translation]

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduars) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the Resolution moved by Shri L.K. Advani. It is very necessary to bring about electoral reforms. Shri Advani has brought this Resolution at the very appropriate juncture. In the recent Lok Sabha polls, much irregularities were committed. Muscle and money powers were used to get votes. Booth capturing also took place. Therefore, it is essential that we bring about early change in this regard.

It has also been observed that elections are taking the shape of a battlefield. Whoever is strong is able to win it. In our country, people above 18 years are eligible to vote. While the votes are being cast, efforts are made to woo the voters. I am not referring to any particular person or party in this regard. Apart from this, the number of political par-

[Sh. Piyus Tiraky]

ties is so large that the voter gets confused. Some sort of control should be exercised on the mushrooming political parties. There is a lack of political consciousness in the voters of our country. It is easy to sway them by offering money.

During the current Lok Sabha elections, some parties made much efforts to woo the voters under the cover of Ram Janam Bhoomi-Babri Masjid dispute. The villagers who are illiterate and superstitious are easily misled. During elections the ruling party gets the maximum benefit because the administrative machinery is available in their hands. Some reforms should take place to check all such things.

Many political parties have no ideology. It causes bad effect and it weakens the country. Only those political parties with an ideology should be permitted to contest elections. In the elections, caste, religious and regional sentiments are also propagated. Issues such as which caste has been benefited and regional disparities in regard to development are exploited for political ends and lack of development in a certain area is used as an instrument to collect votes. I have observed that in village it was first an election promise was made to provide water supply but when it could not be fulfilled even till the next election, it is stated that it would be done immediately and a tubewell got installed at the village headman's place because he was able to fetch a number of votes. Similarly, a lot of false promises are made to the influential persons to the village who are in a position to muster support of a large number of voters. It has also been observed that as soon as the elections are over and votes are cast the tubewell parts are taken away and the B.D.O. would give some explanation. The ruling party regardless of whether it is the congress or the Janata or the leftist, would resort to such pre-election gimmicks. If there is a need for a road in a certain area, three truck loads of pebbles and cement would be deposited there to show that the work has been started

or some-where else digging work would be undertaken for laying the foundation of some building and because the people do not have any political consciousness and they are unable to understand any kind of ideology, it is easy to fool them. A distorted version of socialism is put before them and because 70 per cent of the population is illiterate, they are unable to understand any kind of ideology and fail to discuss as to who is their actual well-wisher, with the result that they are easily fooled. What I mean that in order to prevent political parties having no ideology from contesting elections, some law should be framed to ensure that only those political parties which have a certain ideology would be eligible to take part in the election process.

Recently, regional sentiments are encouraged during the time of elections and in the same way language sentiments are also exploited. As to whether the country should lay more emphasis on English, Hindi or Sanskrit becomes an issue during the elections. During the last elections Hindi-English controversy was exploited for political ends. So is the case of Ram-Janam Bhoomi-Babri Masjid issue which is being exploited by both the Hindus and Muslims for their narrow sake. All these things take place before the elections which pollutes the elections atmosphere and at times attempts are made to defame persons at the personal level. All such things take place abroad as well but the scale in which caste, region, religion, language and other such considerations are raised here find little parallel anywhere else. Measures can be taken to rectify the situation and Government should pay attention in this direction as well.

At present, as Shri Advani has suggested, Delhi should be awarded with statehood but he is not concerned as to on what basis should it be done. In Delhi people belonging to every region of the country and speaking every language are residing and it needs to be considered as to on what basis should statehood be awarded to the citizens here.

This is all I have to submit.

PROF. PREM KUMAR DHUMAL (Hamirpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are two points on which we all agree and these are that democracy should be maintained and reforms should be brought about in our election process. In this connection, hon. Shri Advani has made certain proposals and I have risen to support them. The influence of money power was clearly evident in the last elections and it is common knowledge that the influence of money and muscle power is increasing in elections. It has become absolutely necessary to bring about reforms in the election process to check the influence of money and muscle power in elections so that real representatives of the people could be elected to Lok Sabha and the Legislative Assemblies.

Similarly, there is a consensus on the point that delimitation work is long over due. It has not been done for the last many years. The reserved constituencies continue to be reserved which is resented by the people of the constituency which includes the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the upper castes. Therefore, there should be frequent rotation of the reserved constituencies. It is not proper to keep them reserved for 20 to 25 years continuously.

I agree with Shri Ram Naik about his views on the size of the constituency. Somewhere there are 3 lakhs of voters and somewhere there are 15 to 16 lakh of voters. Similarly, attention should be paid to the extent of area covered under the remote areas. In my Lok Sabha Constituency, there are 17 Vidhan Sabha Constituencies and which covers an area of 175 kms. In this way there are 17 such Vidhan Sabha Constituencies. In this connection, my suggestion is that both area and population should be taken into consideration for demarcation of a constituency and demarcation of boundaries of the constituency should be taken up afresh.

Similarly multipurpose identity cards with photographs should be issued so that bogus

voting could be checked. In the same way, polling centres in remote areas and hilly regions should be set up within a distance of 2 or 3 kms, so that people do not have to cover a long distance to cast their votes. It is inconvenient for the voter to travel a long distance to exercise his franchise that is why he is unwilling to do so. It is essential to pay attention in this direction as well.

One point which has already been mentioned by my previous speaker is that elections to the Lok Sabha and Legislative Assemblies should be held simultaneously. Before 1967, this convention did prevail but thereafter the election to Lok Sabha and Legislative Assemblies began to be conducted separately. During the last General election, it was expected that since only 2 to 3 months were left for election to the Legislative Assemblies of several States, the elections to them should also be held simultaneously but this not done. If election to Lok Sabha and State Assemblies are held simultaneously, there could be economy in expenditure and unnecessary time could also be saved. Now even the people sitting in the opposition benches would be thinking that if both these elections had been held simultaneously it would have benefited them because during the Lok Sabha elections, Congress was ahead in 20 Vidhan Sabha Constituencies in my state but 2 months later it got only 8 seats.

I would like to submit one point more regarding All India Radio and Doordarshan. Political parties and candidates should be given maximum time to express their views about election manifesto through All India Radio and Doordarshan. It will be more economical and campaigning will be easier.

Electronic voting machines should be utilized. This suggestion came up during the last General elections but it was not rejected because doubts were expressed about the large scale rigging which could take place by using such machines. For this purpose, it is necessary to get investigations conducted by the experts and in case there are no possibilities of rigging, the electronic voting

[Prof. Prem Kumar Dhumal]

machines should be utilized. It will help in saving of time and money. Many parties do not observe the code of conduct. I suggest that anyone who violates the code of conduct and wins the election through unfair means should be punished by declaring his election null and void.

Complaints have been received regarding non-serious candidates and I would also like to say something in this matter. One person contested the Lok Sabha election in my constituency and then stood as a candidate from three Assembly constituencies. On being asked why he was doing so he replied that his last objective is to contest the Panchyat elections. There should be a ban on non-serious candidates in elections. The security deposit per candidate can be increased and if a candidate gets votes less than a minimum limit then he should be debarred from contesting elections. The ban can be imposed on the candidate for a stipulated period.

