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Friday, January 04,1991  
Pausa 14, 1912 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

Sixth Session  
(Ninth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

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## CONTENTS

[*Ninth Series, Vol. XIII, Sixth Session, 1991/1912 (Saka)*]

No. 5, Friday, January 4, 1991/Pausa 14, 1912 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Re. Alleged threat of arrest to the Speaker, Lok Sabha by Shri Subramaniam Swamy, a Union Minitry	1—17
Oral Answers to Questions:	17—28
Starred Question Nos.           122 and 123	
Short Notice Question No.     1	28—34
Written Answers to Questions:	35—398
Starred Question Nos.           121 and 124 to 140	35—62
Unstarred Question Nos.       1390 to 1491, 1493 to 1509, 1512 to 1608 and 1610 to 1620	62—398
Papers Laid on the Table	399—462
Committee on Private Members' Bill and Resolutions	462
(i) Eleventh Report— <i>Presented</i>	462
(ii) Minutes— <i>Laid</i>	462
Estimates Committee	462—463
Fourteenth, Fifteenth Reports and Minutes— <i>Presented</i>	
Committee on Public Undertakings	463
Eighth Report— <i>Presented</i>	

## COLUMNS

Committee on Subordinate Legislation	463—464
Third Report— <i>Presented</i>	
Committee on Government Assurances	464—482
Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Reports— <i>Presented</i>	
Business of the House	482—494
Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Bill— <i>Introduced</i>	494
Statement Giving reasons for immediate Legislation Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Ordinance	495
Shri Digvijay Singh	
Public Liability Insurance Bill	495—515
Motion to consider	
Shrimati Maneka Gandhi	495—497
Shri K.S. Rao	498—504
Shri Guman Mal Lodha	504—506
Dr. Bengali Singh	506—507
Shri Radhika Ranjan Pramanik	507—509
Shri Surya Narayan Yadav	509—510
Shri Mitra Sen Yadav	510—511
Shri G.M. Banatwalla	511—514
Shri Moreshwar Save	514—515
Shri P.R. Kumaramangalam	515

	COLUMNS
<b>Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolution</b>	516
<i>Eleventh Report—Adopted</i>	
<b>Resolution Re. Measures to Protect the Interests of farmers—<i>Withdrawn</i></b>	516—561
Prof. N.G. Ranga	517—521
Shri Satyanarayan Jatiya	521—525
Shri M.S. Pal	515—527
Shri Janak Raj Gupta	527—530
Shri Shopat Singh Makkasar	530—535
Shri Het Ram	535—538
Shri Uttam Rathod	538—541
Shri Pyarelal Khandelwal	542—545
Shri K. Manvendra Singh	545—548
Shri Devi Lal	548—557
Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria	557—561
<b>Resolution Re. Places of Religious Significance</b>	561—568
Shri Mitra Sen Yadav	561—563
Shri Harish Rawat	564—566

## LOK SABHA DEBATES

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### LOK SABHA

Friday, January 4, 1991/Pausa 14, 1912  
(Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

RE. ALLEGED THREAT OF ARREST TO  
THE SPEAKER, LOK SABHA BY SHRI  
SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY, A UNION  
MINISTER

*(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN (Bahri-  
ach): He is very disciplined.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Arif, are you less  
disciplined. Now it is question-Hour and Shri  
Ram Dhan is aware of it...*(Interruptions)* ...  
Shri Tyagi, please take your seat. I have  
called Shri Ram Dhan.

SHRI RAM DHAN (Lal ganj): Mr.  
Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that the  
proceedings of the House can continue in a  
tension free atmosphere only and our hon.  
Member are becoming so agitated that they  
are not ready to accept any other thing.  
Yesterday, Shri Swamy threatened more  
people in the Central Hall...*(Interruptions)*  
...Shri Shankaranand is sitting by his  
side...*(Interruptions)* ...He has repeatedly  
threatened.

MR. SPEAKER: I expect from the hon.  
Members like you and from this House also  
that you would ensure tension free atmos-  
phere in the House. It is not proper to repeat  
here what has happened in the Central  
Hall...*(Interruptions)* ...

MR. SPEAKER: I can tell you...

...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAM DHAN: He threatened you  
that he would get you  
arrested...*(Interruptions)* ... It is a question  
of our prestige...*(Interruptions)* ...

MR. SPEAKER: Khuranaji, please take  
your seat. I am not allowing you. I am allow-  
ing him because I have liked this word ten-  
sion-free. ...*(Interruptions)* ...

SHRI RAM DHAN: A tension-free at-  
mosphere should be created in this  
House...*(Interruptions)* ...

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Makkasar, I know  
your voice is very loud. Please take your  
seat.

....*(Interruptions)*....

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South  
Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of  
order.

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order. I  
have only allowed you. Taking the words of  
Shri Ram Dhan, I request you to keep the  
House tension-free. The hon. Members from  
this side will also help in ensuring it and you  
also please help. You all should help in  
ensuring a tension-free House. ...*(Interrup-  
tions)* ...

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Khurana, you are a representative of the people, a Member of Parliament. Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAM DHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, both sides will have to help in creating a peaceful atmosphere.

MR. SPEAKER: Of course, both sides will have to ensure it.

SHRI RAM DHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, how it will be ensured when on one hand, threats are being given repeatedly and it is being said that they will remove the Speaker...(Interruptions) ... I would like to submit that on one hand, threats are being given and it is being said that they are in majority because Congress is supporting them and the House will run according to their will ...(Interruptions) ...

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. I have heard you. I accept that the House should be made tension-free. It can be done just within two minutes, but please take your seats.

...(Interruptions) ...

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Arif, please take your seat. I want co-operation from you all. Whatever you want to say, I will listen to it after 12 o'clock. Not at present. Now please take your seat. All of you please take your seats.

....(Interruptions)....

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Jena, I want cooperation of you all. All of you please take your seats. ...(Interruptions) ...

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Arif, you are a former Minister, a Member of Parliament, a leader of the people and an experienced person also. I again request you to help us in making the House tension-free. You all please cooperate in this work, so that the House can be made free from tension

...(Interruptions) ...

MR. SPEAKER: Shrimati Subhashini, I never had to request so much from this chair. I request all of you to take your seats, if you have faith in me.

...(Interruptions)...

MR. SPEAKER: How can I disallow you. Please take your seats.

...(Interruptions)...

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Jena, no point of order. Please take your seat. I again request all the leaders that I accept that the House should be made tension-free as started by Shri Ram Dhan, but it should not be made debate-free. Please take your seat. Now I will call Shri Swamy. I want that there should not be any tension. I am calling Shri Swamy. Please help us in conducting the proceedings of the House properly.

...(Interruptions)...

MR. SPEAKER: I again request you personally and as the Speaker to take your seat. I will listen to you at 12 o'clock. Please let me perform my duty.

[English]

In the interest of Parliamentary democracy, please allow me to perform my duties.

Yes, Dr. Subramaniam Swamy.

...(Interruptions)...

[Translation]

SHRI RAM DHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the House cannot be allowed to function like this. We want his resignation. This cannot be done. We will not allow any other person to speak. It is being repeatedly threatened that the Speaker will be removed. So we have one point programme that if Shri Subramaniam Swamy is not sacked from the Government, we will not allow the House

to function. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I request Shri Madhu Dandavate to persuade the Members of the Janata Dal to take their seats.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I request Shri Madhu Dandavate and all the other leaders to let me run the proceedings of the House properly.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM DHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are saying that we will not allow the House to function and the Government to function. (*Interruptions*) If this type of threats are held out, this Government cannot be allowed to function. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I request you to hear me first before calling Shri Subramaniam Swamy. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I can listen to you, but on one condition that you will assure me that Members of your party will take their seats after that. I will not to any other person. After that I will call Dr Swamy and you all should listen to him attentively.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM DHAN: We will not listen to Dr. Swamy. We will not allow the House to function. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ram Dhan, this is not proper.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM DHAN: We will not allow the House to function. There is only one way that he should be dismissed. His own party Members are against him, then how can he indulge in such talks. He is repeatedly threatening to arrest you and is still continuing to

do so. The statement has come out in the Times of India also. He said that the news that appeared in 'Hindustan Times' is not true. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM DHAN: I am telling you about the newspaper, which once had famous journalists like Shri Durga Das. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ram Dhan, I hope that you will help us in conducting the proceedings of House without tension.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM DHAN: We have only one demand that unless Shri Subramaniam Swamy is dismissed from the Government, no Government business would be allowed to be conducted in this House. I request all the leaders to extend support and submit that we should not bow down before such threatenings given by Dr. Swamy. There should be a healthy tradition. This is our second struggle for freedom.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ram Dhan, I have listened to you.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM DHAN: We have fought for the independence of our country. We will not let the Speaker work as a slave. The Speaker should have full freedom. We will not allow murder of democracy, whether it is Subramaniam...\*\*... we will not let the democracy to be murdered. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Please don't stand to create confusion.

[*English*]

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You can only make your submission and not point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Chavda Saheb, please take your seat. You are a good person... (Interruptions)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Sir, yesterday we raised this matter and day before yesterday also we raised this matter. We wanted to know what exactly had happened. You said: "yes, I will give a statement." But, so far you are calling upon Shri Subramaniam Swamy only. He has contradicted it.

SHRI KHEMCHAND BHAI SOMABHAI CHAVDA (Patan): Mr. Speaker, Sir you had said that there will be a tension free atmosphere.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You are adding to the confusion.

According to the parliamentary tradition, will Dr. Subramaniam Swamy tender his resignation?

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: I am not adding to the confusion. Let me submit my points. It has come in the *Hindustan Times* that whatever has appeared day before yesterday in the *Hindustan Times* is not correct because Dr. Swamy has not said so. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

After that there will be no tension (Interruptions)

[Translation]

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You may speak after hearing Dr. Subramaniam Swamy, now you please take your seat.

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Subramaniam Swamy.

[English]

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: What for you are calling him. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Jena, I have heard you. Please resume your seat.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: I would like to know whether this House will ascertain the facts from Dr. Subramaniam Swamy or from the Speaker. All the leaders have met you and the matter was discussed. The House is interested to know, I am interested to know what exactly has happened in your Chamber and what he has told. That has to be told to the House now.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: We are only interested to know what for you are calling Dr. Subramaniam Swamy. Is he going to make a statement or is he going to apologise?

MR. SPEAKER: You will be happy after hearing Dr. Swami. Please take your seat. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard you. You please take your seat. Please resume your seat.

[Translation]

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: You must tell us what he has said in your Chamber. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Ram Dhanji, there are some Parliamentary traditions and senior Members are accustomed to honour those ... (Interruptions) ... I am requesting you to listen to me... (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM DHAN: It is a question of country's freedom...*(Interruptions)* ...

MR. SPEAKER: I am requesting you to take your seat for the sake of country's freedom. *(Interruptions)* ... Please take your seat.

SHRI RAM DHAN: We are against any hooliganism in this House. This Parliament won't proceed with its business unless and until the guilty is removed and the culprits are arrested...*(Interruptions)* ... It is your order that should run in the premises of Parliament...*(Interruptions)* ... It was decided that you would make a statement...*(Interruptions)* ...

MR. SPEAKER: Ram Dhanji, Arif Saheb is sitting near you and please listen to his counsel.

SHRI RAM DHAN: Arif Saheb will go by what we say...*(Interruptions)* ... Dr. Swamy should be dismissed from the Council of Ministers. ...*(Interruptions)* ...

MR. SPEAKER: You will be satisfied, after hearing Dr. Swamy. Please resume your seat.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM DHAN: He should be arrested under Section 504 of the Indian Penal Code for the crime he has committed. There cannot be any compromise on this...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Speaker, Sir, when I informed this House that I had received threats that I would be killed, you just ignored it. At that time also, I had requested you to take appropriate action. The danger to my life persists even today. You are trying to dilute this matter this time also. Those very people, you claim to uphold democratic values and call themselves true democrats have threatened to get you arrested. Perhaps, after independence, such a violation of democratic norms and values,

which Shri Subramaniam Swamy...\*\*...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

SHRI RAM DHAN: ...\*\*...*(Interruptions)* ...

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down... what has been said about him will not go in the records...*(Interruptions)* ...

SHRI RAM DHAN: Anarchy cannot be allowed to gain an upper hand in this country. We want Shri Subramaniam Swamy to be dismissed from the Council of Ministers. The House won't be allowed to conduct its business, until and unless Shri Swami is arrested under Section 504 of the Indian Penal Code. Therefore, in order to bring about a tension-free atmosphere in the House, it is necessary to adjourn the House and hold talks. Only then, the House can proceed with its business. We humbly request you to adjourn the House and sit together and find out a solution, so that the House can proceed with its normal business...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. George Fernandes, you please intervene and assist me in maintaining order in the House.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as far as we understand, you have come up with the suggestion that we should give a patient hearing to Mr. Swamy's submission, whatever its content may be and you feel that we would be satisfied after hearing it. But what is that submission about? First of all, the newspapers came out with reports of what took place in your chamber. Mr. Swamy did not consider it necessary to say anything about it, until a hue and cry was raised about it in the House. Although, three days have passed since then, he has not come out in Public with any kind of apology or statement owning his folly. If any such thing, as published in the

newspapers, took place, it can be interpreted in two ways....

**MR. SPEAKER:** George Sahab, the House is supreme.

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, if any Member goes to your chamber and blasts out something absurd, and if that makes headlines in the newspapers, then every Member has got a right to seek necessary clarification about it. The matter should be clarified in the House. Now, such a thing can have two sides. One is that whatever took place in your chamber, could be in good humour. If it was the case, then it was your duty to inform the House that it was just a light-hearted talk. In the past two days, you did not make any such explanation that what even took place in your room was all said and done in a light-hearted manner. Actually, even now, we are under the belief that whatever took place in your room concerned the matters pending before you for decision. However, in our view, there is one more aspect to it and it is that Shri Subramaniam Swamy is neither a Member of this House nor a member of the Janata Dal (S) party. Now, he went to your chamber in his capacity as the Minister of Law and Justice and according to statements attributed to him, that have appeared in the newspapers, he went to you to explain some legal matters. How this news appeared in the newspapers on the very first day that the court has issued stay order. As far as I know no stay order has been issued by the court. The court can't issue any stay order in this case but the news has come in the press and we are seeing this news regularly for the last 2-3 days. If we have to depend for all these things on the press reports and if we go by them, he is still saying that he will set right the Speaker and everybody else. Such things are being said...(Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER:** Order please.

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** When you are telling us that there will be a submission today which will solve all the problem, what is the point of his submission?

**MR. SPEAKER:** Listen to his submission first.

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** What was the incident? If there was a discussion about the incident, the incident should be made clear. The House is very much disturbed for the last few days, and this anxiety is with regard to the dignity of the House and the office of the Honourable Speaker. So our honourable Member Shri Ram Dhan has suggested to adjourn the House and first of all decide what has actually taken place after summoning all the leaders. When the incident is made clear and there is any submission or any motion to seek an apology, only then it will be possible for the House to consider it and decide whether the person should be excused or not, otherwise you would be happy and the tension will be on the increase. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question is not of individuals but of dignity of your office and the House. So keeping in view these things it is to be decided. (Interruptions)

[English]

**MR. SPEAKER:** No further discussion please.

[Translation]

**SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK (Aligarh):** Mr. Speaker, Sir. ...

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Malik, how can I prevent you when there is repetition.

**SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK:** You please say that I have said something irrelevant, but this is my point of order...

**MR. SPEAKER:** This is not a point of Order but I will definitely listen to you.

**SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK:** I have a point of Order. If Swamy ji has to speak something according to the consensus arrived at between you and the leaders of all the parties in the House, all of us would accept that. Even then I would give you fresh information

through a Point of Order. I want your ruling I believe that this matter would not end since just now he, as Law Minister, said that you were going to be divested of the powers to decide these matters. He is bringing an amendment in that connection. He is not authorised to amend the constitution. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You are well-versed in the matters regarding proceedings of Parliament.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK: But he has initiated a new controversy within a few days. I would seek your ruling in this connection also. Please give your ruling in this regard also. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: The Matter was discussed more than once in my Chamber with the leaders of parties. A course of action has been agreed to. I appeal to hon. Members to hear Dr. Subramaniam Swamy. His statement, I hope, will satisfy the hon. House, Dr. Subramaniam Swamy to speak.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ram Dhan, I once again appeal to you and other Honourable Members to accept it and act according by.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Subramaniam Swamy, you proceed.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am here conducting the proceedings of the House.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I will again request Shri Ram Dhan who is a personal friend of mine and an experienced parliamentarian to resume his seat. Shri Ram Dhan, please resume your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I would request Shri Ram Dhan to resume his seat.

(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY): Sir, I hold the office of the Speaker and hon. Mr. Rabi Ray him-self in the highest esteem. The Speaker represents the dignity of the House and the nation itself. For what has come to pass in the Speaker's chamber last week, I request the Speaker and the entire house to accept my unqualified apology and close the matter honourably.

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Swamy has tendered unqualified apology to the House. In the best traditions of our parliamentary system, this matter may now be treated as closed. I am grateful to all the hon. Members particularly the party leaders for helping me in arriving at an amicable solution to this issue consistent with the dignity of the office of the Speaker.

Let us now proceed with the business of the House.

Now we shall take up the Question Hour. Shri B. Devarajan.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I would request Mr. Brahmhatt to resume his seat. Please go to your seat.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I will request hon. members to resume their seats. I have permitted Mr. Advani, the Leader of the Opposition to make a submission.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI (New Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as the issues arising out of *The Hindustan Times* report are concerned, they are closed after Dr. Subramaniam Swamy has made a statement which broadly confirmed to the consensus evolved in your room after discussion with various party leaders.

I do not propose to refer to this *Hindustan Times* episode at all. But I do think that the Government must take into account the very strong feelings of a large section of this House.

SHRI R. MUTHIAH (Periyakulam): No, large section confines to your party only. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Wardha): You refer only to the opposition.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I have not used one single instigating word when I said a large section of this House. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: He has agreed with you, with what you have said.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I have said merely that so intense is the feeling of a large section of this House that even their leaders... *(Interruptions)* ...All right, the real opposition, you are not the opposition.

My submission is just this. This episode must be treated as closed. But the Government should not ignore the sentiments and the feelings of us. How these feelings can be respected and honoured is Government's own look out. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Sir, I only want a clarification.

MR. SPEAKER: I can hear you after 12 O' clock. Now let me proceed with the Question Hour. I permitted only the leader of the Opposition now.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: In parliamentary history for any lapse committed by any member or a minister, the moment he says he is willing to apologise, it is always treated as closed. But for the first time in forty years this House discovered and I am sure every one took note of it that despite the Speaker pleading with the House, despite party leaders pleading with the House a large section of the opposition was not willing to treat the matter as closed. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I want to conclude by saying that while this episode is over, the wishes of the House, as reflected in the House, expressed by very many back-benchers must be taken note of by the Government and remedial steps taken. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: I am only on a point of clarification Sir. *(Interruptions)*

SHRISONTOSH MOHANDEV (Tripura West): We will appreciate the point made by the Leader of the Opposition if the Leader of the Opposition also follows the same thing because the whole House decided that the BJP and its leader was responsible for the communal riots in the country. So he should also resign because this was the consensus of the House. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Now I must proceed with Question Hour. Please take your seats and let me proceed with the business.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Let him resign. The whole House said that he should resign.