Some of my hon. colleagues mentioned Meham and some others raised the Amethi issue. A mistake will remain a mistake. One mistake does not justify another mistake. So the most important issue before us is that elections should be held jointly. Necessary steps should be taken in this direction and the Government should bring forward a Bill before the next elections so that electoral reforms are implemented properly. With these words I thank you.

17.30 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Price Policy for Rabi crops of 1989-90 to be marketed in 1990-91 season

[Translation]

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to an-

nounce the prices fixed by the new Government. After yesterday's Cabinet meeting it was decided that as the crops have come to the market and as the earlier rates were very low, the rates should be revised.

The Government have revised the procurement price of wheat of fair average quality to Rs. 215 per quintal for the 1989-90 crop to be marketed in 1990-91 season. In 1989 the price was Rs. 183 per quintal. After this a decision was taken to revise the rate of mustard. On the recommendations of the Advisory Committee the rate for mustard is revised to Rs. 575 per quintal from Rs. 460 per quintal of last year. So this is an increase of Rs. 115 per quintal. The rate for gram which was Rs. 325 per quintal in 1988-89 has now been revised to Rs. 421 per quintal. This means an increase of Rs. 96 per quintal. Barley was priced at Rs. 145 per quintal in 1988-89 but now it has been revised to Rs. 180 per quintal. This is an increase of Rs. 35 per quintal.

Similarly, Toria was priced at Rs. 439 per quintal earlier. The revised rates for this have not been worked out as yet but an announcement will be made soon. Along with this three committees were set up. We have received the recommendations of the Hanumant Rai Committee. Seven hon. Members who constitute the Standing Advisory Committee are: Shri Sharad Joshi, Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh, Shri Krishna Kanungo, Shri Subara Rao, Shri Kumar Maria, Shri Virendra Verma and Shri Jagjit Singh Ghumrala. Their report as also the Report of the Hanumant Rai Committee was considered by us. We have seen to it that the issue price is given along with the cost so that poor people are benefited by it. Therefore we have increased the issue price through subsidy...

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Deputy Prime Minister, are you reading the statement which is being given, or making some speech?

[*Translation*]

SHRI DEVILAL: I am covering the points contained in the statement, in my own words. The revised prices of important commodities are before you. The wheat crop requires water eight times and we have to export wheat and stop its import. We have to lay more emphasis on the mustard crop. That is why the price of mustard has been increased by Rs. 115 per quintal.

[*English*]

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum) : Sir, there are certain rules and certain precedents which are to be followed. A Minister can read the Statement only and not give lecture.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DEVILAL : You might not have like this step also. I would like the farmers to concentrate more on the mustard crop so that there is no need to import it rather we are able to export it. That is why we have increase the price by Rs. 115 per quintal.

[*English*]

SHRI A. CHARLES: What about the support price of Coconut? Kindly look into this also because the poor farmers of Kerala have been ignored.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DEVILAL: You have not let me read the whole statement. Kerala as well as tribal areas in Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Lakshadweep, Dadra and Nagar Haveli have found mention in the statement. The regions where foodgrain is grown were kept in mind while revising the prices.

AN HON. MEMBER: Please tell us about coconut also.

SHRI DEVILAL : I am talking of the kharif crop. The prices are fixed when the

crop is ready. The wheat, grain and mustard crops have already reached the market. So it is necessary to announce the prices immediately

SHRI KALP NATH RAI (Ghosi) : On behalf of farmers of this country I thank hon. Shri Devi Lal for revising the rates to their benefit.

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI (Rewa) : The farmers of India will remain indebted to the Hon. Deputy Prime Minister as he has announced the prices after taking into account the cost involved.

SHRI DEVILAL: As far coconut is concerned, the rate has been revised from Rs. 1500 per quintal to Rs. 1600 per quintal.

17.38 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: POLL REFORMS—
CONTD.

[*Translation*]

SHRIDILEEP SINGH BHURIA (Jhabna) : There has been a lot of discussion here on poll reforms. Many of my hon. colleagues have said that our country has a democratic system and there should be no scope in this system for unfair practices during elections. Members of all political parties expressed their news here but in the constituencies we come across an altogether different situation. We must strict laws to deal with this problem. If we get sincere and dedicated Parliamentarians, democracy in India will become strong. But today some people who have committed many murders and are being prosecuted under Section 420 and Section 302 on who are liquor contractors, or black-markers are also managing to get themselves elected to legislatures.

Our people are losing faith in such representatives and in such a system of democracy. A code should be evolved which should ensure that only right persons are

[Sh. Dileep Singh Bhuria]

elected as MPs, MLAs, Councillors or Chairmen of Municipalities or Sarpanches of village Panchayats; otherwise they will not be able to earn the credibility of the people. Ours is a secular country. If religion, language or caste is played up, the political parties can take advantage of the situation. Our country is a great democratic country; Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru laid down their lives for the cause of democracy. How devoted they were towards this cause? They wanted to lead the country in this very direction but what is the state of affairs today? Why there are mutual differences, this we have to think over. Every party has got his own ideology and speeches are made on that basis. The political parties then take advantage of the situation. I, therefore, feel that a Code of Conduct should be evolved which should serve as a set of guidelines for the parties. While preparing such a Code religion, language and caste should be kept away.

Mr Speaker, Sir, my friends from the ruling party, the Hon. Deputy Prime Minister and one of the Hon. Minister are sitting here. Will they tell us as to how much money they have spent to win the elections? They will tell us the amount which is permissible. We will be told that they have spent Rs. 75 thousand or 1 lakh or 2 lakhs in the elections. We are deceiving the people of the country. How much money is spent during the elections? The companies provide crores of rupees for Parliament elections and Rs 10 to 20 lakhs for State Assembly elections. Who spends this money? The problem of the country is that we are unable to decide between the wrong and the right. The political parties in the country are exploiting the people and try to win the elections and come to power. The people who help them also want something in return. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I know of a Minister, I will not name him, who has won the elections with the help of such people and when he was made a minister, the people who had helped him started with him in his car. They want something in return. Therefore, we should condemn such ele-

ments and should ensure that such political parties do not come to power. For this, we will have to strengthen the rural culture in the country. Today the tendency is that M.Ps. and M.L.As think that as their period will be short, they must have some office, and in that bribing becomes the way of life. This must be stopped. It is essential to know that the elected representatives come to Parliament or State Assemblies to serve the people. Therefore, the weapon of service which we have got must be used with honesty and sincerity. For this, we should find out the way after due deliberations. The minimum amount should be spent during the elections. Honesty should prevail in the elections and the unscrupulous people should be thrown away. Though there are voters' lists, the people are not allowed to go according to their will and they are forced to put thumb impressions and booth capturing is resorted to. Why are we deceiving ourselves? How can we expect honesty from a member of Parliament who has won by booth capturing. Can anyone work sincerely in this way? If a person is elected M.P., M.L.A., or a Member of Municipality by gun totting or by throwing a hand grenade, then a situation of Might is Right will arise. Therefore, we should fight Parliamentary elections with honesty and should think of serving the people and the country. For this, we should not take partisan attitude whether we belong to this party or that party... (*Interruptions*). We do not use the force. You use the force and capture the booths. We fight election honestly and use fair means. Mr Yadav, I want to make this absolutely clear. We should discuss each and every issue with sincerity and take decisions which are for the good of the country. The Government should give weightage to our opinion also on the Resolution which we are discussing presently. We have been holding fair elections in the country for quite a long time. We could hold elections even in Punjab but you have failed to do so. We held elections in 1977 also and our leader Smt. Indira Gandhi relinquished the power as a result thereof. This time also we have relinquished the power. Our Congress party is not after power. It wants to see the democracy strengthened in this country. We believe that

the country should be run by a Government which is duly elected by the people. We have always followed this principle and in future also we will follow the same ideology. Therefore, you need not worry on this aspect. We fully respect the verdict of the people and we will keep on abiding by it. People have asked us to sit in the Opposition and we will do the duty of an Opposition with utmost sincerity. Choudhry Saheb, the people whom you are carrying along with you are supporting you only to the extent of pressing the green button. Otherwise they are speaking against you in the House as well as outside the House. That is why the country is facing many a crisis. Somewhere communal riots are taking place and somewhere atrocities are being committed on Harijans. The reason is that there is no unanimity of views among you. There is no unanimity as to which direction the country should follow. We want that you should remain in power for full term of 5 years. We will support you for every right work but on no condition we will allow the country to weaken. We want a strong India and all our endeavours have been to this direction only. We will not retract from our policies. Therefore, you need worry on this account. We do not want to break you. It will not be our fault if you yourselves lose your identity with your internal bickerings. We want you to rule for 5 years but first you should formulate your policies. What sort of views are being expressed by BJP people in the House? They are fanning the feelings of the people by asking for abrogation of Article 370. This is resulting in communal riots and disturbances. Who is responsible for this? Why do you want to hold responsible our 40-years rule for this? We have never incited the people. We admit that we committed certain mistakes because of which we have to sit on this side of the House but you should also remember that if you too commit mistakes, the people are not going to forgive you. People have shown confidence in you. They have several hopes. In your manifesto, you have promised to waive loans of the farmers and have also made other promises but you have done nothing though the Month of May has come. You have stated in your manifesto that the prices will

be brought down. In a democracy the election manifestoes are quite important. You are now in power and you should start implementing your promises with sincerity. But it seems nothing is being done at present. In such a situation have you any moral right to be in power? If we think that our duty is limited only to make hollow speeches in Parliament then I have nothing to say but if you want to do something for the country and want that the country should progress, then you will have to take some concrete steps. With these words I conclude. Mr Chairman, Sir, I thank you for allowing me to speak.

SHRI RAMESHWAR PRASAD (Arrah)

: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would also like to give few suggestions on the resolution being discussed in the House at present regarding the misuse of money power, muscle power and government machinery in the elections. We must not forget that the right to vote is the right to form the Government and it is not something to be given in charity. I personally feel that today our politics is being dominated by those people who believe in grabbing power by hook or crook. As a result of this tendency growing very fast, the inevitable outcome of this is that criminalisation of politics is taking place at an accelerated rate and the criminals are turning into political heroes. The previous Government openly encouraged the economic offenders to join active politics and entrusted all of them with highly influential positions. Booth capturing and buying votes with money in the rural areas have become one of the routine features now-a-days. Therefore, my suggestion is that we should set up these polling-booths in those places which are easily accessible by the people belonging to weaker sections of the society instead of social centres, and no outsiders should be allowed to go to those booths so as to check the atrocities being committed against the rural people. Secondly there is need to modify our administrative rules to put a check on those police officials who help the politicians in achieving their selfish motives. Even the returning Officer declares the name of losing candidate as the winning candidate in the counting of votes and this leads to firing of

[Sh. Rameshwar Prasad]

gun shots. For instance, the candidate from Jahanabad resorted to firing in the constituency of Ararwal for a similar reason. It is essential to implement all the electoral reforms to curb the practice of seeking votes in the name of religion and caste and creating religious frenzy as is done by the B.J.P.

Sir, I would like to suggest that elections would be held on the basis of proportional representation. If farmers constitute 70 per cent of the population, their representation should be proportionate to their population. Similarly, if labourers and students constitute 10 per cent and 5 per cent of the population respectively, their representatives should be elected accordingly. In this way each group of the society will be able to enjoy opportunities of representation. My second suggestion is that candidate should not be permitted to fight election from two constituencies like our hon. Deputy Prime Minister did in the last elections. There is a need to frame law in this regard. In this way, we will be able to build a clean social and political atmosphere in our country and the practice of using unfair means during elections can be checked. Now, I resume my seat as a number of hon. Members are waiting for their turn to speak.

[English]

SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA (Bolangir): At the outset, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this subject. At the same time I also take this opportunity to congratulate the Deputy Prime Minister who has made an announcement about the procurement prices.

If you observe the trend of the discussion in the last four days, you will find that one thing has been admitted by all of us in the House viz. that there is no law in this country. Had there been a law, had there been respect for law, probably we would not have been discussing these things today here?

Mr. Advani has brought this resolution on the basis of two things. (1) To prevent misuse of money power, (2) To prevent muscle power in election. It has been admitted inside the House and outside at different forums that there is black money which is running in parallel with the State economy. So, until and unless that black money is curbed, there cannot be fair and free elections. If the financial law of this of this country had been existing properly in the last 40 years, this black money would not have been there; and if the black money had not been there, the money power would not have been a factor, a reason or a problem today to implement the electoral law.

Similarly, if the criminal law had not been used with restraint, then the muscle power would not also have become a factor for rigging the elections. So there is admission of these things, two factors, by all sections of this House, including myself - it is not a question of this side or that side. It has been unanimously accepted in this House that money and muscle powers are ruling; it has been accepted, it has been proved unanimously by this House that this country is not run by the normal law; this country is run by jungle law. The normal law was killed as far back as 1975 after the historic judgment of the Allahabad High Court in the case of Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

Sir, when the watergate scandal broke out, ultimately Nixon had to go. and here is a country the people of which claim that it is the largest democracy in the world, and what have we done? When a Prime Minister was accused and convicted of election offences the law was amended.

AN HON. MEMBER: With retrospective effect!

SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA: Yes. That again shows that there is no rule of law here.

Regarding bureaucracy, a word has been coined you must have heard it, "committed bureaucracy". They are committed. But, they are committed to whom? Are they

committed to the people, or committed to the country, or committed to the Constitution of the country, or to the ruling clique of the country? So also, 'committed judiciary' also has come in. I have said it that they are committed to the ruling clique, and I am victim of committed bureaucracy, for so many years.

SHRI A. CHARLES: You said hon. members are also involved. All the members are governed by the same law. So, it is applicable to you also.

SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA: Naturally. I did not mean that I am above it. It applies to everybody.