SHRI M.J. AKBAR (Kishanganj): We want a censure motion against Mr. Advani

for raising communal passions in the country unparalleled in forty years. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: I am on a point of clarification Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: No point now please after 12 O' clock.

Mr. Yamuna Prasad Shastri to put his question.

11.40 hrs.

#### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*Translation*]

#### Water Pollution Due to Orient Paper Mill In Shahdol District of M.P.

\*122. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are aware that M/s. Orient Paper Mill at Amlai in Shahdol district of Madhya Pradesh is discharging poisonous effluents into the Sone river;

(b) if so, whether water of this river has become poisonous and it is posing serious threat to the lives of tribals and animals living on the banks of this river upto 20 miles; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The Orient Paper Mill, Amlai, in Madhya Pradesh has installed an effluent treatment plant. The Chemicals Oxygen Demand (COD) in the treated effluents is higher than the prescribed limits. Colour and chlorinated organic compounds are also causing pollution. Due to the presence of

lignin in the effluent, the colour of the river water downstream of the paper mill is affected. The sub-soil water in some villages has also been adversely affected. No details on the impact on the health of villagers and livestock downstream of Amlai on the river Sone are available with the Government. However, alternate sources of drinking water from new dug wells and tube wells and reconditioning of existing wells and tanks have been provided by the industry to the affected villages.

(c) The steps taken include:

(i) The Government has launched a special drive for highly polluting industries including pulp and paper for taking concerted action for prevention and control of pollution by December 31, 1991.

(ii) The Government has included the pulp and paper industry as one of the sectors for which low waste, clean technology including colour removal is to be developed.

(iii) The unit has been asked to improve the efficiency of its chemical recovery system to bring down the Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) concentration in the effluents being discharged. The unit has also been directed by the Central Pollution Control Board and the Madhya Pradesh Pollution Control Board to adopt process modifications, in-plant control methods and better house-keeping to check spillages and to improve the quality of the treated effluents by May, 1991.

(iv) The Madhya Pradesh Pollution Control Board is carrying out regular monitoring of the river Sone at Batrua, Tiyalipar and Basharatghat.

- (v) The State Board has initiated legal action against the industry under Section 33 and Section 44 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, in June 1986, and the case is pending in the Court of Chief Judicial Magistrate, Shahdol.
- (vi) Standards are being prescribed for effluents from pulp and paper mills.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI:** Mr. Speaker, I could not go through the reply by the Honourable Minister as I did not get a copy of it, but I am asking a supplementary question with your permission. Mr. Speaker, Sir, Birla Brothers have set up a paper Mill at Amlai in Shahdol district and there they are manufacturing paper from bambo. The water used for manufacturing the paper is being continuously thrown into Sone river. With the result the water of that river is being polluted. Mr. Speaker, Sir, Sone is one of the biggest rivers of this country which joins the Ganges near Patna. Thousands of villages are settled on the banks of this river which include adivasi colonies. The polluted water of this Mill is being discharged into Sone river for the last 30 years. With the result many animals die after drinking this water. Many children also die after drinking this water. M.P. Government had constituted a committee to suggest measures to prevent this situation. The Committee had suggested that this waste water should not be discharged into Sone river. It had also suggested that this water should be collected in different ponds, and the same may be allowed to flow into the Sone river in monsoon season, so that it mixes with the flood water and does not harm the people there. But the Birlas did not accept this suggestion and they continue to release this waste water into the Sone river.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Shastri, please put the question, you have to ask two questions.

**SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI:** Yes Sir, that is what I am doing. Birlas did not accept the suggestion given by the Committee formed by Madhya Pradesh Government. Whenever any Committee etc. is formed in Madhya Pradesh, the company puts its influence on that and pollution of the water of Sone river is not prevented. I would like to know from the Honourable Minister the steps taken by the Central Government and her Ministry to prevent pollution of this river?

[*English*]

**SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is quite true that the Orient Paper Mill has caused a great deal of pollution in the Sone river. The Chemical Oxygen Demand in the treated effluents is much higher than prescribed limits. They have installed an effluent treatment plant, which still is not adequate enough and they have created a great deal of pollution around the villages. We have put a case on them; we have instituted legal action against the industry under Section 33 and under Section 14 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. The case is pending in the Court of the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Shahdol.

We have also for the first time included the pulp and per industry as one of the sectors for which low waste, clean technology including colour removal is to be developed. The Orient Paper Mill is also included in this. We have given sufficient time in this case—till December 31, 1991, for the entire cleaning up of the pulp and paper, including the Orient Paper Mills.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI:** The matter has become more intricate with the reply given by the Honourable Minister just now. She says that some case is pending with the Chief Judicial Magistrate of Shahdol. May I know for how many days this case has been pending. Birlas have been playing with the lives of lakhs of people for so

many years using the court as a shield. For how many days this case is lying in the court of Chief Judicial Magistrate? Since the case has not been decided, may I expect from the Honourable Minister that without solely depending on the case in the court of Chief Judicial Magistrate she would take steps to frame such a law which would bind Birlas to prevent pollution. There should be a summary trial against them if pollution is not checked and they be sent to jail. Does the Honourable Minister have any such proposal under consideration?

[*English*]

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: The case unfortunately has been pending since 1986. (*Interruptions*) When we institute the proceedings against any company in the courts, normally the proceedings drag on. We have now given them a time-limit and the treatment plant has to be upgraded by May, 1991. You have to bear with me till then.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAGHAVJI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Betwa is an important river of Madhya Pradesh which is also being polluted in the same manner in which Sone river is being polluted. It is being polluted by the factory at Mandideep. Government of Madhya Pradesh have proposed a scheme to the Central Government to make the river Betwa pollution free but the Central Government is not implementing it taking the excuse of paucity of funds. I would like to ask the honourable Minister whether the Government would provide funds to make the Betwa river pollution free, which is being polluted at its very origin making its water unfit for human consumption?

[*English*]

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: I am not aware of any specific proposal. A number of schemes have been received. It will depend on the availability of funds. The main ques-

tion is of getting the industries to regulate themselves so as not to pollute the environment. We cannot continue to give funds. All of us should make efforts to clean Betwa or Sone and the other polluted rivers.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKATA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is an environmental problem all over the country. There are some industries which are high-polluting and causing large-scale pollution into the water.

In view of that, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether she would constitute an expert group to go all over the country and find out what are the high-polluting industries and to see that human life is not endangered. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: We have already done that. We are bringing out a paper on control of pollution which relates to the principal problems which the Hon. Member has raised. This will identify the major polluting sectors and specify what has to be done.

New the question is about Orient Paper Mills. The main problem with the Paper Mills is that there is no viable technology for the removal of lignin before it enters the waters. So, where technology is available, it will be applied. And this is included in our proposed paper on control of pollution.

SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA: Just now the hon. Minister said that this fact has been brought to the notice of the Government since 1986. So, when the Government is aware of this fact since 1986, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether any survey has been made by the Government of India from 1986 till date about the loss suffered by the villages and towns on the banks of this river. I am quoting the public opinion that the common man thinks that the Birlas are ruling the country and not the Government or the Parliament. So, I would like to have a clarification in this regard. How long will the Birlas be allowed to take human

lives with the poisonous effluents discharged by the Orient Paper Mill into the river?

**SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:** The unit has been directed by the Central Pollution Control Board and the Madhya Pradesh Polluting Control Board to improve the quality of the treated effluents by 31st May, 1991.

[Translation]

**SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, honourable Environment Minister is doing a commendable job in preventing pollution. The atmosphere of this Parliament is being polluted. I would like to know from the Honourable Minister through you the steps she is going to take in order to make the atmosphere of this House pollution free... (Interruptions) May I know what she is doing to get rid of the elements responsible for spreading this pollution? People who should not have been here, are sitting in this House. What is the Honourable Minister doing to remove Shri Swamy from this

House? (Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER:** This is not a question.

[English]

### Export of Spices

\*123. **SHRIBALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a sharp decline in the export of spices during the first four months of the current financial year;

(b) if so, the amount of loss in foreign exchange earnings due to decline in export of spices; and

(c) the measures being taken by the Government to augment the export of spices?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY):** (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### STATEMENT

(a) and (b). The export of spices during the first four months of the current financial year as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year has been as follows:—

April-July, 1989		April-July, 1990		Percentage Increase/decrease	
Qty. MTs	Value Rs. lakhs	Qty MTs	Value Rs. lakhs	Qty. MTs	Value Rs. lakhs
28503	8680.57	32940	8286.19	+15.5	-4.6

It would be seen that the export of spices during the first 4 months of financial year, 1990-91 has increased in terms of quantity compared to the corresponding period last year. However, the export earnings have declined marginally.

(c) The following measures are being taken to augment the export of spices:

1. Participation in Fairs

2. Export incentives such as Air Freight Subsidy for small cardamom, CCs, REP, etc.

3. Quality improvement programme

4. Product and market development

5. Buyer-Seller meets.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the statement laid on the table of the House does not provide complete information sought by me. It has been stated that the export earnings have declined marginally. As per my information, for the last three years. The export of spices has been marginal and the prices abroad are also declining. Both the farmers and the country are suffering due to reduced exports. The Government has taken several steps to promote exports and one of them is

[*English*]

export incentives such as air Freight Subsidy.

[*Translation*]

I would like to know whether the Government is reconsidering about giving incentives to encourage the export of spices. Farmers are suffering a lot because of decline in exports and lower prices of these items. So what does the Government propose to do in this regard?

[*English*]

**SHRI SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:** Sir, the hon. Member is not quite correct in saying that the volume of exports has actually declined. In fact, if you take the period April-July, 1989 and the corresponding period of April-July, 1990, the export of spices actually increased by 15 1/2 per cent. What has happened is that the international price of spices has come down and so, the value of exports has gone down. But the quantity has not gone down. Now, he has asked as to what steps are being taken to augment our export in the field of spices. We have indeed intimated a number of steps. In particular, for the first time, we have decided to participate in fairs and make a presentation of our spices and we are giving export incentives which are mentioned in the written statement. We have launched a quality improvement programme also. These are the prin-

cipal steps which we have taken for the promotion of export of spices.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:** Sir, it is correct that the quantity of Export is increasing, but the Government must also ensure that the prices are also remunerative so that the farmers may earn more. Attractive incentives encourage people to export their produce. Secondly, Gulf crisis is another reason for its reduced demand causing fall in prices. So I would like to know the additional steps proposed to be taken by the Government to encourage exports to countries which are yet untapped? As solution to the Gulf crisis is not in sight, what additional incentives are proposed to be given to earn maximum foreign exchange?

[*English*]

**SHRI SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:** My Ministry only deals with the fixing of the remunerative prices for cardamom and there the problem is that our domestic prices are already very high compared to the international prices. Consequently, the export of cardamom is naturally very difficult under the circumstances. On the contrary, there has been smuggling into the country of cardamom.

About the prices of other spices, the Ministry of Agriculture deals with it and I think, the proper thing for the Member would be to address a question to that Ministry.

**SHRI KADAMBUR M.R. JANARDHAN:** Sir, dry chilli is also a spice item. Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh farmers are greatly affected by the ethnic problem in Sri Lanka. Dry chilli which was selling at Rs. 2500 to Rs. 3000 a quintal in 1986-87 is now being sold at Rs. 700 to Rs. 800 per quintal. It is all due to the ethnic problem in Sri Lanka. There are no buyers. Will the Government consider and make efforts to sell these to other countries like Korea so that the farmers who are suffering a lot for the last two years will be benefited.

**SHRI SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:** The Member has made a very good suggestion. I will certainly initiate action in this matter.

**DR. BIPLAB DAS GUPTA:** I find that the share of India in the world trade is steadily declining. It was two per cent at the time of independence; it has now declined to slightly more than half per cent. It is a serious matter because countries like Singapore export twice as much as India does and Korea and Taiwan four times as much as India does. In view of this, may I ask the hon. Minister what measures he is proposing to take to raise the price of primary products. Now that there has been collapse of GATT negotiations, I would very much like to know what measures he is taking in consultation with other backward, under-developed and developing countries to see that the prices of primary products do not fall and there is collective action by all the primary producers in negotiations with the developed countries.

**SHRI SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:** The hon. Member's question deals with a very wide area, but I will still attempt an answer. My Ministry has now activated in a big way our Agricultural Export Division. The next meeting of the Consultative Committee attached to our Ministry is going to consider the subject of agricultural export specially in depth. The GATT negotiations have not collapsed as the hon. Member has said. We have taken a recess and I am quite confident that we will be able to work out some agreement there. And if that agreement comes through, the prices of agricultural products in Europe and developed countries would go up and that would give us an opportunity to export more.

**SHRI P.C. THOMAS:** Sir, pepper and cardamom are two items which are earning a lot of foreign exchange. I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister the serious plight of pepper cultivators. The pepper was being sold at approximately Rs. 60 per kg. about two years back, now the price has fallen to around Rs. 30 per kg. or even below that. There is another great difficulty also. There is one disease which has affected the pepper cultivation in a very grand scale now and no research has been properly conducted to find out the disease. The pepper

cultivation, especially in Kerala, is being destroyed to a great extent because of this disease. What steps will this Ministry be able to take to save the pepper plantations from this disease and also to raise the price for farmers?

**SHRI SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:** Sir it is a fact that due to high production last year, the pepper price in the Cochin market has declined. But as I stated earlier, the floor price of pepper cannot be fixed by my Ministry.

12.01 hrs.

#### SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

#### Uruguay Round of GATT Negotiations

S.N.Q. 1. **SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the Patriot dated 10 December, 1990 under the caption "GATT failure will hit India";

(b) if so, whether the actual short-fall in the export earnings for the current year as also for the year 1991-92 have been assessed;

(c) if so, details thereof; and

(d) steps taken or proposed to be taken to make up the shortfall?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY):** (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). The Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations was to conclude with a Ministerial meeting at Brussels from 3-7 December, 1990. This meeting could not make definitive progress of any of the issues being negotiated because of disagreement on agriculture between developed countries. The Uruguay Round has been extended for a short period. The pic-

ture of pluses and minuses for developing countries and therefore also for India, from the final outcome of the Uruguay Round is yet to emerge.

According to current available information exports during April-October, 1990 for 1990-91 were Rs. 17,726 crores. Since exports are generally buoyant in the last quarter of the year, it is difficult at this stage to estimate as to what the final exports would be for 1990-91. Even if there is shortfall in exports related to the target of Rs. 36,000 crores for the current year, this should be attributed to several factors including recession in certain developed countries effect of Gulf crisis, movement of international prices of agricultural commodities and minerals and a general slow down of the world economy.

(d) The Government has taken several steps to expand exports namely, making available critical raw materials and capital goods at near international prices to exporters; providing fiscals and monetary concessions to put the exporters on par with their competitors; simplification of procedures governing trade. The Government will not hesitate to take further steps to support the export effort as necessary.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: I would like to tell the hon. Minister when the unsuccessful conference was going on, the farmers of that place launched an agitation against reduction in subsidies, which the U.S.A. and the other developed nations favoured. But this will cause a lot of difficulties to the farmers as well as the developing nations. I was informed that about 1650 delegates from 100 nations took part in this conference.

[*English*]

Many delegates from the Third World countries complained that they were being ignored by the developed nations.

[*Translation*]

It means that the rich and capitalist

countries intend to spread economic imperialism with a view to curb the economic independence of the poor countries. Their multi point agreement is also going to lapse in 1991, and when the negotiations for the GATT were going on there, the hon. Minister had stated that all this could not be termed as failure, because the discussions were still on and at the next meeting all of them were going to meet again. Therefore, I would like to know the response of the Government to the proposed reduction, in subsidies which neutralise trade in the developing nations, in order to create confidence among the farmers of India and also to ensure that the economic losses to the country are minimum.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as far as the question of agricultural subsidies is concerned, there is no controversy and the controversy is only arising over agricultural export subsidy. As per my calculations, the Government is not giving any subsidy on agricultural exports. As per the procedure of calculation, it is the European countries and America which are giving subsidy. The controversy over subsidy reduction is between America and E.E.C. The differences are over reduction in subsidy, while America wants it to be reduced by 90 per cent, E.E.C. is prepared to reduce it only by 30 per cent. If the controversy over reduction in subsidy is resolved, the cost of agricultural production in Europe will rise and then there will be no need for India to reduce subsidy, because we are not giving any subsidy on agricultural exports. All this will benefit India and the Ministry of Commerce is taking several steps to reap maximum benefits.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, secondly, the hon. Minister has stated that the Government is not giving any subsidy on the export of agricultural products and at the same time he has stated that the fluctuations in prices abroad affect our agricultural export. I would like to know as to how the Government would export, when there is no coordination between the Ministry of Commerce and Ministry of Agriculture regarding the fixation of prices of agricultural produce because the Ministry of agriculture fixes the prices of agricultural

exports and the Ministry of Commerce deals with the export trade. The difference in both the prices will result in loss to farmers necessitating increase in the prices of the produce to be exported. For example, the Govt. is providing subsidy on the export of rice, so it is not correct to say that the subsidy is not at all being given. Therefore, to my mind if subsidies are not given to maintain parity in prices, this will jeopardise India's economic interests, but the hon. Minister is saying that the reduction in subsidies will be advantageous. But the Government is committed to benefit the farmers also besides benefitting the country. Will the hon. Minister give an assurance that the Ministry of Commerce definitely compensate the farmers for the losses suffered by them on exporting their produces on reduced prices?

**SHRI SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, as far as I think if the decision of the Uruguay round of talks goes in our favour and we are prepared to export our agricultural processed goods, this export will jump to Rs. 5,000 crores within 5 years, from Rs. 450 crore annually at present.

The allegation made by the hon. Member that there is no coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture, is not correct. On his asking, I specifically replied that the question pertains to the Ministry of Agriculture and on their behalf I cannot say anything, otherwise there is a complete coordination between the two ministries. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** Sir, I would like the hon. Minister to tell the House, whether it is not a fact that through the mechanism of GATT, some of the developed countries at any rate are still trying various methods and strategies to pressurise the developing countries. One is on the question of our patents law for example.

I would like to know from him, whether the Government of India has taken up firm stand on this question that they will not allow our patents law to be changed under pressure.

Secondly, on the question of invest-

ment and intellectual property rights, these developed countries have been trying for a long time to pressurise us through GATT. I want to know whether any of these items was discussed during the recent talks and if so what is the position now and whether he finally considered it necessary or not that the developing countries, should get together to evolve some common strategy to defend their common interests as developing countries and in this matter whether the Government of India will take any initiative to approach the other developing countries.

**SHRI SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:** Sir, the hon. Member is quite right that there is a concerted move of the developed countries to make the developing countries to accept their point of view on a number of aspects. Unfortunately, when I went to Brussels for the Uruguay Round of Talks, the previous Government already made a commitment and the previous Prime Minister in his capacity as Commerce Minister in 1986 had appended his signatures to several documents where it was agreed that we would review all our policies and that is the point on which maximum pressure was exerted.

However, I, as a representative of India, in this Conference made it quite clear that on the question of Patent Law, even if it necessitates our being completely alone, we will not agree to any change in the Patent Law as we have now. It was pointed out there in the Conferences that our new Patent Law came into force in 1970, almost enacted by Parliament in 1970. The price of medicine in India was the highest in the world. After our adopting the new Patent Law in 1970, today, I am happy to state that the price of medicines in India is the lowest in world. Therefore, it was pointed out very clearly that on this issue there could be no compromise at all. And I will, however, like to add that the basic difference we have with developed countries on the Patent Law is only on the question of product patent and there too for pharmaceuticals, chemicals and biotechnology. The other areas such as process patenting, on copyright, design and so many other things, there is not that much disagreement. So, this is only on these three industries where we have a fundamental difference; and on this, there will be no change whatsoever, and I

will like to reiterate it here completely. Now, as far as the final talk on this question dealing with the developed countries initially is concerned, the Ministry of Commerce, as soon as it finalises its strategy is convening a meeting of select developed countries who have common interest with us on the subject. It is not that all the developed countries have the same thinking; many of them, in fact, agreed with the developed countries' point of view. But, India has not unfortunately during the last 11 months taken any initiative to consult other developed countries and come to process a common strategy. I have been therefor seven days in the office; and now in the last one month, I have been doing nothing but consulting certain developed countries; and we hope to convene a conference very soon before we go for the final round of Uruguay talks.

[*Translation*]

PROF. VIJAYKUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that the failure of GATT will have no adverse effect on India and it is also correct that any change in subsidies made by the European countries will not have any bearing on India. But U.S.A. will continue to put pressure on our country through patent laws and super 301. With the failure of GATT it should not be presumed that America will stop pressure tactics and I think it will continue to pull strings and threaten others. So I would like to know as to what the Government intends to do to meet such threats, because India has got its own patent laws in respect of chemicals, fertilisers and medicines. Besides, the U.S.A. is putting several other conditions like India should privatise insurance and banking sectors and so on. Regarding the threat of America, will the hon. Minister State categorically whether India will not tolerate any kind of interference in its affairs and will not bow to pressure tactics, and the laws of our country will be guided by our own needs. I would like to know whether the Government propose to take steps to organise a joint front of developing countries to counter the blackmailing tactics of America, to which Brazil and several other nations have already surrendered.

[*English*]

SHRI SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: First of all, I would like to inform the hon. members that there is no failure of GATT. GATT is very much there. What has happened is that the Uruguay round of talks to consider certain amendments to GATT, that has gone to recess. So, there is no GATT failure as such. That misunderstanding I would like to remove. Secondly, it is to the credit of the Chandra Shekhar Government that without any bilateral discussion, the United States has unilaterally decided not to pursue with their Super 301 legislation. The announcement had been made about two weeks ago that India is not one of their target countries on the Super 301 and they would await the outcome of the Uruguay round of talks before re-considering the matter. and this is a great achievement. And I am sorry to say that this has not been sufficiently projected. But it is an outcome of our firmness. But where our national interests are involved, we are not going to be dictated by anybody, whether it is the United States or the Soviet Union.

SHRI KHEMCHANDBHAI SOMABHAI CHAVDA: The hon. Commerce Minister has said that the prices of drugs in India are comparatively lower than those prevailing in the world. But may I know from him whether the main factor for the prices of drugs being lower is cheaper labour in our country? Does he agree with that?

SHRISUBRAMANIAMSWAMY: In fact, I had pointed out in Brussels that if the developed countries insist on free capital flows as hon. Shri Indrajit Gupta just now mentioned about investment measures, then they should be equally ready for free labour flow also, for which they are not ready. Our skilled labour is not only the cheapest but it has proved to be the best, and if it is allowed, we can not only provide cheap drugs within the country but all over the world.

MR. SPEAKER: Question hour is over.

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS****Conference of State Electoral Officers**

\*121. **SHRI B. DEVARAJAN:**  
**SHRI MONORANJAN SUR:**

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Election Commission had recently convened a Conference of Chief Electoral Officers in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of the issue discussed and the decisions taken;

(c) whether the conference has recommended the use of electronic voting machines in all future elections, issue of multi-purpose identity cards to all voters and delimitation of constituencies in the country during 1990-91; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and the estimated expenditure involved in the implementation of the recom-

mendations?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of the issue discussed and the decisions made in the conference of Chief Electoral Officers are given below.

(c) The consensus in the meeting was in favour of use of electronic voting machines at future elections. No decision was taken in regard to issue of multi-purpose identity cards to voters in the country. The question of delimitation of constituencies in the country during 1990-91 was not discussed in the said Conference.

(d) It is estimated that a total number of 6 lakh electronic voting machines will be required to cover all parliamentary constituencies in the country. The Election Commission has already procured 1.5 lakh machines at the cost of Rs. 75 crores and the remaining 4.5 lakh machines are estimated to cost about Rs. 225 crores.

## STATEMENT

*The issues discussed in the Conference of the Chief Electoral Officers of all States and Union Territories held on 6th & 7th December, 1990 at Delhi*

S.No.	The issues discussed in the Conference	Decision taken
1	2	3
1.	Summary revision of electoral rolls	Summary revision of electoral (except Assam) with rolls ordered for all parliamentary constituencies . 1.1.91 as qualifying date.
2.	Setting up of polling stations-complaints-modifications.	Modifications as far as practicable are to be avoided in the lists for setting up of polling stations once approved.
3.	Appointment of Returning Officers and Asstt. Returning Officers.	Last minute changes of Returning Officers and Assistant Returning Officers should be avoided.
4.	Bye-elections	All pending bye elections may be held soon after the final rolls are published.
5.	Electronic Voting Machines.	EVMs should be used at future elections.
6.	Multi-purpose identity cards.	No decision was taken.

S.No.	The issues discussed in the Conference	Decision taken
1	2	3
7.	Education of voters	An intensive programme for educating voters should be undertaken.
8.	Training of Officers Connected with elections.	Not discussed.
9.	Compensation to personnel who die or sustain injuries on election duty.	Compensation to be paid by the Election Commission over and above the one paid by other agencies to be uniform.
10.	Printing of forms and Hand books	Printing of forms to be completed by the end of April, 1991.
11.	Inspection of officer at Head quarters & District Election Offices.	Not discussed.
12.	Late submission of reports of reports by CEOs	All the Chief Electoral Officers are to take up with the District Elections Officers concerned the question of despatch of pending reports to the Commission.

[*Translation*]**Increase In working Hours of Courts**

\*124. SHRISANTOSH KUMARGANGWAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to increase the working hours of courts for expediting disposal of pending cases;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any proposal to provide sophisticated computer facilities in Courts is also under consideration; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The working hours of the High Courts and Supreme Court are regulated by these Courts themselves. The working hours of Subordinate Courts are regulated by the concerned High Courts.

(c) and (d). The State Governments have been advised to examine in consultation with the High Courts the feasibility of installing computers and other modern electronic equipment in courts to facilitate quicker disposal of cases. This is basically a matter for the State Governments and the High Courts to decide.

The Government of India have agreed in principle to the introduction of computer technology in the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court has been provided with three Super AT 386 computer system by the National Information Centre. Further computerisation in the Supreme Courts is a matter to be decided by the Court itself.

[*English*]**Revival of Sick Units**

\*125. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether public sector banks/financial institutions carry out their part of commitments satisfactorily for revival of sick units, as per the package approved by the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR).

(b) whether the Government have received any complaints against the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur for not carrying out of BIFR package or revival of some sick units; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANT SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. By and large.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The question does not arise.

**Loss of Stamp Papers during Transit between Nasik Road and Faizabad**

\*126. DR. DAULATRAO SONUJI AHER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether stamp papers worth rupees 19 lakhs approximately were lost during transit between Nasik Road and Faizabad stations during the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of such incidents during the last three years;

(c) whether special security arrangements are made to transport such stamp papers;

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

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check pilferage of such papers in future?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANT SINHA): (a) and (b). Two cases of shortage of Non-judicial stamps were reported by the Collector, Faizabad during the current year. The first case relates to shortage of non-judicial stamps of the face value of Rs. 18.54 lakhs, reported in April, 1990. The second case relates to a report in June, 1990 that the Collectorate received pieces of wood and paper in a packed case instead of Rs. 750/- denomination non-judicial stamps containing 10,000 sheets involving loss of Rs. 75 lakhs, which was the face value of the Stamps despatched.

The total number of such incidents reported from different States during the last three years is sixty-nine.

(c) and (d). As per rules governing the supply and distribution of stamps, the terms of supply from the Central Stamp Depot of India Security Press, Nashik Road are "F.O.R. Nashik Road". Till the booking of the consignments, the responsibility lies with India Security Press, Central Stamp Depot, Nashik Road. Consignments from the Central Stamp Depot are sent to Nashik Road Railway Station for booking by rail duly escorted by the security staff of India Security Press. Thereafter, it is the responsibility of the indentor.

(e) Matter has been taken up with the State Governments to accept the Stamps at one or two nodal points in each State so that the supply of stamps can be effected by wagon loads to be escorted by the staff and

Police of the State Government concerned.

### **Exemption of Export Houses from Pre-Shipment Inspection**

\*127. SHRIJANARDHANAPOOJARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some export houses have been given exemption from pre-shipment inspection during the current year; if so, the details thereof;

(b) the reasons for which exemption was given;

(c) whether it has resulted in the export of sub-standard goods affecting the country's reputation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY): (a) and (b). Star Trading Houses, Trading Houses and Export Houses recognised by the Central Government have been exempted from the purview of compulsory pre-shipment inspection of engineering products and footwear and footwear components considering that they have established their credentials in markets abroad. Notifications dated 6.10.1990 and 19.10.1990 are given in the Statement A and B below.

(c) and (d). No such complaint has been received.

### **STATEMENT—'A'**

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

New Delhi, the 6th Oct., 1990

### **NOTIFICATION**

S.O. 763 (E) In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 16A of

the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), the Central Government hereby directs that the sub-section (d) of Section 6 of the Act shall not apply from the date of publication of this Notification in the Official Gazette, for export of Engineering Products by Star Trading Houses, Trading Houses and Export Houses recognised by the Central Government.

Sd/  
(S.K. Sood)

Joint Secretary  
F.No. 6 (16)90-EI&EP

#### STATEMENT 'B'

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

NEW DELHI, THE 19th Oct. 1990

#### NOTIFICATION

S.O. 805 (E) In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 16A of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), the Central Government hereby directs that the sub-section (d) of Section 6 of the Act shall not apply from the date of publication of this Notification in the Official Gazette, for export of Footwear and Footwear Components by Star Trading Houses, Trading Houses and Export Houses recognised by the Central Government.

Sd/  
(S.K. Sood)

Joint Secretary  
F.No. 6 (18)90-EI&EP

#### Prohibition on Use of Vehicles by Individuals

\*128. SHRIPURNA CHANDRA MALIK:  
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to prohibit use of vehicles by individuals to clear Delhi and other cities of fuel pollution and also to save petrol and diesel; and

(b) if so, the time by which the proposal would be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND  
FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Reservation of Seats in Parliament and State Legislatures for Poor

\*129. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:  
SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRI-  
YAPPA:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE  
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to reserve a certain percentage of seats in Parliament and State Legislatures for the people living below the poverty line;

(b) whether it is proposed to bring an amendment to the Constitution in this regard; and

(c) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND  
MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI  
SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY): (a) There is, at  
present, no such proposal before the Gov-  
ernment.

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

[Translation]

#### Export Commitment of Big Industrial Houses

\*130. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN: Will  
the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to  
state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that big industrial houses are not honouring their export commitments;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Government in this regard; and

(c) the percentage of export commitments honoured by ten big industrial houses of the country during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY): (a) to (c). Information is not readily available. It is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

[English]

#### Elimination of Wildlife Poachers

\*131. SHRI LOKENDRA SINGH:  
SHRI UDAYSINGHRAO  
GAIKWAD:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated value of sandal wood, skin and ivory lost due to poaching of elephants, rhinos, tigers, panthers in the States of Karnataka, Maharashtra, Assam, Kerala and Tamil Nadu during the last three years;

(b) whether Government have come across reports of large scale illegal poaching

of wildlife as well as killing of forest/police personnel at the hands of notorious gang operating in the State of Karnataka and adjoining states;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the corrective action taken by the Government to contain the menace created by this gang?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI):

(a) The valuation of loss on account of poaching of animals is not possible in the absence of any determined commercial price of skin and ivory, as trade in these items is prohibited.

The information regarding value of loss on account of poaching of sandalwood is being collected from the States and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as the information is received.

(b) Reports of some cases of illegal poaching and killing of forest personnel at the hands of a notorious gang have been received by the Government in the State of Karnataka. There is no such report from the adjoining States?

(c) Reports of illegal poaching involving killing of animals for the last three years is given as below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Elephant</i>	<i>Tiger</i>	<i>Panther</i>
1	2	3	4
1987-88	15	1	5
1988-89	12	1	5
1989-90	18	1	5

The following forest personnel were killed by poachers in Karnataka during the last three years:—

- i) One Range Forest Officer in 1987;
- ii) One Forest Guard and one Watcher in 1988; and
- iii) One forest Guard and one Watcher in 1989.

(d) There is reported to be one gang operating in the forests of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu indulging in poaching of animals and illicit felling and smuggling of sandalwood.

- i) Financial assistance was provided to State Governments of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu by the Central Government in the year 1990-91 for strengthening of their anti-poaching measures as per details given below:—

Karnataka : Rs. 45.50 lakhs

Tamil Nadu : Rs. 47.24 lakhs

- ii) Inter-state co-ordination is being ensured in anti-poaching activities in three Southern States. A common Task Force to control sandalwood poaching has been formed for operating in the border areas. A Committee of Chief Wildlife Wardens of Southern States has also been formed by Government of India to co-ordinate activities.
- iii) Special Police Cell has been created within the Forest Department of Karnataka by the State Government to control the menace of poaching and illicit felling.
- iv) Trade in Indian ivory has been

banned since 1986 under the provisions of Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.

- v) Under the "Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora" (CITES), import and export of African ivory is prohibited. India is a Party to CITES.
- vi) 32 members of a notorious gang involved in poaching and smuggling of sandalwood have been arrested and 60 metric tonnes of sandal wood has been seized.

#### **Diversion of Borrowed Funds by Large Corporate Bodies**

\*132. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the Economic Times of 20 November, 1990 regarding diversion of borrowed funds for profiteering by large corporate bodies;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANT SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Reserve Bank of India takes measures from time to time depending on the situation to control any extreme fluctuation in call money market and impart stability to the same. The Banks provide cash credit facilities to their clients after an assessment of their need-based requirements. The parties cannot draw on their cash credit facilities

from banks and lend the bank money in the call money market.

(c) Appropriate action is taken by RBI whenever any violations come to light.

### **Project Exports**

\*133. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a joint working group project exports;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the present share of India in the world project market; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to increase project exports?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY): (a) and (b). A Working Group of the EXIM Bank, comprising representatives of Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Finance, Reserve Bank of India, Export Credit Guarantee Corporation, Commercial Bankers, with EXIM Bank as the focal point, already exists for clearance of bids for Indian project exports.

(c) India's share in the world project export market is less than 1%.

(d) Efforts are being made to increase project exports through the mechanism of bilateral trade agreements, counter trade arrangements, adoption of consortium approach towards global tenders, etc. Besides, a High Level Project Promotion Committee for tracking and monitoring of overseas projects funded by multilateral agencies has been set up in the Ministry of Commerce.

### **Assistance Received Under the Colombo Plan**

\*134. SHRI BHAJAMAN BEHERA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the fields in which technical training facilities have been made available to India during the year 1989-90 and in the current year, by various donor countries, country-wise under the Colombo Plan.

(b) the fields from which the persons were selected to receive the technical training facilities and their number, trade-wise during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANT SINHA): (a) The fields in which technical training facilities were made available to India in the year 1989-90 and in the current year by various donor countries under the Colombo Plan are agriculture, industry, infra-structural sector, (including power, coal, railways, ports, roads and road transport and communication), natural resource (including environment and water resources) rural development, urban development, education, science and technology, health and population.

The donor countries under the Colombo Plan which have provided technical training assistance to India in this period are the UK, Japan, Australian and Singapore. The fields in which each of these countries have provided training places to India and the number of persons trained are indicated in the statement below.

(b) According to the practice followed, for any particular technical training course, normally those persons who are working in the related fields in the Central Government/ State Governments, Public Sector Undertakings of Central/States Governments or in the project assisted by the concerned donor country in the area are selected. Thus the distribution of trainees sponsored for various technical courses given in the Annexure also indicates the field/trade-wise distribution of the trainees.

## STATEMENT

*Technical Training facilities made available to Government of India by foreign countries under Colombo Plan during 1989-90 and 1990-91*

Name of Sector	UK*		Japan*		Australia*		Singapore*	
	1989-90	1990-91	1989-90	1990-91	1989-90	1990-91	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Agriculture	61	44	12	7	-	5	-	-
2. Industry	197	160	10	11	-	-	-	-
3. Natural Resources	119	80	2	-	-	-	-	-
4. Rural Development	27	27	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Infra-structure	300	154	16	13	-	-	-	2
6. Science & Technology	43	21	3	5	-	-	-	-
7. Health	59	69	9	7	-	-	3	-
8. Urban Development	82	46	2	1	-	-	-	-
9. Education	66	41	-	1	-	-	-	-

Name of Sector	UK*		Japan*		Australia*		Singapore*	
	1989-90	1990-91	1989-90	1990-91	1989-90	1990-91	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10. Population	7	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Others	45	33	15	20	3	-	-	-

Note : \* The figures for 1990-91 is upto 30th November, 1990.

**Charges for Issuing Cheque Books**

\*135. SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have issued guidelines to banks for charging Re.1 per leaf for cheque books issued to their clients;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action Government propose to take in the matter in view of the hardship to clients?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANT SINHA): (a) to (c). The public sector banks have revised their service charges with effect from 1.7.1990. Under the revised charges, in four metropolitan cities, namely, New Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta, a charge of Re. 1/- per leaf is levied at the time of issuance of cheque books. This charge however, is not levied on Savings Bank Accounts of individuals.

2. The banks have increased their service charges on account of increase in the cost of their operations. While all efforts have been made to keep charges at a reasonable level, there is no alternative to making adjustments in such charges when the cost of services increases.

[*Translation*]

**Loans Advanced Under  
Self-Employment Scheme**

\*136. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in a number of cases the loans advanced under the self-employment scheme during the last two years have not been utilised for the purpose

for which the loan was given;

(b) if so, the number of such cases; and

(c) the effective steps taken by the Government in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANT SINHA): (a) to (c). The commercial banks provide loans to identified beneficiaries under various self-employment schemes like Self Employment for Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY), Self Employment Programmes for Urban Poor (SEPUP) and Scheme for Urban Micro Enterprises (SUME). The data reporting system in these schemes does not generate the information regarding the number of cases where loans get misutilised. By and large the loans advanced under these schemes are utilised by the beneficiaries for the given purpose. However, some cases of misutilisation of loans do come to the notice of the Banks from time to time and appropriate action is taken by the banks to deal with such cases.