SHRI A. CHARLES: We are also here. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA: Yes. I am also here. I agree. *(Interruptions)* Whoever is there, I do not mean anybody in particular. In the recent elections, before filing nomination, Shri J.B. Patnaik, the Chief Minister of Orissa had distributed these cards. This card is here with me. *(Interruptions)* I have been fighting bureaucracy there for the last six years. I had submitted a petition to the Election Commission before filing my nomination for this election. I submitted that if the S.P. and collector of Balangir continue to be there, there would not be a free and fair election there. I met the Chief Election Officer at Bhubaneswar. But the Election Commission did not pay any heed. What was the observation made by the DIG Police and Election observer about the SP and collector. They continued to be there as the Chief Minister wanted them to be there.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about 1980.

SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA: You have started all this in 1974 and this is all because of you only. *(Interruptions)* Everywhere you have got your own people. *(Interruptions)*

I have come on my own now. I have been an independent member for the last ten years in Orissa. *(Interruptions)* We are from the grass-

roots. We do not want to take shelter somebody's umbrella or somebody's sari.

What happened ultimately? What happened is that my victory processions were disrupted. I was threatened by the S.P. that I could be killed if I became a member of this House.

Now what happened is that SP has been transferred. Simply you have transferred him. Transfer is no punishment. So, I request that if electoral reforms are to be made, the first thing should be any officer who is found guilty should be punished, whichever party may come to power. Only transfer does not mean anything.

Similarly, there is a provision in the Criminal Procedure Code under Section 197 which requires us to take the permission if we want to file a complaint against an officer. Why? The Britishers did it. But the Britishers did it because they were using it for their own ends. But in a free country, after 40 years of Independence, we have still got that rule! Why should we have such a rule? Why should such a draconian law should be there?

So I suggest that there should be recall system. Unless and until the members are recalled and are made answerable and accountable our electoral system will not improve. The tendency is that we come for five years and we make a fortune for five generations. The Members should be made answerable and accountable to the electorate. This can be done only if there is a system of recalling because we come for five years and we make fortunes for five generations.

[Translation]

18.00 hrs.

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI (Simla):- Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the resolution moved by Shri Advani. The present Government should endeavour to bring about electoral reforms. I am quite hopeful that the government will take firm steps in this direction.

[Sh. K.D. Sultanpuri]

So far as democracy is concerned, a single party forms the Government, but in the present Government, 3-4 political parties have joined together to strengthen the democracy in our country and I would be happy if this spirit of cooperation among them lasts long.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may continue next time.

18.01 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

Commercialisation in Education

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Half-an-Hour Discussion on the points arising out of the answer given on 26 March, 1990 to starred question No 189 regarding commercialisation in education. Shri Y.S. Mahajan.

SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN (Jalgaon) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, there has been a tremendous expansion of educational facilities during the last forty years. We have tried to reach all sections of society down to the weakest, those living in the hilly areas and under various social difficulties. The number of primary schools had increased from 2.10 lakhs in 1950-51 to 5.29 lakhs in 1986-87. The number of boys had increased from 16.56 million to 75.29 million and the number of girls had from 5.29 million to 51 million by 1986-87.

Similar achievements are to our credit in the field of secondary and higher education.

The total enrolment in Universities and

colleges is now about 40 lakhs of students, both male and female. We can boast that we have the third largest group of scientists and technologists in the world. Our scientists and technologists have distinguished themselves in the whole world. This picture as many bright spots, but it has some dark patches. It is with a view to focus attention on the dark patches, that I have requested for this Half-an-Hour discussion on commercialisation of education.

Because of the phenomenal growth of population, educational facilities, inspite of tremendous expansion, have fallen short of demand at all levels of education. To secure admission in primary schools, parents have to pay extra fees, we can call 'capitation fees'. Every year parents can be seen running about for chits from influential persons and emptying their pockets for getting admission in primary schools. This question of admission has become so difficult that in the case of institutions of higher education, especially in the field of engineering and medicine, the capitation fees have reached the level of two and even there lakhs of rupees. To take advantage of this situation many new private institutions have cropped up. Usually they do not possess adequate facilities in the form of classrooms, laboratories, equipments and libraries. In their anxiety to show good results, they resort to malpractices such as conniving at copying at examinations, allowing teachers to run private coaching classes, manipulation of marks in university examinations and even changing the rules and regulations of the University to boost their examination results. Teachers who undertake private tuitions, often show favours to students at the time of examinations. All these practices have reduced education to a farce. Though there are some good institutions, and many good teachers, by and large our education system has been reduced to a farce. Many college teachers, whose salaries are now at such a level that they can be regarded as an affluent section of the community, have turned private tuition into a regular industry. The evil of copying should be put down with a heavy hand as is done in Maharashtra. I will tell my

personal experience. I was attending a function in a village. And the District Collector wanted to see us. On the way, he saw three examination centres of 12th standard and at each place he saw hundreds of parents around the building throwing pieces of paper to help their boys and girls inside the school. So he came to me and reported the matter. Next year fortunately, the Government of Maharashtra passed a law saying that copying is a cognisable offence and that the police should be located in schools and colleges. If they catch any student copying he is debarred there itself or sent to jail. These steps have been taken very vigorously during the last two years and as a result thousands of students have been caught and debarred from further examinations for a couple of years or even sent to jail. I hope, such serious steps would be taken in all the states to save our younger generation from ruin.

The evil of capitation fee and the commercialisation which it has led to, can be avoided if the Central and State Governments start a sufficient number of these institutions and provide facilities for young men and women who are capable and aspire to become doctors and engineers. The difficulty arises because medical and engineering colleges are few in number. The private agencies which run engineering or medical colleges, make a lot of money but do not provide enough facilities. There are so many colleges where equipment is of poor quality. Still they run colleges, make money out of it and ruin the younger generations. The bridges built by such engineers will fall, the building constructed by them will come down. In this way, we are facing a very dangerous situation. I hope, the Government will undertake a systematic programme for expansion of facilities. It should not hesitate to raise the fees in these and other faculties such as arts, commerce and science. For the last 20 to 30 years the prices of all things have gone up 500 per cent but the fees that the students pay have remained the same. The Governments are afraid of raising the fees because they feel the people would go against them. Why should education be cheap when eve-

rything has become so dear? Everybody will agree that the Government is short of funds. Even our plans are financed by borrowing up to 90 per cent. When the Government is so short of funds, why should they not charge a reasonable fee and exempt poor people and provide them with scholarships. This is the mistake which all the governments in the country have committed. They should raise the fees. It will help them to provide better facilities in all the faculties and improve the standards of teaching.

The national policy on education of 1986 had proposed that the main emphasis would be on the consolidation and expansion of facilities in existing institutions. I say that this has not been done. Unless it is done, it will not be possible to arrest the deterioration which is taking place at an accelerated rate. The falling standards are a calamity which will ruin the younger generations. Unless our democracy wakes up to it and takes vigorous steps, I am afraid, nothing would save us. I am sure about this. As an educationist, I believe in education. It is the foundation of our socio-economic structure and of our political advancement. Unless we wake up in time disaster will be over us.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Chhedi Paswan.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): First the Minister should reply to him, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, we have changed the procedure. First all the questions will be asked and then finally the Minister will reply.