[*English*]

**Trade with Iraq**

\*137. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY:  
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's trade with Iraq has been disrupted due to the Gulf crisis;

(b) if so, the details of the major projects and companies affected due to the Gulf crisis; and

(b) the steps Government propose to

take to compensate the affected companies?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As a result of present situation in the Gulf region six construction, one turn-key and three consultancy projects under execution in Iraq by M/s Jaiprakash Industries Limited, Som Datt Builders Limited, Indian Railway Construction Company Limited, Associated Cement Company Limited, etc., are affected. Export of items like engineering goods, tea, spices and chemicals etc. to Iraq are also affected.

(c) These projects being commercial projects, contracted between the Indian companies and Iraqi clients, any compensation claim that may arise, will have to be settled between the two contracting parties as per terms and conditions of the contracts.

#### **Felling of Timber In A & N Islands by Burmese Poachers**

\*138. **SHRIMANORANJAN BHAKATA:** Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Burmese Poachers are using the valuable Paduk and other timbers in North Andaman for manufacturing boats; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI):** (a) and (b). No case against Burmese poachers for use of illegally felled Paduk and other timbers in North Andaman for manufacturing boats has been registered. The following preventive measures for forest protection

have been taken by the Andaman & Nicobar Administration:

- i) Police, Coast Guard and Navy are keeping strict vigil throughout the coast line against intrusion of foreigners.
- ii) Forest officials are assisting police personnel and patrolling has been intensified in the vulnerable areas and creeks with the assistance of Police.
- iii) The inhabitants in the coast areas have also been alerted to inform suspicious movements of any foreign nationals.

[*Translation*]

#### **Writing Off Bank Loans**

\*139. **SHRI CHINTA MOHAN:  
SHRI PHOOL CHAND  
VERMA:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Probe sought into bank loans write-offs" appearing in the Financial Express of 1 December 1990;

(b) whether the Government have issued any guidelines to nationalised banks in regard to writing off loans;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being contemplated by the Government to ensure progressive rejection in the amount of loans written off every year?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANT SINHA):** (a) Yes.

(b) to (d). Banks being credit institutions, the risk of certain advances going bad and thereby resulting in losses to the concerned banks is inherent in the system. The banks recover their dues through realisations from sale of securities, invoking of guarantees, realisations from insurance coverage and by filling suits against the parties concerned. The decision to write off any debt is taken only after exhausting legal and other remedies available to the bank.

Government and Reserve Bank of India have been impressing upon the banks the need to strengthen their machinery for credit appraisal and to exercise effective supervision and control over the advances made. The banks have also been advised to evolve a strict time discipline so that irregular and sick accounts are discovered and effective measures are taken to reduce the incidence of bad debts. Reserve Bank of India has also advised the banks to institute a system of classification of their advances into distinct categories according to the health of advances at a given point of time for the purpose of their effective monitoring and follow up.

[English]

**Protest by Lawyers against setting up of Family Courts In Delhi**

\*140. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:  
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are reconsidering its decision to set up Family Courts in view of the protest from the lawyers in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government are aware that the various women's organisations have been fighting for the setting up of Family Courts for a long time and any delay or change of decision would invite protest from them; and

(d) if so, the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY): (a) and (b). It has been decided that the matter of setting up family courts in Union Territory of Delhi will be reviewed.

(c) and (d). A representation from a Women's Organisation has been received in this regard. All relevant aspects will be taken into account in the proposed review.

**Foreign Exchange Loss Due to Red Tape**

1390. SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Red Tape Causes 1600-crores for-ex Loss" appearing in "The Hindustan Times", New Delhi dated 4 December, 1990;

(b) if so, the facts of the case; and

(c) the steps being taken to set matters rights and prevent such colossal losses to the nation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAM DAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It has been alleged in the news-item that the delay in the execution of

three gas based projects at Kota, Babrala and Shahajahanpur has been on account of Government's failure in vital area of project implementation. This is not correct as these projects got started late due to various reasons not only attributable to Government.

The newspaper report also refers to the grant of deemed export status to supply of indigenously manufactured goods to these three projects. As per the Import Policy in force, the above Projects do not come within the purview of Deemed Export status.

#### **Export Oriented Units In Karnataka**

1391. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to set up some 100 per cent export units in Karnataka is pending before the Government;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals received by his Ministry from private sector as well as from the State Government of Karnataka in that regard; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite the clearance of those proposals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAMDAS PATEL): (a) to (c). 13 proposals for setting up of 100% EOUs in Karnataka as per details given below in statement -I are under consideration of the Board of Approvals. Steps taken to expedite a final decision in these cases are also indicated therein.

Details of 100% EOU proposals on which decisions have already been taken and are under implementation are given below in statement-II.

## STATEMENT-I

Pending Proposals for setting up of 100% EOUs in Karnataka

Sl.No.	Name of the Unit	Item of manufacture	Location	Position
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Kamath Packaging Pvt. Ltd.	PP/PE/Paper Sandwiched bags	Bangalore	These were placed before the BOA which felt that a final decision could be taken expeditiously once further details required in each case are obtained.
2.	I.T.C. Ltd., Calcutta.	Computer Software	Bangalore	
3.	Happy Granites India Pvt. Ltd.	Granite slabs and tiles	Mangalore	These were placed before the Board of Approvals but in the absence of full information and firm recommendations of the concerned agencies, had to be deferred and will now be considered in subsequent Board Meetings.
4.	Ital Shoes	Leather dhoes	Kolar	
5.	Apollo Granites (I) Pvt. Ltd.	Granite Slabs & tiles	Bangalore	These are scheduled to be considered in the next
6.	Shenoy Granites Pvt. Ltd.	Granite slabs	Bangalore	
7.	Kingstone Krystals Ltd.	Granite Slabs & tiles	Tumkur	

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Unit</i>	<i>Item of manufacture</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Position</i>
1	2	3	4	5
8.	Chiramith Precision (I)	Watch Screws	Dakshina Kannad Chitradurga	meeting of the Board of Approvals.
9.	Kallishware Granites (P) Ltd.	Granite slabs & tiles	Bangalore	
10.	Nova Granites (India) Ltd.	Granite slabs & tiles	Bangalore	
11.	Disco Stone India (P) Ltd.	Granite slabs & tiles	Bangalore	
12.	Habib Granite Processing (P) Ltd.	Polished Granite slabs	Bangalore	
13.	Dynamatic Transmissions (P) Ltd.	Bushes	Bangalore	

## STATEMENT-II

*Proposals on which decisions have been taken by BOA and are under implementation*

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Unit</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Item of manufacture</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Chamundi Plasto Sacks (P) Ltd.	Mysore City	HDPE Woven Sacks
2.	Kothari Industrial Co. Ltd., Madras.	Karnataka	Asparagus
3.	Karnataka State Ind. Investment & Development Corpn. Ltd. Bangalore.	Bangalore	Integrated Circuits
4.	Shri K.S. Naidu, Bangalore	Maddur	Granite items
5.	Yenepoya Minerals & Granite (Pvt.) Ltd.	S. Kanara	Granite items
6.	Anamak Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	Bangalore	Garment Manufacturing System
7.	H.J.S. Stones P. Ltd. Bangalore	Bangalore	Granite items
8.	Habib Granite Processing Pvt. Ltd.	Bangalore	Granite items

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Unit</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Item of manufacture</i>
1	2	3	4
9.	Mag Impex Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore	Malur	Granite items
10.	Suvidha Holding Pvt. Ltd.	Kolar	Granite items
11.	Salem Dolorites Ltd, Salem	Tumkur	Granite items
12.	G.S.A. Granite Exports	Hassan	Granite items
13.	Shri N.C. Sethia	Karnataka	Granite items
14.	Glittek Granites Ltd.	Bantwala	Granite items
15.	Chola Granite Exports Ltd.	Bangalore	Granite items
16.	Glitco Granite Ltd., Calcutta	Karnataka	Granite items
17.	Grapco Granites Ltd., Karnataka	Karnataka	Granite items
18.	Shri Vinay L. Deshpande	Bangalore	Design & Development of Computer System.

**Export of Rice**

1392. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Basmati Rice is being exported;

(b) if so, the types of Basmati Rice and the countries to which exported during the last three years; and

(c) the foreign exchange earned therefrom during 1988, 1989 and 1990?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAM DAS PATEL): (a) and (b). Basmati rice is exported in three grades, viz. special Grade, 'A' Grade and 'B' Grade. During the past three years, Basmati rice has been exported mainly to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Yemen Arab Republic, Bahrain and Oman in the Middle East; UK, the Netherlands, France in Western Europe; and USA in North America.

(c) Export earnings from Basmati rice were as follows:

(Rs. Crores)

1987-88	—	339.98
1988-89	—	333.53
1989-90 (Prov)	—	412.06

Source: Agricultural and processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA)

[*Translation*]

**Promotion of Hindi in DGS&D**

1393. SHRI YADVENDRA DATT:  
SHRI NATHU SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all agreement forms, tender forms and contract forms are required to be prepared in diglot (Hindi as well as in English) in accordance with the provisions of the Official Languages Act;

(b) if so, the number of contracts executed in Hindi as well as in English by the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals during the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure proper implementation of Official Languages Act by the DGS&D?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAM DAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir. All these forms have been printed in Hindi as well as in English.

(b) During the last 3 financial years, 2368 contracts were issued in Hindi as well as in English.

(c) DGS&D is the Central Purchase Organisation of the Government of India, the primary function of which is to procure goods required by various indentors by placing contracts.

In August, 1990, instructions were issued for issuing contracts in Hindi in addition to English in 46 Sections out of 93 Sections in Purchase Wing against the earlier 13 Sections in the DGS&D. The position is being reviewed from time to time and steps are being taken to augment it further for proper implementation of the provisions of the Official Languages Act.

All General Orders, Notifications, Administrative or other Reports and Press Communiques are being issued in Hindi as well as in English. the Official Language Implementation Committee is in function under the Chairmanship of Director General (Supplies & Disposals). For further augment-

ing the use of Hindi, a Sub-committee consisting of three Purchase Officers in the Purchase Wing was constituted. This Sub-committee has submitted its report. The recommendations of the Sub-committee have been considered and action for implementation of the recommendations is in progress.

[English]

### **Export Targets of Companies**

1394. SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Corporations and Companies under export obligation have not been able to achieve the export targets;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government against the defaulting companies; and

(c) the top 50 exporting organisation, in the country the items being exported by each of them and the foreign exchange earned during the last two years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAM DAS PATEL): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected from the Regional Licensing Authorities and on receipt of the same will be placed on the Table of the House.

### **Raising Money through Issue of NRI Bonds**

1395. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gujarat Government has sought the permission of the Union Government to raise Rs. 1800 crores for their Narmada project by issuing NRI bonds.

(b) if so, when was the scheme forwarded to the Union Government;

(c) the reasons for delay in clearing the same; and

(d) the time by which the Government is likely to clear all the schemes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): (a) to (d). Government of Gujarat has sought permission to raise finances for Narmada Project through issue of NRI bonds. Government of India have agreed, in principle, to the issue of "India Unity Bonds" to NRIs to raise finances for large sized projects of national importance having inter-State implications and benefits.

[Translation]

### **Exploitation of Minerals in Rajasthan**

1396. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of main and ancillary mineral deposits found in Rajasthan and the number of leases sanctioned for their exploitation, mineral-wise;

(b) the amount of royalty received by Rajasthan during the last three years for the main and ancillary minerals separately;

(c) the names of such main and ancillary minerals which are available in plenty but are not being exploited fully;

(d) whether the Government propose to extend its co-operation for exploitation of minerals found in Rajasthan during the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BASAVARAJ PATIL): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

#### **Group Accountability Concept**

1397. SHRI RAMESHWAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have mooted any Group Accountability Concept; and

(b) if so, the main feature thereof and the area of operation of this concept?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, a proposal mooted by the Reserve Bank of India is currently under discussion.

#### **Cost of Production at Bokaro Steel Plant**

1398. SHRI A.K. ROY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of production of saleable steel in Bokaro Steel Plant and the factors that made up the cost in percentage;

(b) whether the places of economy have been identified, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that Bokaro Steel Plant has a big idle inventory adding to the cost, if so, the details giving the value of the

store materials and equipment lying idle for more than 10 years, 5 years, 2 years and 1 year and the step taken thereon;

(d) whether all the possible by-products of the steel plant are being utilised or processed, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BASAVARAJ PATIL): (a) Several factors like

- 1) Raw materials, (approx. 29.4%)
- 2) Salaries & Wages, (approx. 13%)
- 3) Power & Fuel, (approx. 8.4%)
- 4) Stores & spares, (approx. 21%)
5. Repairs & Maintenance and others (approx. 9.5%)
- 6) Depreciation, (approx. 12%) and
7. Interest (approx. 6.5%)

go into the structure of total cost of production. The "Costs" of these factors keep varying from time to time determining the total cost of production.

(b) SAIL have identified the following areas/measures for effecting economy and cost control/reduction:

- i) Increased production of saleable steel and improved productivity;
- ii) Diversification in product-mix;
- iii) Lower energy consumption;
- iv) Better recovery of waste and secondary arisings;

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>v) Improvement in maintenance of plant and equipment for better availability thereof;</p> <p>vi) Optimising captive power generation;</p> <p>vii) Ensure adequate and right quality inputs;</p> <p>viii) Inculcation of cost consciousness at all levels;</p> <p>ix) Control over administrative expenses;</p> | <p>x) Intensified Research &amp; Development efforts; and</p> <p>xi) Modernisation and technological upgradation.</p> |
|---|---|
- (c) The closing balance of Bokaro Steel Plant (including mines) for operational stores and spares at the end of the financial year 1989-90 has been of the order of Rs. 423 crores. The value of inventories remaining unmoved is given below:

<i>PERIOD</i>	<i>VALUE</i>
Unmoved for more than 1 year	Rs.100.46 crores.
Out of these:	
Items not moved for more than 2 years.	Rs.64.85 crores.
Items not moved for more than 5 years.	Rs.27.71 crores.
Items not moved for more than 10 years.	Rs.7.41 crores.

These do not include risk insurance items.

A major portion of the unmoved items are imported spares, lead time of which is around two years and which are tailor-made for use in the plant. These spares are to be kept in stock to meet any break down so as to avoid heavy loss of production.

Steps taken to reduce idle/unmoved inventories include the following:

1. Periodical review of inventories status to take necessary corrective measures;
2. Thorough scrutiny from inventories angle before placement of fresh purchase orders and clearance by

a Screening Committee for raising materials purchase requisition;

3. Consumer Operative Depot recently opened in the current financial year by M/s. Indian Oil Corporation for spot supply of oil and lubricants; and
4. Disposal of surplus items during the current financial year.

(d) and (e). All the possible by-products arising out of coal carbonisation at Bokaro Steel Plant are being processed. Slag is another by-product of steel plant which is being recovered and marketed. The details of production etc. during 1989-90 and 1990-91 (till November, 1990) are given in the Statement below.

**STATEMENT***Production of By-Products*

<i>Products</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Actual 1989-90</i>	<i>Actual (APR.-NOV. '90) 1990-91</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1. Coke Oven By-products:			
Crude Tar	Tonnes	86758	58903
Ammn. Sulphate	Tonnes	27230	17023
Sulphuric Acid	Tonnes	33204	18907
Tar Distilled	Tonnes	45385	44476
H.P. Naphthalene	Tonnes	1302	1547
Extra Hard Pitch	Tonnes	2945	1940
Total Pitch	Tonnes	29461	28289
Soft Pitch	Tonnes	1260	1080
Pitch Creosole Mix	Tonnes	35391	36281
Dehydrated Tar	Tonnes	972	342
Mould Coating Varnish	Tonnes	380	280
Crude Benzole	KL	7284	9526
N.G. Benzene	KL	6101	6255
N.G. Toulene	KL	675	531
Still Bottom Oil	KL	381	670
Wash Oil	KL	325	1147
2. Granulated Slag	Tonnes	305474	121639

**Payment of Pension to Central Government Employees Through SBI Branches**

1399. SHRI RAM NARESH SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had issued any orders enjoining upon nationalised banks to credit the pension of Central Government Pensioners, drawing pensions through branches to their accounts well in time, so that these pensions could draw the same on the first working day of the following month;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some of the branches of State Bank of India in the Capital particularly in the outlying areas do not credit this pension on the last working day on the plea of non-receipt of computerised statement of monthly pension from their Central Office resulting in the pensioners not getting pension on the first working day of the next month thus causing inconvenience to them; and

(d) if so, steps the Government propose to take to set the matter right?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Para 12.10 of the Scheme for Payment of Pension to Central Government Civil Pensioners provides for crediting of pension of the last working day of the month to which the pension relates, except for the month of March which is credited on or after the first working day of April.

(c) and (d). State Bank of India, Delhi Zonal Office has reported that all their branches in Delhi are crediting monthly

pension to the pensioners' accounts on the last working day of the month. No complaint has been received in the Central Pension Accounting Office, Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure, New Delhi.

**Loans to Unemployed Youths**

1400. SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the financial institutions including the nationalised banks which give loan to the unemployed youths to enable them to start their own business;

(b) the procedure laid down for giving loans; and

(c) the maximum and minimum amount of loan given for the purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): (a) to (c). Under the scheme for providing Self-Employment to Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEU) a composite loan not exceeding Rs. 35,000/- for industry sector, Rs. 25,000/- for service sector and Rs. 15,000/- for business sector is provided by all the commercial banks on the applications sponsored by the District Industries Centres (DICs). Under the scheme, the eligible persons are required to make applications to the DICs who scrutinise the applications and recommend the same to the banks to provide assistance under the scheme. The banks sanction the loan subject to the proposal being found technically feasible and economically viable.

**Production of Coffee**

1401. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the places where coffee is grown in extension; and

(b) whether Government propose to take steps to increase production of coffee and help the cultivators by ensuring them better remunerative price or their products?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAM DAS PATEL): (a) Coffee is grown extensively in the States of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamilnadu.

(b) Yes Sir, the Government is taking steps to increase coffee production by improving the productivity.

For ensuring remunerative price for the coffee growers the Board is already following a marketing strategy wherein the total coffee produced is pooled with the Board for disposal. This system ensures that coffee is insulated from market fluctuations.