[Translation]

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN (Sasaram) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to present my views on our education system. If the Government does not take immediate action to reform the education system, we will be heading towards chaos. In fact, basically our concept of education is wrong. Now-a-days, only the person who obtains degree after studies is considered to be educated, whereas the real aim of education should be

[Sh. Chhedi Paswan]

character-building. Our education system should be such which could remove social and economic inequalities prevailing in our society and provide more and more job opportunities. Our education system was evolved by the Britishers during the days of East India Company. In order to run its business, that Company was in need of those natives who could acquire working knowledge of English language. We are still continuing with the same old education system which was started by Lord Macaulay with little changes every now and then. We did not feel any urgency to reform our education system even after forty years of independence so that it could fulfil the requirements of our society.

Even today, education is not available to every citizen of the country. The condition in villages is very pitiable. More than three lakh villages still do not have any school or if at all they have any school there, the educational facilities fall short of demand, I would like to request the hon. Minister to take steps to bring about necessary reforms in our education system, especially in villages. The example of education system in Bihar is before us. the teachers in that State show more inclination to accept postings in nearby areas only, so that they can look after their ancestral farming or any other business. Therefore, I urge the Government that if it really intends to improve the standard of education, the only way is to frame rules under which all the teacher from first to the tenth standard should be subject to inter-district transfers.

The number of illiterates was very large at the time of independence. Therefore, keeping this point in view, it was provided in Article 45 of the Constitution that target of providing compulsory and free primary education to all the children till the age of fourteen years would be achieved within a period of ten years. But unfortunately, we have failed to achieve this target even after more than forty years of independence.

Today, we can see the sign boards of various public schools in every nook and corner of our country and craze among the people for these schools is growing day after day. I understand that we can not refrain the public from being attracted to these so-called public schools, but at the same time, we must make efforts to put a check on the commercial attitude of these schools and turn these into proper educational institutions in the real sense which may cater to the interests of the society as well as the nation. First of all, we should set some basic standards and frame rules and regulations, observance of which should be made legally compulsory in running these institutions. It is totally unjustified to expect the students coming from rural background to compete with the convent-educated students in Bihar Public Service Examinations and be successful. It appears as if a rickshaw pulling horse is made to run in a race with a horse from the Rashtrapati Bhawan. This way, we are expecting something impossible from those students.

I received my education at Patna University where the total strength of professors touches the figure of five to ten thousand. But ironically, out of them only three professors belong to the Scheduled Castes. On one hand, special favour is shown to the students hailing from general category by increasing the marks secured by them whereas on the other hand, at the time of offering appointment to professors belonging to scheduled castes, a condition is laid down that only those candidates will be considered eligible for appointment, who have secured more than 55 per cent marks.

I do not think that, in these circumstances the people belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes would be able to compete with the people of higher caste and those who have received higher education. Therefore, this basis (of 55% marks in P.G.) should be done away with considering the small number of professors belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes which also needs to be looked into.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, while concluding my speech, I would like to state that the children's education is trapped in the labyrinthine mess of public school business. If this situation is not remedied in time, the coming generation would be educated only in name and would be miles away from the real education. I would like to request the Government not to allow the opening of public schools anymore and if they are allowed to be opened, they must be made to follow certain rules and regulating which may be laid down for them. The present public schools should be closed.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the matter that has come up today is extremely serious, in the sense that it deals with a very fundamental question of the day commercialisation of education. In fact, it is said often quite seriously that education is the best business-going today, essentially because with very little investment, substantial income without much botheration, is possible. Sir, the hon. Minister while replying to the Question No. 189 on the 26th of March 1990, had said that under the U.G.C. Act as well as All India Council on Technical Education Act, they would ensure that capitation fee would be removed and had also given us hope that in the medical arena, the New Medical Council Amendment Bill of 1987 which was brought and then referred to the Joint Select Committee - I think the Joint Select Committee must be now coming before the House with the Bill, it may not be the same Bill would be taking into consideration of the recommendations of the Joint Select Committee. But the issue is not so simple. Rightly the hon. Minister pointed out to Article 30 of the Constitution of India which in itself sounds as if that all minorities whether based on religion or language, have absolute right, not only to establish but also to administer the educational institutions. The Supreme Court, way back to 1980, in a case reported in All India Reporter, 1980, Supreme Court 1042, had

categorically held that though the words may itself look absolute, but the power is absolute. The fact is reasonable restriction must be read into it and I am sure the Minister would agree with me that de-commercialisation of education is a reasonable restriction and there is nothing unreasonable about it. But while saying this, I do realise that one cannot, with our scarce resources, especially in the fields of education and human resource development, really finance all private educational institutions in totality. There must be a method by which normal public finances and State finances can join hands together to ensure that they provide education. But it should not be bringing into existence a value system which would be most damaging for a country which has a civilisation which goes into thousands of years and that system would be that money is all that matter. Such materialism has not fortunately yet entered deep down to its making swift progress. We can see the next generation looking at money with avarice, money becoming important and not just mainly important but very important. We have seen many a child who belong to rich family find it easy to get technical education, American education, because they can afford to pay the capitation fees which are not coined as capitation fees but invariably as building fees or donations, etc. There is many a way to avoid the law rather than evade the law and they do it with tremendous dexterity.

The unfortunate situation is that the rich family's son who has done very badly managed to get his place for technical and medical education while the one who belongs to a middle class family or a lower middle class family or a poor family may have done very well, but just because he somehow did not manage to get in one of the reserved categories, he did not manage to make that little one per cent more which he requires to get into the merit basis, he finds himself sitting on the street and his own classmate who got easily 20 per cent to 30 per cent less than him has got into technical education or medical education or other educational facilities. This a misfortune which will bring a completely

[Sh. P.R. Kumaramangalam]

wrong pattern.

Sir, you have promised or rather gone on record to say at the end of your answer that 'I could assure the Member that the policy of the Government is categorical'—you said it in very strong terms: 'We are opposed to commercialisation of education'. If you are opposed, I think it is time that it is not enough to say these words, but we want to see it in action.

Sir, there has to be a solution too. Merely amending the statute providing for decommercialisation will not suffice. We have to find a method by which it is viable economically for people who wish to set up educational institutions to run them, and we should discourage definitely profits in educational institutions. The real question is: 'Is education a business or is it a service?' That question has to be answered. If it is to be a business, then let us be honest enough to admit it and allow it to be commercialised. If not, then let us be firm and make it clear that no money can either be diverted or used from any educational institution for any purpose other than education because we know many a business firm which uses these educational institutions as a source for financing—in fact, some of them blithely say that is a very good method of not just making money only, but also converting what is normally called black money to white money.

Sir, I do not want to take very long, but I would only like to submit that under the Constitution the Government has the powers even without a statute, I repeat even without a statute, to impose reasonable restrictions to ensure that commercialisation of education does not take place. It is not necessary for you to be empowered with a statute to necessarily impose reasonable restrictions, there are a series of case laws which I am reasonably certain that Prof. Menon must be familiar with.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, 40 per cent of the schools, according to the hon. Minister, are

run on private basis. I think the percentage is little on the lesser side and I am reasonably certain that it must be much higher if one took proper statistics of unregistered, irregular schools that are run throughout the country. But the issue is: Is nationalisation of education easily done as it is said? It is my personal opinion that though it would be an ideal situation, we do not have the resources to carry it out since 1A of Article 30 of the Constitution ensures that if you take over or nationalise an institution belonging to the minorities, you are liable to pay full compensation to the extent that the right is not abrogated. That being so, it is going to be extremely costly, you would have to pay market price for nationalising education, almost the Government paying capitation fee to get hold of education. We do realise the situation, but at the same time we are unable to understand the helplessness of the Government. We think that the law and the Constitution does empower you in no uncertain terms, but at least in so far as stopping in education from becoming a business or a commercial activity is concerned—and we are not able to understand why the Government at least in the last six months, let us not talk about the past history, I am reasonably certain that Prof. Menon does not indulge in alibi techniques and would talk about present circumstances. Why, in the last six months, have we not been able to grapple with this problem? I do agree that time is not sufficient, but the need of the hour is that we must tackle this problem and find a method by which money can reach the educational institutions to finance essentially their establishment in running but at the same time, that money does not become a method of buying entry into those institutions. Let admission be purely on merit; let there be a method by which money can be collected and let not educational institutions become a money spinners.

The hon. Chairman is very familiar with private education and especially technical education, but there has been a lot of political vendetta in this field. We have seen institutions which do not have the facilities, but have substantial political contacts, get

hold of clearances and are able to establish institutions. There are those who, even if they have technical facilities are denied clearance or cancelled due to malafide reasons. There are money instances in my own home State where good technical institutions have lost their right to continue to give technical education because they have fallen out with the Government of the day. I think, it is necessary that the All India Council of Technical Education realise that technical education is a subject that falls within their list and not in the list of the State Governments, so that there is some justice available to those who come forward to genuinely do social service and service to the community.

Sir, my sharp question would be that, when is the Government going to announce a policy and a programme for de-commercialising education? Of course, this presumes that what the hon. Minister said on the 26th of March this year is really the official policy of the Government.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this not a question of commercialisation of education alone but also of developing the head and heart along a particular orientation. At present, even a common man feels guilty if his child goes to a Government school. He feels that he is unable to perform his duty towards his child. If you look at Delhi, every one, be it a business man or a Government servant, wants to get his ward admitted to a public school by hook or by crook. This is so because every one wants that his child should get best education, be ahead of other people and have a secure future. The reason therefor is that on the one hand, we allow private schools to function in the name of public schools and on the other, we have allowed the standard of Government schools to fall day-by-day. Had it not been so, then perhaps there would not have been so much craze for public schools. I have observed that the children studying in Public Schools look down upon those studying in Government schools. In the universities also, we find two streams - one of those

students who have come from the public schools and the other of those coming from Government schools. The Government should have thought over it seriously. When the new education policy was being discussed, there was a proposal by some to nationalize the education. There should be uniformity in the education system. I think that the minority institutions which have come up either due to the constitutional provision or in the name of preserving the rights of minorities do not appear to be a happy phenomenon. These institutions are minting money in the name of education. They think that they are superior to others. The Government should adopt some short-cut in this respect. They had said that they would set-up the Navodaya Vidyalayas to meet this challenge and open more and more central schools also. But, this Government has created confusion by saying that new Navodaya Vidyalayas would not be opened.

I would like to ask Hon. Minister as to what steps have been taken up to bridge the gap of educational standard between primary, middle or junior level Government schools and public schools. Contrary to my expectations, the Hon. Prime Minister said nothing in this regard while enunciating the various policy matters regarding the burning issues. And the same was done by Hon. Minister of State. As far as technical schools, either medical or engineering, are concerned, the situation is even more serious. There, on one hand a student getting 90% marks is often denied the admission and one has to try hard for his admission, and on the other, a student with just 50% marks gets admission by giving Rs. 40-50 thousands as capitation fee or donation or building fund. Thus, a person who got 85-90% marks and burn mid-night-oil, would not become an engineer or a technocrat and thus, nation would be deprived of the benefit of his talent, while on the other hand, a person with 50 or 55% marks becomes a diploma holder or a technocrat as his father had the means to pay Rs. 50 thousand or Rs. on lakh as capitation fee or donation. Therefore, I would like to say that such commercial institutions must be banned as nothing good can be expected of

[Sh. Harish Rawat]

them. Very often they have been branded as degree sellers by the newspapers. They give the degrees by taking money after one or two years of enrolment. None knows how these degrees have been getting recognition by Medical Education Board or Central Technical Education Board. After all, recognition is in our hand and we can regulate at least this thing. But, I am afraid that a policy of compromise is being followed in this regard.

Mr. Hon. Minister, at least this situation can be controlled, but no such attempt seems to be in sight. Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to request Hon. Minister to think in terms of taking certain measures through which the persons who play with our education system and pollute our socio-cultural life may be brought to book. The so-called public schools and commercial institutions run by private people should be closed down. Even if you cannot nationalize the small public schools being run by the minorities you can certainly think in terms of nationalizing those engineering and medical colleges which are being run by some organisations.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): Hon. Chairman, first of all I would like to thank the hon. Member Shri Y.S. Mahajan for raising what I believe is a very important question also thank all the hon. Members who have spoken because essentially at the outset I would like to state that I am in agreement with what they have said. Shri P.R. Kumaramangalam raised some very basic questions while speaking when he said that we have got to a situation today where money is all that matters and that is the situation which is developing.

If I may say so, that is not just in the

education system. It is the value system of society where we give so much importance to money and where all the other values which we talk about are given secondary importance. We have to go back to the value systems which did inspire our freedom struggle and personified by persons such as the Father of our Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, and when value systems in society are of that type, they will permeate education also. This is not an alibi because education is the motivating force for creating value systems. I fully accept it. I would also like to reconfirm what I have said because the hon. Member Shri P.R. Kumaramangalam had asked and in fact he said that I have categorically said that this Government is opposed to commercialisation of education. I would like to reconfirm that statement. That is true and every step will be taken to ensure that we do not have commercialisation in education. What does one mean by the word commercialisation of education? It essentially means that one does not use it as one runs business, industry or commerce in order to make profit for oneself and for other purposes. It is really meant to be operated as a system which is a service, a facility which promotes education and provides it to the students. That is what one has to ensure. The basic aspects of it relate to many sectors and indeed the hon. Member Shri Y. S. Mahajan while raising this, has referred to aspects of science, commerce, technical education, examinations and the whole gamut of areas relating to education. (Interruptions) I will come to the subject of teachers also.

If I may first, before going to more general questions, mention these in turn, first of all hon. Members know, colleges which relate to general education, which cover science and commerce, apart from arts and humanities, are established by private management. They are established by societies and trusts as also by Government. As far as these are concerned, they essentially come within the purview of the University Grants Commission. The University Grants Commission has also - through the Act of 1956 amended in 1984 - got powers to make regulations in respect of fees to be charged.