#### **Standards Fixed for Controlling Pollution**

1402. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have fixed any standards to control air, water and noise pollution;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to introduce training courses for industrial establishments, voluntary, agencies and autonomous bodies to create awareness on environmental issues; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following standards have been notified by the Government under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

#### **i) Emission Standards**

01. Cement
02. Stone crushing
03. Fertilizer
04. Aluminium
05. Calcium Carbide
06. Carbon Black
07. Copper, Lead and Zinc Smelting
08. Nitric Acid
09. Sulphuric Acid
10. Iron & Steel (Integrated)
11. Thermal Power
12. Asbestos
13. Chlor Alkali (Caustic Soda)
14. large Pulp and Paper
15. Reheating (Reverberatory) furnaces
16. Foundries
17. Small Boilers
18. Oil Refining
19. Motor Vehicles

#### **ii) Effluent Standards**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>01. Caustic Soda</p> <p>02. Man-made fibres (Synthetic)</p> <p>03. Sugar</p> <p>04. Thermal Power</p> <p>05. Cotton Textile Industries (Composite &amp; processing)</p> <p>06. Oil refining</p> <p>07. Composite woollen mills</p> <p>08. Dye and Dye Intermediates</p> <p>09. Electroplating</p> <p>10. Coke ovens</p> <p>11. Synthetic rubber</p> <p>12. Small paper and pulp</p> <p>13. Fermentation</p> <p>14. Fertilizer</p> <p>15. Tanneries</p> <p>16. Natural Rubber</p> <p>17. Integrated Iron &amp; Steel</p> <p>18. Petro-chemicals (Basic and Intermediates)</p> <p>19. Pharmaceuticals Manufacturing &amp; Formulation</p> <p>20. Pesticide Manufacturing and Formulation</p> <p>21. Paint (Waste Water discharge)</p> <p>22. Inorganic Chemical (Waste Water discharge)</p> | <p>23. Bullion Refining (Waste water discharge)</p> <p>24. Dye &amp; Dye Intermediates (Waste water discharge)</p> <p>25. General standards for discharge of effluents.</p> <p>iii) Noise Standards:</p> <p>01. Ambient Noise Standards</p> <p>02. Automobiles (at the manufacturing stage)</p> <p>03. Domestic Appliances and Construction Equipment (at the manufacturing stage)</p> |
|--|--|
- (c) and (d). The Government have launched a National Environment Awareness Campaign in 1986. This encompasses various activities including training programmes on environmental issues to different sections. The Government also provides financial assistance to institutions for conducting training programmes for target groups on environmental topics. Pollution control camps are organised by the Control and the state Pollution Control Boards which provide training and awareness to persons engaged in the industry.
- [ *Translation* ]
- Black Money**
1403. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:
- (a) whether Government are aware that some persons give information to Government about black-money;
- (b) if so, the state-wise number of such cases being enquired into at present and since when;

(c) the State-wise details;

(d) whether enquiry into some cases has been going on for the last ten years or more;

(e) if so, the State-wise number of such cases and the reasons for delay in this regard; and

(f) the action proposed to be taken against the guilty officials?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH):  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). Information about alleged tax evasion is received in writing in the Finance Ministry as well as in the field offices of the Income-tax Department. Informants also give information in person about alleged tax evasion to the various income-tax authorities. The large number of complaints so received are examined and necessary enquiries are undertaken in such of the cases, where information provided warrant conducting of enquiry. The results of enquiry are utilized by the assessing officer in the relevant assessment proceedings, which are completed within the time stipulated under the provisions of Section 153 of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

It is not practicable to furnish the state-wise statistics regarding the number of cases in which enquiries are being conducted and the period for which they are pending as the same will have to be collected from the relevant records from all the officers of the Income-tax Department all over the country.

(f) Does not arise.

[English]

### **Procedure for Appointment and Transfer of Judges**

1404. SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have any proposal to change the norms and procedure for the appointment and transfer of High Courts judges; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY): (a) and (b). The Government have introduced the Constitution (Sixty-Seventh Amendment) Bill, 1990, in the Lok Sabha on 18.5.1990 regarding setting up of a National Judicial Commission for appointment of Judges of the High Courts and the Supreme Court and for transfer of Judges of the High Courts.

### **Pollution at Thane-Belapur Zone, Bombay**

1405. SHRI BALVANT MANVAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received a large number of complaints from the residents of Thane-Belapur zone near Bombay regarding pollution created by industrial units;

(b) if so, the details thereof; unit-wise; and

(c) the action taken to rectify the situation and removing air pollution in the said area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATIMANEKAGANDHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. 27 major industrial units have been identified in the Thane-Belapur belt. These units are; the India Aluminium Ltd., Mukand, Precision, Fasteners, Poysha, Philips, Bharat Bijlee, Siemens, Polyolefins India Ltd., National Organic Chemical Industries Ltd., Standard Alkali, United Carbon, Unique, Bharat Pulversing Mills, Searle, HICO, Savita, Indo-pharma, Eskay-fine, Polyolefine India Ltd.-RCD, Lubrizol, Pfizer, Union Carbide, Hindustan Petroleum Tanks, Herdillia, London Pilsner, BASF, Automobile Products Ltd.

Of these, specific complaints received by this Ministry include chlorine leakage in Standard Alkali and the likely pollution which could result from the proposed expansion of the National Organic Chemical Industries Ltd. unit.

(c) Standards have been notified and the major air polluting units have been directed to comply with the standards within a time frame. Expansion programme of Na-

tional Organic Chemical Industries Ltd. is presently under scrutiny.

#### **Loans Advanced by Financial Institutions to Industries**

1406. SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loans advanced to industries by the All-India financial institutions during the last three years;

(b) the total amount of loans outstanding against these industries as on 1 April, 1990; and

(c) the steps being taken to recover the dues against these industries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): (a) Assistance sanctioned and disbursed by all-India Financial Institutions, viz. Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), Industrial Financial Corporation of India (IFCI) and Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd. (ICICI), during the last three years is as under:

(Period April-March)

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Sanctions	Disbursements
1	2	3
1987-88	7099.70	5044.88
1988-89	10920.22	6836.66
1989-90	13401.08	7569.99

(b) Amount outstanding against these financial institutions as at the end of March, 1990:

(Rs. in cores)

<i>Name of the Institution</i>	<i>Amount outstanding</i>
IDBI	17890.80
IFCI	4516.78
ICICI	5074.97

(c) Region-wise review of the units whose accounts are in default is periodically made and the matter regarding clearance of dues is pursued vigorously at all levels. Institutions also review the arrears position on a case to case basis and take appropriate action for recovery of dues. As for the units which are facing long term problems, efforts are made to bring together all the participating institutions/banks involved in the financing of the project at a common forum, with a view to arriving at a consensus for evolving possible rehabilitation/revival package. Legal action is also resorted to for recovery of dues as a measures of last resort.

In respect of units falling under the purview of BIFR, the BIFR determines the preventive, ameliorative and remedial measures for their rehabilitation/liquidation and the institutions render all possible assistance.

### **Social Forestry Project in Rajasthan**

1407. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MEWAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a social forestry project was sanctioned for Rajasthan with an outlay of Rs. 39.19 cores for implementation during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) whether any assistance has been given by the World Bank and USAID for this project;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the progress achieved on its implementation so far; and

(e) the other such project presently under implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The World Bank and USAID assisted Social Forestry Project is being implemented in Rajasthan. The project was initially approved for a period of five years from 1985-86, terminating on 31.12.1990. However, extension of the project has been sought upto 31.3.1993.

The physical and financial details of the project are given below:

Project Cost	Rs. 39.19 cores
Aid Component at Appraisal stage	US\$ 25.20 million
Actual Expenditure upto September, 1990	Rs. 32.78 cores
Physical Target	1,20,800 ha.
Achievement upto September, 1990	79,461 ha.

(e) The other externally aided project to be taken up for implementation in Rajasthan is the Afforestation and Pasture Development Project along the Indira Gandhi Canal Area (Stage-II). The area proposed to be covered under the project is 61,400 hectares. Agreement for the project is to be signed shortly with the Japanese Overseas Economic Co-operation Fund (OECE).

#### **Pollution of Drinking Water in Punjab**

1408. SHRI BABA SUCHA SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints about pollution of water used for drinking purposes in Punjab have been received and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the measures taken for the prompt disposal of the complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI):

(a) Yes, Sir. Complaints have been received about pollution in the Sirhind Canal, which also provides drinking water. This pollution has been caused by the M/s Shreyans Paper Mills Ltd., M/s. National Fertilizers Ltd., and due to the disposal of sullage/sewage water temporarily by the Municipal Corporation, Bhatinda.

(b) M/s. Shreyans Papers Mills Limited had been asked to divert their effluent from the Sirhind Canal to land applications by April, 1990. Since the industry failed to comply, directions were issued under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for closure of the industry on 26th July, 1990. The industry has obtained a stay from the Punjab and Haryana High Court. The case is fixed for hearing on 28th January, 1991. M/s. National Fertilizers Limited, Bhatinda has installed an adequate effluent treatment plant,

and is meeting the prescribed standards.

The Municipal Corporation, Bhatinda, discharged sullage/sewage into the Sirhind Canal on 30th June, 1990 and 1st July, 1990, when the low-laying areas of Bhatinda city were submerged 3 to 4 feet of water due to heavy rains. The accumulated water was pumped into the Canal in 2nd July, 1990 and intake of raw water from the canal remained suspended for rural water supply schemes from 2nd July, 1990 to 5th July, 1990.

[ Translation ]

#### **Printing of UTI forms in Hindi**

1409. KUMARI UMA BHARATI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the forms of the Unit Trust of India are even now printed in English Only;

(b) if so, the number of forms required to be filled in English only;

(c) the reasons for not allowing the forms in respect of various schemes to be filled in Hindi; and

(d) the time by which such facility is likely to be provided?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). According to the information received from UTI, most of their forms at present are in English for operational reasons as data relates to a large number of Unit holders and timely payment of dividends etc. have to be done with the aid of computers. The UTI has been asked to introduce as many forms in Hindi as feasible.

[English]

### **Export Inspection Agencies**

1410. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the staff of Export Inspection Agencies (EIA) is becoming surplus as a result of implementation of In-Process Quality Control System;

(b) whether any expansion and development programme has been drawn up under the Export Inspection Agencies; and

(c) if not, the measures proposed to be taken to utilise the EIA staff profitably and to improve the efficiency of the Agencies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAM DAS PATEL): (a) to (c). If EIA employees are found surplus to the requirement in the area of compulsory pre-shipment inspection activities, efforts would be made to utilise, as far as possible, the services of such employees for providing technical assistance and consultancy services to trade and industry with a view to create greater quality awareness amongst the manufacturers and exporters and also to enable them to upgrade the quality of Indian products.

### **Income-Tax Cases**

1411. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases where details/information have been called for by the income-tax authorities during 1989-90 and 1990-91, region-wise; and

(b) the criteria for fixing up cases for

detailed information by the department; and

(c) the justification thereof and the steps taken by the Government to ensure that wide power given to officers are not misused for harassment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): (a) Statistics are not being maintained by the Government in this regard. The time and effort in collection of the data would not be commensurate to the result sought to be achieved; and

(b) the criteria, some of which are given in the statement below, have been framed by the Government from time to time. These criteria are only illustrative in nature and are not exhaustive; and

(c) the rationale for the criteria is to ensure that there is objectivity in selection of cases and that there is no misuse of the power with the Assessing Officer or harassment of the assessee. For this, the selection is made by the Assessing Officer after the approval of his supervisory authority.

### **STATEMENT**

#### *Criteria for Selection of Cases*

1. Low gross profit/decline in gross profit/turnover.
2. Adverse points in the past history of the case, including existence of material points on which the assessee or the Department is in appeal/reference in earlier years.
3. Specified Outside information e.g.

- |    |   |   |
|----|---|---|
| a. | <b>Complaints</b>   | possibility of establishing concealment                       |
| b. | <b>Local enquiries</b>  |   |
| c. | <b>Surveys u/s 133A or cases having potential for such surveys.</b> | 12. Cases recommended for scrutiny by the Investigation Wing. |

[ *Translation* ]

4. Existence of qualifications in Auditor's Report including Compulsory Tax Audit Report u/s 44AB.

#### Production of Opium

1412. SHRI MITRA SEN YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

5. Industries/Trades making abnormal profits in the accounting year.

(a) whether Government propose to increase the cultivation area of opium, and raise its production in order to earn foreign exchange; and

6. Claims of material inadmissible deductions, or exemptions which cannot be disallowed u/s 143 (1) (a), or exempted income (e.g. abnormal increase in agricultural income).

(b) the total area of opium under cultivation at present in the country and the total production thereof, the percentage of the total production exported and the amount of foreign exchange earned through its exports during the last three years?

7. Large scale investments or increase in assets or increase in loan liabilities (e.g. cash credits, investment in properties etc.)

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH):

8. Expansion in cases belonging to one group.

(a) Government do not propose to increase the cultivation area of opium as Indian opium has been facing stiff competition in the international market from alternate raw material, namely, concentrate of poppy straw which has, *inter alia*, resulted in decline in opium exports and accumulation of stocks.

9. Low withdrawals for household expenses.

10. Inordinate delay in filing the return.

(b) Total area of opium under cultivation, and the total production thereof, the percentage of the total production exported and the amount of foreign exchange earned through its exports during the last three years are as follows:

11. Arrear assessments where investigation so far conducted indicates

<i>Crop year</i>	<i>Total area (Licensed in Hectares)</i>	<i>Total production at 90°0 (in MT)</i>	<i>Percentage of production exported earned in</i>	<i>Amount of foreign e exchange  (Rs. in Crores)</i>
1987-88	22749	580	80.34	19.01
1988-89	15248	490	51.63	14.65
1989-90	14606	423 (Provisional)	114.66	23.45 (Provisional)

The above figures of percentage of production exported do not take into account the Barter Sale, i.e., export of opium in exchange of Codeine Phosphate. Quantities of export in Barter Sale for the years 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90 are NIL, 57.25 MT and 54.00 MT respectively.

[English]

#### **Reporting of Suspicious Transactions by Banks**

1413. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have considered the desirability of issuing guidelines to aid banks in spotting and reporting suspicious transaction to the various agencies like the Income-tax and Enforcement authorities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the other steps, if any, taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH):

(a) to (c). The Income Tax Department and

the Directorate of Enforcement seek and obtain information from the banks in respect of specific cases registered for investigation under the provisions of the Income Tax Act and Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. The issuance of any particular guidelines in the matter to the banks is not contemplated.

#### **Age Limit for Appointment of Probationary Officers in Banks**

1414. SHRI KESHARI LAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question Nos. 9530 and 3781 on 18th May, 1990 and 31 August, 1990 respectively and state:

(a) whether the Government have raised the upper age limit for appointment of Probationary Officers in public sector banks to 28 years as has been done for the Civil Services Examination;

(b) whether the Government have also increased the number of chances from three to four for Probationary Officers in the State Bank of India and its associate banks as has been done in the Civil Services Examination; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which this decision is likely to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH):  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(c) The recruitment system in banks is separate and distinct from the recruitment system of Civil Services. It may, therefore, not necessary that the two systems are exactly identical.

#### **Waiver of Loans Advanced to Farmers of Kuttanadu**

1415. SHRI PALAIK.M. MATHEW: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government had assured the Government of Kerala that the Centre would examine the demand for waiving the loan of Rs. 9.25 crore advanced by the State Bank of India to the farmers of Kuttanadu for the construction of bunds to prevent flooding of rice fields;

(b) if so, the details; and

(c) the time by which the loan is likely to be waived?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH):  
(a) to (c). A proposal was received from the State Government of Kerala regarding the waiver of loans taken by the farmers under Kuttanadu Land Development Project implemented by Kerala Land Development Corporation. Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief (ARDR) Schemes formulated by the Government of India and the State Governments cover loans provided to individuals, directly by the public sector banks, regional rural banks and Cooperatives only. Loans

provided indirectly through institutions/corporations like Kerala Land Development Corporation are outside the purview of the Scheme.

#### **Import Substitution Policy**

1416. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the year since when the policy of import substitution through indigenous development has been started;

(b) the names of the steel plants where this system has been adopted;

(c) whether this policy has been adopted in Rourkela steel plant; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BASAVARAJ PATIL): (a) and (b). While the emphasis of the steel plants has always been directed towards import substitution, special cells for this purpose were set up during 1972-74. These cells are functioning in Bhilai, Durgapur, Rourkela, Bokaro, IISCO steel plants and Alloy Steels Plant, Durgapur.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) At Rourkela Steel Plant of the 4269 number of items comprising mainly spares, consumable and component, identified for import substitution the cell has succeeded in ensuring indigenous supplies for 3319 number of items.

#### **Settlement with JMT by MMTC**

1417. SHRI MANIK SANYAL:  
SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to news item captioned 'M.M.T.C. out of court settlement with JMT soon' that appeared in the 'Financial Express' dated 7 December, 1990;

(b) if so, the facts in detail;

(c) whether any action has been or is being taken against those earring officials; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAM DAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The news item mainly refers to out-of-court settlement, attachment/impounding of ships of Shipping Corporation of India (SCI) and action against the MMTC official responsible for the alleged deal. While the plaintiffs have offered for out-of-courts settlement, the offer has not been accepted by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Limited (MMTC) as MMTC is defending the case in the US court. Regarding attachment/impounding of ships of Shipping Corporation of India (SCI), the plaintiffs on December 3, 1990 filed a formal application to the court stating that they did not desire to prosecute any claim against SCI. No action against the concerned MMTC official has been taken so far, pending the final verdict in the case.

#### **Purity of Gold**

1418. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indians generally prefer ornaments of 22 carat gold purity;

(b) if so, whether there are complaints

of even well-known dealers not adhering strictly to the standard though charging the customers for 22 carat purity;

(c) if so, whether the Government will consider standardising gold ornaments purity at 22 carats to protect the interest of the customers; and

(d) the steps initiated for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVJAY SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Section 30 of the now repealed Gold (Control) Act, 1968 provided for stamping the purity on the ornament. Since 6th June, 1990, after the repeal of Gold (Control) Act, 1968 no complaints could be made under the repealed Act.

(c) There is no such proposal before the Government.

(d) In view of (c) above, question does not arise.

#### **Sick Units**

1419. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) has appointed the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) as an operating agency for studying the working and viability of the sick units;

(b) if so, the full details of the sick units selected for studying their viability; and

(c) the further steps the Government propose to take to review the working of the

sick units and to suggest remedial measures?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): (a) to (c). The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) has notified the Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) as one (among many) of the Operating Agencies under the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985. The Act empowers the BIFR, in respect of a sick industrial company referred to and registered with it, to require any Operating Agency, to enquire into the working of or prepare a revival scheme. BIFR is then expected to take a suitable decision regarding the winding up or rehabilitation or revival of the company, in terms of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985. Upto November 30, 1990, BIFR had appointed ICICI as an operating agency in 85 cases. BIFR functions as a quasi-judicial body, Operating Agencies appointed submit their revival scheme to it, and Government intervenes in respect of Sick Industrial Companies under the consideration of BIFR on matters wherein BIFR seeks specific Government decisions.

#### **Alleged Irregularities in Construction of Staff Quarters of Syndicate Bank**

1420. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the alleged irregularities committed by the officials of the Syndicate Bank in the construction of staff quarters at Vashi; New Bombay;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government against the guilty officials?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Chief Technical Examiner's Organisation (CTE) under the Central Vigilance Commission in its preliminary enquiry has found the quality of construction of staff quarters of Syndicate Bank at Vashi, New Bombay as unsatisfactory. The Chief Technical Examiner has advised the bank to consult experts for taking necessary remedial measures. CTE has also sought for the comments of the bank on its Intensive Examination Report.