That is the basic power it has got with regard to colleges. Of course, admission policy is laid down by the concerned affiliating University and the University has also got the powers with respect to the fees. But if I say so, if you look at these types of colleges, we are not really dealing with the basic problem of capitation fees, of donations and the like. When one talks of those aspects it is really in the area of technical education, engineering, medical and teachers education as also in the so-called school system, the private and the public school system. That is where we are really dealing with these aspects of commercialisation.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Sa-lem) : If the hon. Minister doesn't mind, I would like to say that it has reached even the Arts Colleges.

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: As I had been mentioning, it may be anywhere. Then, we have to look at the magnitude of the problem. Certainly it is there in every area. But in terms of real magnitudes what worries one are the Engineering Colleges, Medical Colleges, Teachers Training schools, private and public schools, examinations systems. These are the areas where if we have curbed the major loopholes, I think one would have essentially cleaned the system.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Convents are charging very heavy fees. Convents are charging Rs. 5,000/- per year for even LKG and UKG level.

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: I will come to that. That is exactly the point which I was mentioning about schools. They are part of the school system - convents, private schools, public schools and various types of schools. If I may say so, right from nursery level it is going up to the 12th class. After that we are moving into college.

SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN: It starts even at the primary state itself

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: Yes, certainly. said it starts from kindergarten, from the

nursery stage itself. As far as technical education is concerned there has been a very serious situation in the following way.' First, there has been a mushrooming in the growth of a large number of institutions, ill-equipped with very poor teaching facilities and so on. This has been a source of worry. This was there in the early part of the last decade. It is essentially because of this I would like to remind the hon. Members that the All India Council for Technical Education Act, 1987 was passed. Let me make one general point. When I mentioned that this Act was passed, in an aspect such as education, we are not really talking of that Government or this Government. We are really talking of something where we are concerned with the future of our country, with our children, with our capabilities. It is something on which we all come together. Of course, there may be some difference of opinion in the detailed manner of doing things. But with regard to the basic philosophy of value systems and how will we proceed, I think we all stand together.

The All India Council for Technical Education Act was passed, essentially in 1987. It has certain powers and those powers are exercised. I would like to mention certain things to hon. Members. Shri Kumaramangalam mentioned about the facts that there are technical institutions set up by well-meaning people but they have not been given recognition or recognition is taken away. The All India Council for Technical Education is meant to deal with the problem on an objective basis by sending expert visiting Committees and to arrive at judgement in this matter. In fact it has already formulated methods. There are the regional structures North, West, South and the East.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Regions will not help. When you are having so much powers, you have to have more number of centers. Also, you are sending the same person, who has given permission to start the institution, to inspect such an institutions. You will not get a fair report.

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: I know your

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views in this matter. I fully agree with you that as a general principle we have to ensure objectivity of the visiting teams in every sense of the word—objectivity not only in practice but to be seen to be objective by those who are being inspected and so on. So, it must be seen and I think, we will ensure it. I assure you that this will be done. But the powers that exist with them are: first a technical institution is to be recognised only if it follows guidelines for admission and tuition fees. "Recognition to defaulters can be revoked. It has the power to inspect and cause inspection etc. and the Board of Assessment which recognises this qualification to recruitment can revoke the recognition in case the violation of the Act is seen." Therefore, the All-India Council of Technical Education Act of 1986 was meant precisely to ensure that we did not have the mushrooming of large number of technical institutions in the areas of engineering... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: This act has been in force for a long time and yet no institution, which violated this act, has even been identified, not to say of revoking its recognition.

[English]

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: Certainly, Sir. There have been institutions which are not recognised now and which have had to be close down. One can go into that detail. But I would also like to tell you that if you are asking for a big list of this, this was only passed in 1986.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is only a child now.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : It has the powers?

MR. CHAIRMAN: What can a child do with the powers?

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: It is still in the

process, from the viewpoint of details, of finalising the norms of tuition and other fees. I can certainly assure you through the hon. Chairman that this is being expedited so that the All-India Council can make full use of the powers available to it to ensure that institutions which have mushroomed in large numbers are not allowed to function that way, unless they have the facilities. This is the basic feature.

As far as medical education is concerned, I think, Shri Kumaramangalam has referred to the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 1987. Now that is going through the process and we will certainly come before the House and it will be discussed in detail. But basically, Section 10(B) of that Act proposes:

"Provides prohibition of collection of capitation fees donations and the like."

Whoever contravenes this Section 10(B) - of course, it has been passed by the House, and I am just sharing the views - shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than three years, which may extend to seven years and fine which can extend up to Rs. 50,000. We can change this figure. But basically, it amounts to meaningful punishment. These are the two aspects as far as major areas of technical education and medical education are concerned.

Let me just also come to the teacher education. There has been mushroom growth of sub-standard institutions often with malpractices. And furthermore, there has been this practice of giving the degree of Bachelor of Education, B.Ed. through the so-called correspondence courses. And what has really been done from the viewpoint of changing this is to establish what are called District Institutes of Education and Training (DIET). And the question is of the pre-conditions for grant of central assistance for setting up these institutions, namely, the State Government should first identify and phase out the existing teacher education institutions which are sub-standard or engaged in malprac-

tices. This responsibility has been given to the State Government because it is based on the Central assistance. As a result of this, already 170 elementary teachers' education institutions have been closed down in Maharashtra. I am very glad the hon. Member who introduced this subject Shri Mahajan spoke about the situation in Maharashtra with which he is very much familiar with. He said about the whole question of copying and so on as a cognisable offence and where if students are caught, then they can essentially be debarred etc. This should be enlarged in terms of application in other States also. I can also point out that the State of Karnataka did not take any measures in this regard and the Central assistance has been withheld for that reason for not setting up the DIETs because they are not really serious about this matter.

Now coming to the correspondence courses, certainly, the Government is opposed to the first degree in teacher education being offered through correspondence. This is going to be pursued further so that one does not have teachers who really are not qualified meaningfully to get a B.Ed. degree. The basic question of school education, right from the tiny-tots that is from nursery class upto class-12 has been referred to from the view point of the so called public schools, convent schools, private schools and the like. I would like to very broadly indicate that if one was thinking of taking over all these schools by the Government, the estimated figures are Rs. 500 crores or Rs. 800 crores: it is very expensive.

The important questions here are, were have children who have to be given education. We must give it meaningfully without any frills attached to it. It would be good, meaningful education. The Government should and can provide this. If there are private schools which are willing and wishing to do this, as the hon. Member Shri Kumaramangalam mentioned that there are social service organisations and the like and whatever they take through education they put back into education, that is not commercialisation. What is commercialisation is, if it

is meant to do all the other things of profit, siphoning it into business and industry and so on.