[English]

#### **Loans Advanced in Madhya Pradesh**

1421. SHRI RAGHAVJI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans advanced in Madhya Pradesh under the Integrated Rural Development Programme, Jawahar Rojgar Yojana and other rural schemes during 1985-86 to 1989-90, year-wise;

(b) the percentage of realisation of loans advanced under these schemes during the above period, year-wise;

(c) the amount due, out of total loans advanced during the above period, as on 31 March, 1990;

(d) whether the Government have conducted any survey for proper utilisation of these loans; and

(e) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): (a) to (e). The information regarding implementation of Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) in Madhya Pradesh during 1985-86 to 1989-90 is given below:

*(Rs. in crores)*

<i>Period</i>	<i>No. of families assisted</i>	<i>Subsidy utilised</i>	<i>loans disbursed</i>
1985-86	249591	36.89	71.00
1986-87	363582	55.16	116.42
1987-88	404358	78.71	126.57
1988-89	420983	82.62	135.38
1989-90	325995	66.61	93.49

The data reporting system under the scheme does not generate the information in the manner asked for in parts (b) and (c) of the question.

Government of India, Deptt. of Rural Development have been conducting a Concurrent Evaluation of IRDP since October 1985 to streamline and improve the pace of implementation of the programme. The main findings of the latest survey report for the period January 1989-September, 1989 in respect of State of Madhya Pradesh are as under:

1. 92 per cent of the beneficiaries under the Programme were selected by the Gram Sabha as envisaged.
2. 83 per cent of the assisted beneficiaries opined that the assets provided were of good quality.
3. 95 per cent of the assisted beneficiaries felt that the assistance provided was sufficient.
4. Only 5.54 per cent of the assisted families belong to destitutes and very very poor groups who have crossed the poverty line of Rs. 6400/

- p.a. against the national average of 16% for such beneficiaries.

The Schemes framed by individuals or any State Government/agency for rural development programme are financed by banks as a part of their normal lending activity. The total advances by commercial banks in Madhya Pradesh by the end of December, 1988 (latest available) were Rs. 809.12 crores, Rs. 478.28 crores and Rs. 1817 crores for agriculture, weaker sections and priority sectors, respectively.

#### **Mines Workers in Madhya Pradesh**

1422. SHRI KANKAR MUNJARE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unorganised workers in different mines of Madhya Pradesh, at present;

(b) whether these workers have been appointed departmentally or through contractors; and

(c) the period for which they have been appointed and the details of the process followed to make them permanent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BASAVARAJ PATIL): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Restriction on Cash Payment of D.A.**

1423. SHRI M.S. PAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to improve restrictions on the cash payment of dearness allowances falling due in 1991-92 or thereafter to all categories of employees of the Central Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): (a) and (b). According to existing instructions, additional instalments of Dearness Allowance falling due from 1.7.1990 onwards are not to be paid in cash to the Central Government employees drawing Pay above Rs. 3500/- p.m. but instead the same are to be credited to their respective Provident Fund Accounts. No change in the above instructions is envisaged at present.

[English]

**Pollution Level in Ganga and Yamuna**

1424. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA:  
DR. A.K. PATEL:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of samples taken from the Ganga and Yamuna at various places during the last three years;

(b) the pollutants identified indicating the safe limit for human consumption;

(c) the expenditure incurred on the related 'Action Plans' so far?

(d) the names of other rivers whose samples have also been tested and whether any action plan have also been formulated for them; an

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) About 3700 samples have been collected from the Ganga and about 335 samples from the Yamuna during the last three years.

(b) The major pollutions identified are Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) and Total Coliforms. Their safe limits in drinking water are given below:

<i>Pollutant</i>	<i>Beneficial use</i>	<i>Safe limits</i>
1	2	3
BOD	Drinking without conventional treatment	Less than 2 mg/L
Coiform	—do—	Less than 50/100 MI
BOD	Drinking after conventional treatment	Less than 3 mg/L
Coiform	—do—	Less than 5000/100 ml

(c) An expenditure amounting to Rs. 192 crores has been incurred on the Ganga Action Plan. For monitoring of the Ganga and Yamuna, a total expenditure of Rs. 73.14 lakhs was incurred during the last three years.

(d) The names of the other rivers whose samples have also been tested include: the Brahmaputra, Indus, Sabarmati, Mahi, Narmada, Tapti, Subarnarekha, Brahmani, Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Pennar, Kaveri, Baitarani, Periyar, Chaliyar, Ulhas, Pamba, Tambiraparani, Ghaggar, Kallada, Muvatupuzha, Karmana, Kundalica, Kolak, Damanganga, Achankali, Meenachi, and Manimala.

Action Plan have been formulated for Krishna and Kaveri and could be taken up for implementation depending on the funds available and the experience gained from the implementation of the Ganga Action Plan. An Action plan for Narmada is under implementation by the State Government of Madhya Pradesh.

(e) The Plan include schemes for treating industrial and domestic effluents.

[*Translation*]

#### **Compound Interest on Loans to Farmers**

1425. SHRI HARGOVIND SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the compound interest on loans advanced by nationalised banks to farmers is charged quarterly or half-yearly;

(b) whether it is permissible under the rules; and

(c) if not, whether the Government would direct the banks to charge compound interest as per the rules and to refund excess

interest, if any, charged from the farmers in violation of the rules?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued instructions to commercial banks regarding interest on agriculture advances as under:—

1. Repayment schedule of agricultural advances, whether short term or term loans should be so fixed or as to coincide with the time when the cultivator has sold his produce and is in funds. Payment of interest should be insisted upon only at the time of repayment of loan instalments.
2. Interest on current dues should not be compounded.
3. When crop loans or instalment under term loans become overdue, banks can add interest outstanding to the principal and compound the interest. However, total interest debited to an account should not exceed the principal amount in case of short term loans to small and marginal farmers.
4. Where the default is due to genuine reasons, banks should re-schedule the instalments under term loans. Once such a relief has been extended the overdues become current dues and banks should not compound interest.
5. Subject to the above, commercial banks can charge interest on loan account at quarterly or longer rests.

(c) By virtue of the powers conferred under Section 21 and 35A of the Banking Regulation Act, the RBI issues directives on interest rates on advances and it is mandatory for the banks to follow these directives. In case any instances are brought to the notice of RBI, the matter is taken up with the concerned banks and if it is transpires that the Bank has charged interest in excess of that prescribed by directives on interest rates on advances issued by RBI, the bank is asked to refund excess interest charged to the borrower.

[English]

**Small Industries Development Bank of India**

1426. SHRI A. CHARLES: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the norms fixed by the Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) for giving financial assistance to small industries;

(b) the financial assistance given by the Small Industries Development Bank of India in Kerala for small industries till 30 September, 1990; and

(c) the number of branches of the Small Industries Development Bank of India opened so far in the different parts of the country, with their locations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): (a) The norms fixed by the Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) for giving financial assistance to small industries vary from scheme to scheme. Such norms in respect of some of the major schemes for financial assistance to small industries are as under:

**A. Refinance Scheme**

- (i) Debt-equity Ratio (DER)—3:1
- (ii) Promoters' Contribution: 10% to 22.5% of project cost depending on the location of the unit and type of borrowers.
- (iii) Repayment Period: Flexible, Determined on the basis of capacity to repay the loan out of generation of internal funds.
- (iv) Interest Rate: two tier system of interest structure under which the first tier would apply during the period of implementation or 2 years whichever is shorter.

**B. Seed Capital Assistance**

- (i) DER: 2:1
- (ii) Promoters' Contribution: As applicable to refinance scheme.
- (iii) Repayment Period: Depending upon repaying capacity of unit with initial moratorium of 5 years. Repayment period shall not exceed that of term loan from SPCs/SIDC.
- (iv) Rate of Interest: Nil. Only a service charge of 1% p.a. is payable.

**(C) Direct Assistance Scheme to Specialised Marketing Agencies**

- (i) DER: 2 : 1
- (ii) Promoters' Contribution: 25%
- (iii) Repayment period: 10 years

- (including initial moratorium upto 2 years).
- (iv) Rate of Interest: 15% p.a.

- (i) Advance/down payment: 10%
- (ii) Discount Rates: Flat rates for Bills/Promissory notes of unexpired usance of 6 months and over

**D. Bills Rediscounting Scheme**

<i>Rediscount (%p.a.)</i>	<i>Discount (% p.a)</i>	
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Normal*	10.25	11.50
SEBs/SRTC's	10.50	11.25
Winery/Brewery/Malt	12.50	13.50

\*Would be applicable to SRTOs also.

**E. Direct Discounting of Bills**

- (i) Rate of Discounting: (a) Unexpired usance of 6 months to 60 months—11.0%
- (b) Unexpired usance of 6 months to over 60 months but upto 84 months—10.5%
- (ii) Down Payment: 10% of value of transaction.

(b) SIDBI commenced its operations on April 2, 1990. Assistance sanctioned and disbursed by SIDBI to the SSI sector in Kerala during April-Sept. 1990 under its re-finance scheme and bills rediscounting scheme are Rs. 37.80 crores and Rs. 37.83 crores respectively.

(c) SIDBI has its Head Office at Lucknow and 26 Offices at other centres as under:

1. Agartala

2. Ahmedabad

3. Aizawl

4. Bangalore

5. Bhopal

6. Bhubaneswar

7. Bombay

8. Calcutta

9. Chandigarh

10. Cochin

11. Dimapur

12. Gangtok

13. Guwahati

14. Hyderabad

15. Imphal

16. Itanagar

17. Jaipur

ues to be fluid and fluctuating.

18. Jammu

(b) No, Sir.

19. Kanpur

(c) Does not arise.

20. Madras

**Coin Production**

21. New Delhi

1428. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

22. Patna

(a) the actual quantity of coins indented by the Reserve Bank of India from the three mints at Bombay, Hyderabad and Calcutta during the last three years, year-wise and the actual production during the above period and actual delivery received by the RBI against its indents;

23. Panaji

24. Pondicherry

25. Shillong

26. Shimla

(b) whether Government are aware that there was shortage of coins during the above period;

**Coffee Prices**

1427. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coffee Prices in the international market have stabilised;

(b) whether export of coffee has increased during the last quarter of 1990 i.e. September-November 1990; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAM DAS PATEL): (a) The international market for coffee contin-

(c) whether proforma accounts for the years 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89 for the above three mints are ready; and

(d) if not, the time bound programme for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): (a) In addition to three Mints at Bombay, Calcutta and Hyderabad, a fourth Mint was also set-up at Noida in July, 1988. The requisite information in respect of the four Mints is as under:—

*(Figures in Million pieces)*

<i>Year</i>	<i>RBI's Indent</i>	<i>Annual Production by the 4 Mints</i>	<i>Actual supply to the RBI</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1987-88	3475	2945	3210

<i>Year</i>	<i>RBI's Indent</i>	<i>Annual Production by the 4 Mints</i>	<i>Actual supply to the RBI</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1988-89	3665	3183	3402
1989-90	2800	2844	2520

(b) There was no shortage of coins during the above period. RBI's actual requirements, which were less than the indented quantities, were fully met.

(c) and (d). The position relating to proforma accounts in respect of the three Mints is as under:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Hyderabad</i>	<i>Calcutta</i>	<i>Bombay</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1986-87	Completed	Completed	To be completed by April 91.
1987-88	Completed	Completed	To be completed by Oct. 91
1988-89	To be completed by March 91.	To be completed by March 91.	To be completed By Oct. 91

#### **Recovery of Bank Loans from November, 1984 Riot Victims**

1429. SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has received complaints from November, 1984 riot victims in Delhi regarding harassment by some nationalised banks for recovery of banks loans in lumpsum through civil courts; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government on these complaints?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): (a) and (b). The Government and Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have received representation about the difficulties faced by the borrowers from banks who were affected by November, 1984 riots. RBI has issued instructions to all the commercial banks to make a review of the credit facilities granted to all the November, 1984 riot affected borrowers on merits and afford such relief as may be considered reasonable. The complaints/representations are looked into by the concerned Banks for taking remedial action and to review the cases in the light of RBI instructions.

**Renewal of Export House Certificates**

1430. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received during 1989-90, for renewal of previous Export House Certificates which expired on 31 March in 1987, 1988, 1989 and 1990 separately;

(b) the number of Export House Certificates renewed during 1989-90 and 1990-91;

(c) the number of cases rejected during the same period; and

(d) the number of cases pending as on 31 December, 1990?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAM DAS PATEL): (a) Total applications received for renewal purposes during 89-90 for such cases whose certificates expired on

31.3.87	—	9
31.3.88	—	10
31.3.89	—	191
31.3.90	—	2

(b) 1989-90 1990-91

191 93

(c) 1989-90 1990-91

93 31

(d) 88.

**Recruitment in R.S.P.**

1431. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of workers recruited directly, through employment exchange and by contractors, category-wise during the last three years in the Rourkela Steel Plant, year-wise;

(b) the number of persons removed from service, category-wise during the above period; and

(c) the number of workers category-wise who have been provided employment on compassionate grounds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BASAVARAJ PATIL): (a) to (c). The number of non-executives recruited by Rourkela Steel Plant during the last three years are tabulated below, category-wise along with the number of persons removed from service during the same period:

Year	Group	No. of Non-Executive personnel recruited			On Compa- ssionate grounds	No. of persons removed from service
		Through Adverti- sement	Through Employment Exchange			
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1988	B	1	Nil	Nil	2	
	C	15	266	165	95	
	Total	16	266	165	97	
1989	B	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	
	C	1	173	43	37	
	Total	2	173	43	37	
1990	B	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
	C	Nil	383	203	2	
	Total	Nil	383	203	2	

In respect of contract labour, since the contractors are the employers, Rourkela Steel Plant do not maintain their particulars.

#### **Clearance of Overdraft**

1432. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any representation from the State Governments regarding clearing the overdrafts; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): (a) and (b). Government have been receiving requests from the State Governments from time to time, for advance release of their entitlements of Central assistance for State plans, share in taxes, grants etc. to enable them to clear their overdrafts with the RBI. In the current year so far, advance releases have been made to 14 States on different occasions to clear their overdrafts within the prescribed limit of seven consecutive working days.

#### **Auditing of Accounts of Nationalised Banks by C & AG**

1433. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal for proper auditing of accounts of nationalised banks by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **World Bank Aid for Champaran**

1434. SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any World Bank assistance has been given to Bihar for development of West East Champaran districts;

(b) if so, the details thereof together with the projects to be undertaken; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

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

#### **NRI Investment**

1435. SHRI JAG PAL SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total investment made by the Non-resident Indians in India during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the concessions given to the non-resident Indians;

(c) whether the concessions given to them had the desired impact; and

(d) if not, whether the Government propose to reorient its policy in this regard and if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): (a) A statement is given below.

(b) to (d). A large number of attractive schemes, including those relating to direct investment, portfolio investments, banks deposits and non-repatriable bonds, have been formulated. They are also eligible for

special tax-treatment for different types of incomes in India. The schemes and incentives are periodically reviewed with a view to stream lining procedures and removing irritants for the NRI's.

**STATEMENT***Investments made by NRIS**(Amount in Rupee crores)*

	31.3.87	31.3.88	31.3.89	31.3.90
I. Direct Investment on repatriation basis (proposal approved)				
(i) 40% Scheme	829.31	989.33	1186.22	1373.49
(ii) 74% Scheme	54.55	72.53	83.17	92.07
II. Direct Investment on non-repatriation basis	138.38	202.30	254.16	302.68
III. Portfolio investment (Actual purchase of shares/debentures)				
(i) Repatriation	53.03	64.32	70.99	73.20
(ii) Without repatriation	0.95	1.91	1.75	2.63

		<i>(Amount in Rupee corors)</i>			
		31.3.87	31.3.88	31.3.89	31.3.90
IV.	Deposits in Indian companies	26.10	26.29	27.43	27.43
V.	Bank deposits (Outstanding balance in NRE/FCNR Accounts)	7847.31	10170.74	13971.00	17831.00

**Not : Figures are cumulative.**

**Stock Exchange at Trivandrum**

1436. SHRI P.A. ANTONY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Stock Exchange in Trivandrum;

(b) whether any action has been initiated in this regard; and

(c) the time by which the Stock Exchange is likely to be commissioned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH):

(a) Government have received proposals for establishment of a Stock Exchange in Trivandrum.

(b) and (c). A study Group has been recently constituted by the Government for suggesting a policy for establishment of new Stock Exchanges. After receipt of the Report of the Study Group, Government will consider the proposals for establishment of new Stock Exchanges in the light of the decisions taken on the recommendations contained in the Report.

**Concessions to New Entrepreneurs**

1437. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have issued a notification allowing 25 per cent duty concession to the new entrepreneurs for exports and imports;

(b) if so, whether this facility is not extended to entrepreneurs all over the country uniformly; and

(c) if so, the action taken by the Govern-

ment in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAM DAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The facility is being extended to new entrepreneurs on merits.

(c) The question does not arise.

**Pay Scale of Hindi Translators**

1438. DR. BHAGWANDASS RATHOR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fourth Pay Commission had recommended that the scale of pay of Hindi Translators should be equal to that of Assistants in the Central Government Offices;

(b) whether the scale of pay of Translators has been revised to bring it at par with that of Assistants;

(b) whether the scale of pay of Translators has been revised to bring it at par with that of Assistants;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the scale of pay given to the Translators and from which date?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH):

(a) While the Fourth Pay Commission had not stipulated that the scale of pay of Hindi Translators should be equated to that of Assistants in the Central Government Offices, the scale of pay recommended by the Commission for the post of Assistants was the same as for the Junior Hindi Translators,

namely, Rs. 1400-2600. The Pay Commission had recommended the scale of Rs. 1640-2600. The Pay Commission had recommended the scale of Rs. 1640-2900 for the posts of Senior Hindi Translators.

(b) and (c). The scale of pay of Assistants in the Central Secretariat Service was revised to set right an anomaly. Since there is no such anomaly in pay scales of Hindi Translators, the question of further revision their pay scales does not arise.

(d) The revised pay scales prescribed for the Junior Hindi Translators and the Senior Hindi Translators have effect from 1.1.1986.

#### **Seizure of FIRs From Maruti Dealers**

1439. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur):  
SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGA-  
LAM:  
SHRI NANDLAL MEENA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Income-tax authorities seized a large number of fixed deposit receipts (FDRs) in different names from Maruti dealers during the current year in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the FDRs seized recently, dealer-wise;

(c) the procedure adopted in releasing the FDRs;

(d) the number of FDRs released so far;

(e) whether the owners of the FDRs have been informed about the seizures; if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether a large number of FDRs standing in the fictitious names have also been released; if so, the reasons therefor;

(g) whether instances of harassment of genuine FDR holders by the Income-tax authorities in the matter of production of Bank Pass Book etc. have come to notice of the Government; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVJAY SINGH):  
(a) to (d). Searches were conducted under section 132 of the Income tax Act at the premises of seven Maruti Dealers in Delhi and FDRs in the names of various persons who had booked Maruti vehicles, were restrained under section 132 (3) of the Income tax Act. After enquiries regarding the identity of the persons in whose names of the FDRs are held and the source of investment, the FDRs of genuine persons are released. Dealer-wise details of FDRs restrained released and seized up to 31st December, 1990 are as follows:

Sl.No.	Name of dealer	No. of FDRs restrained under section 132 (3)	No. of FDRs where restraint order was lifted	No. of FDRs seized u/s 132 (1)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	M/s Vikas Motors (P) Ltd.	2916	1829	122
2.	M/s. Agnall Traders (P) Ltd.	2725	1758	53
3.	M/s Classic Motors (P) Ltd.	2130	1352	93
4.	Competent Automobiles (P) Ltd.	2333	1503	-
5.	Ganga Automobiles (P) Ltd.	3774	1962	-
6.	Saya Automobiles (P) Ltd.	1314	774	50
7.	Sikand & Co. (P) Ltd.	2514	1393	-
		17706	10571	318

(e) The owners of the FDRs have been informed about the restraint of their FDRs;

(f) No, Sir.