Here I would like to give some numbers which we must keep in mind when we talk of what the education costs. Primary school education, from rough estimates, costs you per year of the order of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300; secondary school education about Rs. 1300 per year; higher secondary school education about Rs. 6500 per year. Then when you get into technical education like medical, engineering etc. it is highly varied. But, for the under-graduate stage, it is between Rs. 25000 to Rs 50000 a year. At levels like IITs and IIMs, you go to the extent of a lakh of rupees per year. These are expensive. The question is, how does one essentially ensure that this money in some sense comes from all those who benefit from it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : In Karnataka they are charging Rs. 60000 as fees in the medical colleges annually. They have made it a law, for the outside students. It is somewhat different in the case of local students. But whoever comes from outside to join the self-financial medical colleges is charged like this. It is a costly thing. Are you going to take any action on them? Is it not commercialisation?

PROF. M.G.K. MENON: As I mentioned, as soon as the Indian Medical Council Act and so on come into existence and they frame the guidelines and evaluate the actual cost involved, then one can go into it and say whether it is meaningful or not. But as it stands today, in terms of the facilities provided - if you look at the IIT or the IIM the cost per students runs into high figures in terms of what the teacher-student ration is; for ; for example in an IIT you have a very large faculty compared to the number of students and that is true of IIMs also; when you get into medical education the hospital facilities are attached; it is a different question whether the public hospitals are attached to it or the private hospitals are attached to it which also must be paid for-some structure will have to evaluate the costs involved and then what

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you charge should be related essentially to those costs and not for profiteering. That is what we have to ensure.

I only wanted to give you the figures on a broad basis because these illustrate the high cost of education.

The question is where does the money come from. Shri Mahajan did make a very important point and I am glad the hon. Member made it and this must be certainly taken note of on how we are to charge the students. It is not a question of private or public schools. But in Government schools also, in Government colleges and Government engineering and medical systems how do we charge? Should it be for those who can afford to pay? And at zero cost which means at no cost for the poor in principle?

One must take that into account certainly when the National Policy on Education 1986 is reviewed. This will be looked into as to what should be the fee system, ensuring at the same time the very basic principle of social justice that those who cannot afford will receive the amounts required from the State. This would be for the disadvantaged sections - whether it is Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and so on and so forth: for those who are below the poverty line or on basic means cannot afford to have it. That should certainly be done. But, on the other hand, what we have to ensure is that those who can afford to, are not given this. That is as far as the basic principle is concerned.

Then, I would like to go back to the school education, where I mentioned what the costs are. That is why, firstly there is the very high cost, what one calls nationalisation, second is the fact that even for those schools, there is a certain cost and if they are recovering only that, the same than can be valued. I do understand the anxiety of the Members that there should be a system brought into exis-

tence within the legal framework of the Constitution which is not to prohibit or to forbid, go contrary to the provisions of the Articles in the Constitution like Article 19, 30, 31 and so on, by which one can regulate the manner of their functioning so that they are not mushrooming the business profiteering structures. That will certainly be looked into as far as the review system is concerned.

I would now briefly point out other aspects which are also important, which Shri Mahajan raised right at the outset. One is the examination and the second relates to the whole question of tuition, coaching classes and the commercialisation of education in that respect. It is certainly true that a very large number of coaching centres exist in India, the so-called teaching shops, whether it is for the entrance examination or for final examination or for competitive examinations and the like. But, at the present moment, there is no way of dealing with these institutions as they stand. Part of the reason for it is the enormous value we seem to attach to the piece of paper as difficult-and what then, binds in life in a certain sense. Certainly, I think, this is an area which needs to be looked into very carefully. But, as far as examinations are concerned, there have been malpractices of various types. This is not only the reason, though it has grown very significantly. The question of examination reforms has been under consideration. Firstly we had Indian Universities Commission of 1902; then the Radhakrishnan Commission; the Mudhaliar Commission; and the Kothari Commission. Every one of them including the National Policy on Education, 1986 refers to this whole matter. All I would like to say is that in some sense, we must change the pattern - this has been referred to in the debate on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Human Resource Development-whereby everything depends on a vast amount of knowledge which is conveyed to the students which is then judged, in the form of a few questions, and that judgment is given such a great importance in life and society and the future career of the child.

That automatically leads to corruption. I think, we have to change the basic system involved. There are many measures and these are being suggested, such as continuous comprehensive evaluation, disallowing private candidates from public examinations, putting them into distance education system, improving the quality of education in the schools so that the children do not feel the need to go for the private tuition. I would not take the time of the House in mentioning all of them in great detail. But these are some of the specific measures which have been adopted because I do believe that if we adopt some of these measures, the situation will change. But as the hon. Member Shri Mahajan mentioned, there is the basic feature that we must recognise that corruption in the examination system, copying and the things associated with it, threats to invigilator, violence and so on must be regarded as criminal. Therefore we must take appropriate notice of it in terms of the punishment. There is also the question of commercialisation through private tuition. This has been looked at and the University Grants Commission has, in consultation with the All India Federation of University Teachers' Association, formulated a code of professional ethics for teachers.

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This has been circulated in February, 1989. While one cannot say that just having a code solves the problem, but I do believe that two bodies - one, the University Grants Commission and the other, representative all-India body relating to the teachers - coming to an agreement on this is a very positive measure in this regard.

I would like to point out - that all the hon. Members are well aware of it - that we are faced with very basic problems in education. We have a large population. We have a large growth rate of about 2 per cent per annum.

We have a tremendous backlog with regard to what we need to do in education. Educational facilities are way behind the demand. It costs money, that means resources. I am very happy that all sections of the House in the debate on the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Human Resource Development did support very strongly the whole aspect of increased resources for education - up to a figure of 6 per cent, as was mentioned, of the net national product or the national income. I do hope, at least if that is available, one would be able to improve the system on a very broad basis.

What we also have to do is to ensure that the system is such that the students can do vocational courses, find meaningful and creative gainful employment through that, don't necessarily all have to go into colleges and universities and technical and medical education which tend to be increasing the expenses. There are aspects which would have to be gone into. That is why I said, it is not so much of what is written in the National Policy on Education, 1986, but what we can do about it. Therefore, there must be a review of it from the viewpoint of ensuring that what is on ground and will be one on the ground in the future - we are not just talking of the past - will be on the lines which were essentially enunciated and mentioned by the Prime Minister in his winding up of the debate yesterday that these must lead to social justice. Education must be a means to reduce the disparities and inequalities and we must ensure that we bring up a system by not only putting resources into it, but by the various punitive measures we can take with regard to the faults and with regard to the wrong things that are done but also by value systems which give education its rightful place. I think, it is extremely important for all of us, all sections of the House and those who are concerned with the future of this country to ensure that education is given its rightful place not only in terms of resources but also in terms of value systems. And everything is not to be treated as a means to

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make money whether it is education itself or
what education provides, namely, *degrees*,
certificates and everything else.

the hon. Member, Shri Mahajan, when he
introduced the subject and those who spoke
after him. All this will be taken note of fully
well.

I do hope that in review of the National
Policy on Education, 1986, which would be
conducted, many of these aspects will be
taken note of. I am very happy to say that I
am in full agreement with the points made by

19.04 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven
of the Clock on Monday, April 23, 1990
Vaisakha 3, 1912 (Saka)*