(g) and (h). There has been no harassment to genuine FDR holders. As a large number of FDRs have been restrained, their verification has taken some time. As soon as the verification is completed, the genuine FDRs are released.

[*Translation*]

#### **Laying of Transmission Line Along with Dhaul Ganga Projects**

1440. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have conveyed their approval to the proposal for laying a transmission line along the Dhauliganga Project; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Proposal for construction of 400 KV transmission line for Dhauliganga Hydro Electric Project was received in September, 1990. As the case was incomplete and lacked essential details, it was returned to the State Government on 12.9.1990. The case can be considered only when complete information is received from the State Government.

[*English*]

#### **Capital Investment in Orissa by NRIs**

1441. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated or propose to formulate any special scheme to encourage capital investment especially in Orissa by Non-resident Indians; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Sea-Food Export**

1442. SHRI Y.S. RAJA SEKHAR REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some executives from sea-food industry visited USA to study the ways and means of marketing products in that country;

(b) whether any report has been submitted by them in this regard and if so, details thereof;

(c) the countries in which our sea-food products are being exported at present; the quantity thereof exported to each country;

(d) the main items of sea-food exported; and

(e) the efforts made to provide new technological advances in packaging, shipping and advertising of sea-food?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAM DAS PATEL): (a) Fifteen middle and top level executives, of whom five were drawn from the Marine Products Export Development Authority and

the rest from the sea food trade had undergone a twelve weeks' tailor made training programme in Kings borough College, Brooklyn, USA.

(b) The participants have just returned

to India after completion of the programme. The report will be finalised by participants in due course.

(c) The table below indicates the information required:

<i>Country</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Japan	36742	35811
USA	13802	13531
UK	7695	6883
Spain	11039	10808
Singapore	9480	6329
France	5529	4768
Greece	3190	3302
Netherlands	2624	1200
Italy	3881	4116
UAE	1259	997
Kuwait	1001	1458
Sri Lanka	1737	3603
Belgium	1352	1270
Others	9782	5701
<b>Total:</b>	<b>110843</b>	<b>99777</b>

(d) The major sea-food items exported from India are frozen shrimps, frozen lobstertrails, frozen cuttlefish, Fresh/frozen fish, frozen squids, dried fish shark fins/fish maws and other miscellaneous varieties.

(e) Government allow Cash Compensatory Support to certain items of marine products to make them competitive in international markets. Producers who airfreight samples for test marketing are reimbursed

by MPEDA the expenditure on freight, subject to a maximum of Rs. 5000/- per exporter per annum.

### **Distribution of Steel Material by BSO of SAIL**

1443. SHRI B.N. REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether 6500 MT of plates were booked by Branch Sales Office, Steel Authority of India Limited, New Delhi against Trade booking for the quarter April-June, 1990 for a particular firm ignoring distribution circular which restricts booking of each Trader maximum upto 200 MT per section;

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

(c) whether Computer Summary against the above Trade booking was drawn; if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether slow moving sections were subsequently changed into fast moving sections; if so, the sections and quantities so changed against 6500 MT booking and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI ASHOK KUMAR SEN): (a) and (b). During the quarter April-June, 1990, the projected availability of plates in certain sections/qualities was more than the confirmed demand from the eligible customers of SAIL. In order to cover the entire expected availability with prior confirmed orders, registrations of demand were accepted by SAIL from all interested customers including M/S. Khandelwal Iron Store. The total quantity for which orders, which appears to have been booked by the Branch Sales Offices (BSO) of SAIL, New Delhi for different thicknesses of plates from M/s. Khandelwal Iron Store for

the quarter April-June, 1990, works out to about 6500 tonnes.

There is no distribution circular of SAIL as referred to in the question.

(c) The demands for iron and steel registered with the BSO, SAIL, New Delhi, by different customers are summarised through computer, if the demands are registered prior to the cut off date, i.e. 60 days prior to the commencement of the ensuing quarter. The demand registrations done after the cut off date are summarised manually. The demand registration for the plates in question appears to have been kept open by SAIL even after the normal cut of date and therefore summarised manually.

(d) No, Sir.

[*Translation*]

### **Alleged Irregularities in Inviting and Opening of Tenders by DGS & D**

1444. SHRI MAHESHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain irregularities alleged to have been committed in inviting and opening of tenders by the Directorate General, Supplies & Disposals for purchase of G.I. pipes have come to the notice of the Government; and

(b) if so, when and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAM DAS PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

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

[English]

**Selection Procedure for Bank Clerks**

1445. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether for appointment in Clerical Cadres, the Banking Service Commissions select one candidate finally out of every six candidates who qualify in the written test;

(b) whether as a result of this practice, candidates securing less marks in the written examination are finally selected because of interview assessment;

(c) whether the Government propose to give up this practice and make appointment to clerical cadres on the basis of merit secured in written tests alone; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH):

(a) to (d). Final selection of the candidates for recruitment to the clerical cadre of the public sector banks is done on the basis of marks secured by the candidate both in written as well as in the interview. The number of candidates called for interview is normally three times the number of vacancies. There is no minimum qualifying marks for interviews. However, the candidates who secure high marks in the interview may group in the final merit list. There is no proposal to abolish the interview for such recruitments.

[Translation]

**Loans Advanced Under Self Employment Scheme in Rajasthan**

1446. SHRIGULAB CHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of youths in Rajasthan who have been provided loans under the self-employment scheme so far;

(b) the names of banks which have advanced such loans and the amount disbursed by each bank;

(c) the percentage of such loans realised so far; and

(d) whether non-realisation of loans would have any impact on beneficiaries under this scheme in future and if so the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH):

(a) and (b). The number of beneficiaries and the amount disbursed by the various banks in Rajasthan under the Scheme for providing Self-Employment to the Educated Un-employed Youth (SEEU) and the Self-Employment Programme for Urban Poor (SEPUP) are set out in the Statement given below.

(c) Bank of Baroda, the convenor State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC) has reported that the recovery percentage of loans in Rajasthan under these schemes varied from about 15% to 25% for the year 1988-89.

(d) The Banks are required to realise the loans from the beneficiaries and take such action as considered appropriate including resorting to legal process against the defaulters. The position regarding sanctions, disbursements and recoveries is closely monitored by the disbursing Banks implementing the Schemes.

**Number of Beneficiaries and Amount Disbursed by the various Banks in the State of Rajasthan under SEEUY and SEPUP**  
(Rs. in crores)

Name of Bank	SEEUY		SEPUP	
	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed
1	2	3	4	5
State Bank of India	4514	8.32	5901	2.28
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	17291	31.67	27791	10.49
Allahabad Bank	610	1.11	880	0.34
Andhra Bank	43	0.09	27	0.07
Bank of Baroda	7256	9.78	8595	3.20
Bank of India	1114	2.16	1538	0.62
Canara Bank	182	0.36	942	0.41
Central Bank of India	3150	7.44	3336	1.36
Indian Bank	181	0.40	459	0.19

(Rs. in crores)

Name of Bank	SEEUY		SEPUP	
	No. of benefi- ciaries	Amount disbursed	No. of benefi- ciaries	Amount disbursed
1	2	3	4	5
New Bank of India	1670	2.67	1615	0.69
Oriental Bank of Commerce	446	0.90	1771	0.68
Punjab National Bank	3343	5.62	6429	2.40
Syndicate Bank	30	0.06	76	0.02
Union Bank of India	896	1.88	1145	0.11
Uco Bank	3626	7.28	3907	1.00
Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.	4486	6.75		Not applicable

(Rs. in crores)

Name of Bank	SEEUY		SEUP	
	No. of benefi- ciaries	Amount disbursed	No. of benefi- ciaries	Amount disbursed
	2	3	4	5
United Bank of India	31	0.06	76	0.02
Others	186	0.39	-	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>49024</b>	<b>86.94</b>	<b>64488</b>	<b>24.81</b>

Source : Bank of Baroda, Convenor, State Level Bankers' Committee Rajasthan.

**Bank Loans to SCs and STs**

1447. SHRI THAN SINGH JATAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints have been received with regard to loans being given by banks to unemployed persons belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward classes under self-employment scheme;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon;

(c) whether Government propose to constitute a Committee to look into such complaints and also to oversee the functioning of banks;

(d) whether Government propose to give loans to Safai Karmcharis belonging to Scheduled Castes community at lower rate of interest for various purposes; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVJAY SINGH):

(a) and (b). The Government, Reserve bank of India and Banks do receive complaints from different categories of borrowers including SC/ST seeking loans assistance under different programmes including self-employment programme. These complaints as and when received are looked into by the concerned banks for remedial measures.

(c) The progress of such schemes and other general banking matters are discussed in the meetings of District Consultative Committee (DCC). There is no proposal to constitute any separate Committee to look into the complaints regarding the implementation of these Schemes.

(d) and (e). The commercial banks are

extending credit to weaker sections under various programmes of Central and State Government apart from their own programmes. Advances upto Rs. 6500 are available at the lowest rate of interest of 4% p.a. under the Differential Rate of Interest Scheme to the eligible borrowers, including members of Scheduled Castes.

[English]

**Fiscal Relief to Sick Units**

1448. SHRI AMAL DATTA:  
DR. SUDHIR RAY:  
SHRI MANIK SANYAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to extend more fiscal relief to sick units;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which a final decision is proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(c) the names of sick units to be provided relief?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVJAY SINGH):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The question does not arise.

**Under Invoiced Imports**

1449. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that ball-bearings of Chinese origin are being imported at heavily under invoiced prices through Bombay and Calcutta parts from

Hongkong, Singapore and United Kingdom;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to prevent such under invoiced imports?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): (a) and (b). The Government is aware of the problem of under-valuation in the case of imports of Chinese Bearings. These imports are generally made by traders of Singapore and Hongkong. Supplies of such bearings from traders based in Middle East/UK are infrequent.

(c) The Government has revised the Customs duty structure for bearings and a substantial portion of the rates of duties is specific for the bearings prone to under-valuation. Customs authorities are also insisting on manufacturer's invoice/price list in cases where invoices from traders are produced for assessment.

[*Translation*]

#### **National Tribunal on Direct Taxes**

1450. SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a National Tribunal on direct taxes; and

(b) if so, when the said tribunal is likely to be set up and the details about its jurisdiction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter of setting up National Tribunal of Direct Taxes is under process and its finalization will take some more time. The Tribunal when set up would take over the work relating to direct taxes from the High Courts.

[*English*]

#### **RBI Guidelines for Opening of Letters of Credit**

1451. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of guidelines issued recently by the Reserve Bank of India for opening of Letters of Credit by banks for import of goods;

(b) whether the import of intermediates for manufacture of life saving bulk drugs has been adversely affected as a result thereof; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): (a) to (c). As a step towards conservation of foreign exchange in the wake of the current balance of payment position, RBI has issued the following instructions to the banks in the matter of financing of imports.

#### *(i) Import of Capital Goods*

Banks have been advised not to provide rupee term loans for this purpose and to direct importers to the financial institutions for routing the imports through the foreign currency lines of credit available with the latter. Banks have also been advised that where the imports cannot be covered under the lines of credit available with financial

institution, they may finance such imports. The measure has been taken to ensure that our free exchange resources are not drawn upon.

(ii) *Imports other than capital goods*

A minimum cash margin of 50 per cent has been prescribed on all imports other than capital good at the time of opening the Letter of Credit. Certain categories of imports by the Export and core sectors have been exempted from the aforesaid margin requirements.

The minimum cash margin of 50% is not applicable to import of life saving drugs and equipments, which is therefore not adversely affected by the minimum cash margin restriction.

### Castor Oil Prices

1452. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have been selling bulk quantities of castor oil to Holland;

(b) if so, whether it has led to crash in prices of castor oil in international market; and

(c) if so, the remedial steps proposed to be take to ensure reasonable prices for the oil?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAMDAS PATEL): (a) to (c). Rotterdam is Holland is a major trading centre for vegetable oils. To minimize freight rates castro oil is shipped in bulk. All exports are not through Rotterdam. Price levels are governed by global supply and demand position. The recent fall in price is due to higher production levels in India and Brazil.

### Raids on Premises of Maruti Dealers

1453. SHRI KALP NATH RAI:  
SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA:  
SHRI D.M. PUTTE DOWDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether raids on the premises of Maruti dealers in Delhi and the other parts of the country have recently been conducted by the Income-tax department;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the outcome of the raids?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): (a) to (c). Searches were conducted under section 132 of the Income-tax Act at the premises at 7 dealers in Maruti vehicles at Delhi and 1 dealer at Ludhiana. Besides incriminating documents, assets of Rs. 42.06 lakhs were seized. 19061 Fixed Deposit Receipts (F.D. Rs) were found and restrained under section 132 (3) of the income-tax Act. After enquiries, 11398 F.D.Rs have ben released and 458 F.D.Rs have ben seized till 31.12.90.

Scrutiny of seized documents and follow up action under the Income-tax Act have been taken up.

### Revision of Conveyance Allowance

1454. SHRI RAVI NARAYAN PANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to revise the conveyance allowance paid to its employees, like income tax inspectors, etc. in view of the steep rise in the prices of petrol recently;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In view of the present difficult financial position and the need for utmost economy in expenditure, it is not considered appropriate at this stage to make any upward revision in the conveyance allowance.

[*Translation*]

**Austerity Programme to Reduce Budget Deficit**

1455. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:  
SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:  
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a 7-point austerity programme has been launched to cut down Government expenditure with a view to reducing the budget deficit; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the progress made so far in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir. A copy of instructions dated 30th November, 1990 is given below as statement.

(b) These measures include inter-alia instructions for reduction in expenditure on telephone, gasoline, electricity, travel, all forms of entertainment, purchase of new vehicles, etc. As such items of expenditure are not compiled centrally, it is not possible to arrive at the details of the progress made.

**STATEMENT**

**MOST IMMEDIATE**

N. 7 (44)-E (Coord) 90  
Government of India  
Ministry of Finance  
Department of Expenditure

New Delhi, dated the 30th Nov. 1990

**OFFICE MEMORANDUM**

Subject: Economy in expenditure

In order to contain the budgetary deficit, it has been decided to take the following measures with immediate effect:

- (a) All entertainments including lunches, dinner and refreshment etc., at Government cost except one lunch or dinner for foreign delegations/distinguished foreign visitors are to be stopped.
- (b) The practice of holding meetings, conferences etc., as hotels is to be discontinued forthwith.
- (c) The meetings and conferences to be held at headquarters may invariably be so arranged as to minimise the expenditure on participation and travel.
- (d) Expenditure on telephones may be reduced by 10% with reference to the average for the period September-November, 90.

(e) Expenditure on consumption of electricity may be reduced by 10% of all offices and public buildings with reference to the consumption during the corresponding month of the previous year. All ostentatious and decorative lighting may be stopped.

(f) The instructions contained in this Ministry's O.M.No. F 3(3)-E.II(A)/90 dated 27th June, 90, 22nd August, 90 and 24th August, 90 regarding 20% reduction in the consumption of petrol and diesel etc., may be strictly enforced.

(g) There will be no new purchase of vehicles until 31.3.1991.

2. All Ministries/Departments may also ensure adherence to these economy measures in their Attached/Subordinate offices, public sector undertakings, Autonomous and Statutory Bodies whether wholly or partially funded by Government.

3. These instructions issue with the approval of Finance Minister.

(P.G. Lele)

Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India

All Ministries/Departments of the Govt. of India.

Copy of all F.As (By name).

**Pollution Control Measures by Power Plants in Bihar**

1456. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of power plants in Bihar which have not taken adequate measures to control air and water pollution;

(b) the directives issued to these power plants for taking adequate measures in this regard; and

(c) the response of power plants to the directives to the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) to (c). The units in Bihar which are not complying with the prescribed standards for air and water pollution are the following:—

Patratu

Barauni

Chandrapura

Bokaro

Directions have been issued to these units to comply with the standards within a time frame. Work for retrofitting Electrostatic precipitators (ESPs) has been initiated in all these units.

[English]

**Appointments on Boards of Directors of Nationalised Banks**

1457. SHRI K.D. SURTANPURI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of persons appointed during 1990 on the Boards of Directors of nationalised banks;

(b) the particulars of such persons belonging to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities; and

(c) the criteria adopted in appointing persons belonging to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe communities on these Boards?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): (a) to (c). No non-official Director has been appointed during the year 1990 on the board of directors of any of the nationalised banks.

However, a list of non-official directors belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe category appointed in 1989 is given in the Statement below. The appointment of non-official Directors including those belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe category is made by the Central Government in consultation with Reserve Bank of India in accordance with the procedure and criteria laid down in the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Schemes 1970/1980.

#### STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Bank</i>	<i>Name of the non-official Director belonging to SC/ST</i>
1	2	3
1.	Bank of India	Shri Shamsheer Singh Dullo
2.	Bank of Baroda	Shri Bahura Ekka
3.	UCO Bank	Shri R.T. Rymbai
4.	Canara Bank	Shri Omprakash Shankaranand Kangali
5.	Union Bank of India	Smt. Mallajamma
6.	Allahabad Bank	Shri M. Narayanappa
7.	Bank of Maharashtra	Shri Madan Varma
8.	Andhra Bank	Shri Rajkumar Nagrath
9.	Corporation Bank	Shri Rajguri Dayaram Tulsiram
10.	New Bank of India	Miss Selja Kumari
11.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	Smt. Kartar Devi
12.	Punjab and Sind Bank	Smt. Santosh Choudhary

#### **Housing Facilities to Officials of Bank of India**

1458. SHRI SHIKIHO SEMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the staff and officers of the Bank of India in Delhi are deprived of the basic housing facility whereas the same is enjoyed by their counterparts in the State Bank of India the Reserve Bank of India, the

Punjab National Bank etc.;

(b) whether there is any proposal pending with the Government for providing housing facilities to the staff and officers of the Bank of India; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH):

(a) to (c). Bank of India has reported that in terms of the policy followed by it, managers of branches and officers transferred by the bank to Delhi are being provided residential accommodation subject to their entitlement provided they do not have their own houses at Delhi. The Bank has a housing loan Scheme for the staff members, the benefits of which are being availed by large number of employees, namely officers, clerical and sub-staff.

#### **Export Potential of Konkan Trees**

1459. PROF. RAM GANESH KAPSE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the export potential of the products made from fruits of *Carcinica Indica* (Konkan Tree) grown in the Western Coast of India;

(b) whether butter made from Konkan seeds is in great demand in Japan and European Countries; and

(c) if so, the quantity and countries to which it was exported during the last three years and the amount of foreign exchange earned therefrom?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAM DAS PATEL): (a) The Spices Board has not assessed the export potential of this product so far.

(b) Import statistics are not available separately for this product.

(c) Export of Konkan from India is negligible. A statement indicating exports of this item from India during the last two years is given below.

**STATEMENT***Export of Konkan**(Qty. in M.T., Value in Rs. '000)*

Zone/Country	1988-89		1989-90	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1	2	3	4	5
<i>American Zone</i>				
Canada	0.04	0.57	0.59	2.85
USA	0	0	1.46	25.50
Total	0.04	0.57	2.05	28.35
EEC				
UK	0	0	0.60	5.27
<i>East Asia</i>				
Japan	0	0	0	0

*(Qty. in M. T., Value in Rs. '000)*

<i>Zone/Country</i>	<i>1988-89</i>		<i>1989-90</i>		
	<i>Qty.</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Qty.</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Value</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>West Asia</i>					
<i>Bahrain</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Kuwait</i>	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Oman</i>	0	0	0.04	1.46	1.46
<i>S. Arabia</i>	0	0	1.00	30.64	30.64
<i>UAE</i>	0	0	3.26	64.50	64.50
<i>Zone Total :</i>	0	0	4.30	96.60	96.60
<i>African Zone</i>					
<i>Mozambic</i>	0	0	0.10	1.23	1.23
<i>Grand Total :</i>	0.04	0.57	7.05	131.45	131.45

[*Translation*]

**Import of Kishmish**

1460. SHRI HARI BHAI SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no restriction on the import of Kishmish (grape dried);

(b) if so, whether it has affected the farmers adversely;

(c) whether Government propose to impose restrictions on its import and encourage its exports;

(d) if so, the steps taken in this regard; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAMDAS PATEL): (a) to (e). No, Sir. A limited import is allowed against licences issued for import of dry-fruits to the dealers engaged in this trade and against Replenishment Licences issued to exporters of Walnut/apricot Kernels. Export of Kishmish (grape dried) is allowed on decontrolled basis to all permissible destinations.

[*English*]

**Bank Dacoities in Punjab**

1461. SHRI D.M. PUTTEE GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the bank dacoities in Punjab are increasing alarmingly;

(b) the number of bank dacoities com-

mitted in Punjab during the last six months, the amount looted in each dacoity, culprits apprehended and the amount, if any, recovered from them;

(c) whether the Union Government in consultation with the State Administration propose to adopt new guidelines for the security of banks in the State; and

(d) if so, steps the Government propose to take in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): (a) and (b). The number of bank dacoities in public sector banks in Punjab has increased during the year 1990 (upto September) to 68 as against 23 incidents in 1989. According to information available, there has been 48 incidents of robberies/dacoities during the period 1st April, 1990 to 30th September, 1990 (six months) in the State of Punjab involving an amount of Rs. 1 crore and 30 lakhs (approx.). A statement regarding amount looted in each of the 48 dacoities/robberies is given below. According to information available with the RBI and Government no persons have been apprehended or amount recovered in any of these cases.

(c) and (d). Steps have been taken for strengthening security measures in banks' branches in the State. Public Sector Banks and the Government of Punjab have jointly proposed certain measures in the State Level Bankers Committee meeting on 19.11.90 police personnel for longer duration, movement of cash with adequate security, training of Armed Guards by the police department of State Government, acquiring suitable and adequate weapons for bank security personnel.

**STATEMENT**

*Dacoities/robberies in respect of Public Sector Banks in the State of Punjab during the period 1.4.1990 to 30.9.1990*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Bank and Branch</i>	<i>Date of occurrence</i>	<i>Amount involved (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	State Bank of India, Samadh Bhai branch.	20.6.90	3.67
2.	—Do—, Dhotian branch	3.7.90	0.66
3.	—Do—, Jethuwal branch	27.8.90	0.99
4.	State Bank of Patiala, Kishanpur branch	1.8.90	0.74
5.	—Do—, Katron branch	28.8.90	3.00
6.	Allahabad Bank, Khant branch	5.9.90	1.33
7.	Bank of Baroda, Pratap Nagar branch	27.6.90	7.87
8.	Indian Bank, Nurpur branch	29.8.90	1.40
9.	Indian Overseas Bank, A.G. Sudhar Bazar branch	17.9.90	2.22
10.	New Bank of India, Mari Buchian branch	7.9.90	0.60
11.	Oriental Bank of Commerce, Lopo branch	4.5.90	3.60
12.	—Do—, Lalpur branch	10.5.90	0.22
13.	—Do—, Main branch	18.9.90	0.87
14.	Punjab National bank, Daburji branch	11.4.90	0.27
15.	—Do—, Dudhika branch	24.5.90	3.93
16.	—Do—, Fatehbad branch	11.4.90	2.03

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Bank and Branch</i>	<i>Date of occurrence</i>	<i>Amount involved (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1	2	3	4
17.	Punjab National Bank, Mewar Mandi branch	8.5.90	4.50
18.	—Do—, Vairoke branch	7.5.90	0.89
19.	—Do—, Chotanpur branch	26.6.90	0.57
20.	—Do—, Daburjee Tara branch	31.8.90	0.43
21.	—Do—, Batala Road branch	5.9.90	10.00
22.	—Do—, Wadala Viram branch	6.9.90	0.07
23.	—Do—, Model Town branch, Amritsar	11.9.90	5.00
24.	—Do—, Chabhul branch	8.9.90	0.50
25.	Punjab & Sind Bank, Harchowal branch	22.6.90	0.32
26.	—Do—, Jaspal Banger branch	2.5.90	3.37
27.	—Do—, Kairon branch	23.6.90	0.68
28.	—Do—, Miller Ganj branch	13.6.90	2.55
29.	—Do—, Roshanpur branch	23.4.90	0.62
30.	—Do—, Udhanwal branch	16.6.90	0.41
31.	—Do—, Verpal branch	28.5.90	1.34
32.	—Do—, Railway Road branch	18.7.90	9.40
33.	Punjab & Sind Bank, Bhagatanwala Gate branch	18.7.90	2.80
34.	—Do—, Mattewal branch	27.7.90	0.13
35.	—Do—, Daylapur branch	27.7.90	Nil

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Bank and Branch</i>	<i>Date of occurrence</i>	<i>Amount involved (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
36.	Punjab & Sind Bank, Model Town branch, Ludhiana	27.8.90	11.20
37.	—Do—, Routpr Kalan branch	18.8.90	0.21
38.	—Do—, Shah Nagar	18.8.90	0.80
39.	—Do—, Sharon branch	27.8.90	0.47
40.	—Do—, Monochal branch	24.8.90	0.17
41.	—Do—, Purain branch	12.8.90	0.52
42.	—Do—, Nasarka Sarchur branch	28.9.90	0.20
43.	—Do—, Charik branch	24.9.90	0.72
44.	Syndicate Bank, Amritsar branch	24.9.90	32.73
45.	UCO Bank, Jalalabad branch	16.4.90	0.23
46.	—Do—, Jalabad branch	21.5.90	0.44
47.	—Do—, Alamgir branch	30.8.90	4.78
48.	—Do—, Rasulpur branch	30.9.90	0.82

(Data Provisional)

**Harassment of Passengers by Customs Officials**

1462. SHRI NANDLAL MEENA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the report captioned "CESSPOOLS" appearing in 'Sunday' magazine of 14-20 October, 1990;

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

(c) whether instances of harassment of passengers by the Customs officials have come to notice during the current year;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard;

(e) whether instances of harassment of the helpless people by the Income-tax authorities have also come to notice during the above period; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): (a) to (f). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### Steel Prices

1463. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of the Government for further hike in steel prices;

(b) if so, details of revisions effected in the prices of steel over the past three years;

(c) whether it is a fact that some of the steel products are seasonally in short-supply and are sold at high premium in the market; and

(d) if so, the effective steps taken/proposed to be taken to tackle this phenomenon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BASAVARAJ PATIL): (a) The prices of certain items of iron and steel produced by the main producers, viz. Steel Authority of India Ltd., TISCO and Visakhapatnam Steel Plant are fixed by the main producers themselves under the age is of the Joint Plant committee. There is no proposal at the present with JPC to increase the prices of steel.

(b) Details of revision in the base prices of steel effected by JPC over the past three years alongwith reasons are given below:

01.03.1989 To neutralise the increase in excise duty.

01.04.1988

To neutralise increase in railway freight.

13.10.1988

On HR Coils/Sheets/Skelp only to cover the Balance Import Pool Fund (BIPF) levy.

22.12.1988

On pig iron only to cover the BIPF levy.

08.01.1989

General price increase to partly meet escalations in input costs and to cover the increase in Engineering Goods Export Assistance Fund (EGAEAF) levy.

01.03.1989

To neutralise increase in excise duty.

02.06.1989

To neutralise increase in railway freight.

20.03.1990

To neutralise increase in excise duty.

20.09.1990

To meet escalations in input costs and to increase the EGAEAF levy.

(c) Steel is moved by the main producers largely in rake loads and at times shortages of specific items may appear at certain locations. Open market prices refer to the iron and steel produced by the secondary producers, who fix their own prices.

(d) To the extent possible, efforts are made to ensure the availability of different categories of steel at different locations as per the registered demands with the main producers. Imports are also allowed as per policy to meet the shortage, within the overall availability of foreign exchange.

**Sick Small Scale Units**

1464. SHRIG.S. BASAVARAJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sick units in small scale sector;

(b) the amount of bank loans outstanding against these units;

(c) the steps being taken to remove sickness in small scale sector;

(d) whether the ASSOCHAM have suggested the setting up of a body similar to the Board for industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) to deal exclusively with sickness in the small scale sector; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): (a) to (b). According to the latest data made available by RBI, the number of sick units in the Small Scale Sector as at the end of December, 1988 was 2,40,573 with an amount of Rs. 2141.00 crores as outstanding bank loan.

(c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI)/ Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) have issued detailed guidelines to the Commercial Banks and State Level Financial Institutions respectively regarding identification of Sick SSI units, norms for assessing potential viability and the nature and extent of reliefs and concessions which could be extended for their rehabilitation.

(d) and (e). No suggestion has been received from ASSOCHAM for setting up of

a body similar to the Board for industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) to deal exclusively with sickness in the Small Scale Sector.

**Export Oriented Units in UAE**

1465. SHRI BANWARILAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Arab Emirates (UAE) has invited India to establish export oriented small and medium scale units in the free trade zones in UAE;

(b) if so, whether the Government have taken any decision to set up export oriented units in UAE;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) to what extent it will boost exports?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAMDAS PATEL): (a) to (c). A high level delegations from UAE that visited India recently in connection with the meeting of the Indo-UAE Joint Commission had meeting with the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry. During the discussions members of the UAE delegation invited Indian businessmen to establish export oriented small and medium scale units in Free Trade Zones in the UAE. Possible areas of joint ventures identified by the delegation are telecommunications, computers, electronics and a variety of consumer items. Requests from individual entrepreneurs for setting up of units in UAE and other countries are considered by the Government on merits as and when received.

(d) Setting up of units by the Indian companies in Free Trade Zones in UAE will help in increasing exports by the Indian companies.

[*Translation*]

**Cases Disposed of by Supreme Court  
and High Courts**

1466. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:  
SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur):

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE  
be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases disposed of by  
each of the High Courts and the Supreme  
Court during the last three years; and

(b) the steps the Government propose  
to take for the expeditious disposal of the  
pending cases?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND  
MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI  
SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY): (a) A Statement  
is given below:

(b) The Judge strength has been in-  
creased from time to time. Procedural im-  
provements and modifications to speed up  
disposal of cases have been made. The  
various courts are taking suitable steps such  
as grouping of cases involving common  
questions of law, giving priority to cases  
requiring quick disposal, constitution of  
specialised benches, etc. The various rec-  
ommendations contained in the report of the  
Arrears' Committee (Malimath Committee)  
which went into the problem of arrears in the  
High Courts, have been forwarded to all  
concerned such as State Governments,  
Central Ministries and all the High Courts.

The Benches are being so constituted  
in the Supreme Court that they function for a  
larger period and work so allocated that  
similar matters are posted before the same  
Bench.

**STATEMENT****Cases disposed of by Supreme Court & High Courts**

Name of the Court	Cases disposed of during the year			
	1987	1988	1989	
	1	2	3	4
Supreme Court	46132	44252	48118	
<b>HIGH COURTS</b>				
1. Allahabad	55897	60356	51258	
2. Andhra Pradesh	105586	98675	92846	
3. Bombay	47969	64749	53188	
4. Calcutta	41355	37468	44672	
5. Delhi	38367	30169	37089	
6. Guwahati	6995	7246	9642	

Name of the Court	Cases disposed of during the year			
	1987	1988	1989	
1	2	3	4	

7. Gujarat	18015	20235	19403	
8. Himachal Pradesh	27087	23327	10915 @	
9. Jammu & Kashmir	14228	17915	15689	
10. Karnataka	33131	41468	31949	
11. Kerala	63015	70223	104595	
12. Madhya Pradesh	42961	42397	47003	
13. Madras	85606	64352	99743	
14. Orissa	14180	15878	28364	
15. Patna	32528	37421	43408	

Name of the Court	Cases disposed of during the year			
	1987	1988	1989	
1	2	3	4	
16. Punjab & Haryana	47834	56327	69555	
17. Rajasthan	25491	26626	11546 @	
18. Sikkim	162	96	81	
Total Cases disposed in High Courts	700407	714928	770946	

@ Indicate the period for the half year ending 30.6.89.

[English]

**Violation of Pollution Control Acts in Jammu and Kashmir**

1467. SHRI PIYARE LAL HANDOO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of inspections conducted by State Pollution Control Board, Jammu to various Industrial units for violation of provisions of anti-pollution laws by various industries in the State; and

(b) the details of action taken, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Regular inspections of the polluting industries are being undertaken by the State Pollution Control Board. Two major units namely, M/s. Hindustan Lever Limited and M/s. Bhilwara Textiles Limited have set up effluent treatment plants. The Board has initiated action against four distilleries which have failed to provide adequate effluent treatment facilities.

[Translation]

**Waiver of Farmers' Loans**

1468. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD: SHRI RAGHAVJI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure to be borne by the Union Government due to waiving off loans of farmers during the first nine months of 1990;

(b) the total number of farmers benefited under this scheme;

(c) the number of farmers whose loans are still to be waived; and

(d) the extra burden likely to be borne by the Union Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH):

(a) to (d). Government of India formulated the Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief Scheme, 1990 for providing debt relief to small, marginal and landless cultivators and artisans in respect of loans taken by them from the public sector banks, regional rural banks. State Governments have also formulated schemes for debt relief on the pattern of the Central Government scheme for the cooperative banks. These schemes are under implementation. The process of identifying the beneficiaries and extending relief to them is in progress in most of the States. As per reports received from the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and the public sector banks, as on 31st December, 1990, 277.71 lakh beneficiaries have been identified under the Central and State Schemes, who are eligible for debt provided debt relief. Out of these, 202.58 lakh beneficiaries have already been provided debt relief to the extend of Rs. 5369.20 crores. As per the decision of the Central Government, the Central Government will bear the entire debt relief liability in respect of public sector banks and regional rural banks, and in the cases of cooperative, the Central Government will bear 50% of the debt relief liability and balance will be borne by the State Government. Accordingly, out of the amount of Rs. 5369.20 crores, being the relief so far given, the Central Government will bear an amount of Rs. 3942.35 cores. Since the process of identification of beneficiaries and extension of relief is in progress, it will not be possible to indicate the expenditure to be borne by the Government of India till the scheme are fully implemented.

**[English]****Promotions in Bank of India**

1469. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether seniority is not given any weightage in the promotion of officers from Junior Management to Middle Management Scale II to Middle Management Scale III resulting in discontentment among the officers of the Bank of India;

(b) if so, the number of officers promoted from Junior Management to Middle Management and Middle Management Scale II to Middle Management Scale III on senior-

ity basis during the last three years; and

(c) if not, the reasons for discontinuing this practice and the date since when it has been discontinued?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): (a) to (c). Bank of India has reported, after due consideration, they have dispensed with the seniority channel of promotions within its officers cadre w.e.f. 1.4.1990. The number of officers selected for promotion under seniority channel as it existed upto 1.4.90 in Bank of India, during last 3 promotion processes were as follows:

<i>Promotions effective from</i>	<i>From I to II</i>	<i>From II to III</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.1.1987	210	113
1.1.1988	270	125
1.4.1990	Nil	Nil

**Recommendations of Committee on Pending Cases in Courts**

1470. SHRI RAM SAJIWAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the three member committee appointed to look into the problem of increasing number of pending cases in courts has submitted its report;

(b) if so, what are its findings and recommendations; and

(c) the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY): (a) to (c). The Report of the Committee was received by the government in September, 1990. These recommendations pertain to State Governments, the High courts, some of the Central Ministries and the Judiciary itself. These recommendations cover various aspects like jurisdictional and procedural modifications/improvements in the judiciary, Setting up of specialised bodies such as tribunals commissions to deal with specific types of cases, fixation of judge strength and appointments Judges in High Courts, creation of more posts in the Subordinate judiciary and a number of other general recommendations

relating to modernisation of office equipments in courts and allocation of more funds to the judiciary, improvement in day to day working of the courts, etc. These recommendations have been forwarded to all concerned such as State Governments, the Central Ministries and the High Courts.

#### **Coffee Board Depots in Bangalore**

1471. SHRI H.S. SRIKANTIAH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Sale Depots of Coffee Board in Bangalore;

(b) whether coffee seeds are not available in these Sale Depots for most of the time; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to ensure regular supply of coffee seeds to these and other depots in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAM DAS PATEL): (a) Coffee Board has five Coffee Depots, two India Coffee Hoses and two Mobile Coffee Vans in Bangalore.

(b) and (c). Coffee seeds are available in these Coffee Depots most of the time. The Marketing Department of the Coffee Board has allotted a total of 3000 MT of coffee at Minimum Release Price for the period from January to December, 1990 for promotional sales through the Board's Depots. Out of this a quantity of 2129 MT was made available. The retail price of coffee in the Board's Depots were significantly lower than the local market rates. Consequently, demand for coffee at these Depots shot up both from genuine and pseudo consumers. Resultantly, the stocks in the Depots got exhausted faster than expected. The recent diesel shortages

has also affected timely movement of coffee from the Curing Houses to the Depots. However, all efforts are made to make available satisfactory quantities of coffee to continue sales.

#### **Recommendations of Jaswant Singh Commission**

1472. SHRI L.K. ADVANI:  
SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations made by the Jaswant Singh Commission about opening of new benches of High Courts and their sites in various States and when were these made to the Government;

(b) whether the Union Government referred these recommendations to the State Governments for their comments;

(c) if so, whether the comments of State Governments have been received and the details thereof; and

(d) the decision taken by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY): (a) In its report submitted to the Central Government on 30.4.85, the Jaswant Singh Commission recommended establishment of Benches of the High Courts of Allahabad, Madhya Pradesh and Madras at Agra, Raipur and Madurai respectively. The Commission *inter-alia* made recommendations on the general question of having Benches of the High Courts at places away from their principal seats and board principles and criteria to be followed in regard thereto.

(b) The specific recommendations of Commission for establishment of Benches of the High Courts of Allahabad, Madhya Pradesh and Madras were referred to the Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu respectively in October, 1986 for their views and comments, in consultation with the Chief Justices of the respective High Courts. The Report of the Commission on the general question of having Benches of the High Courts, was sent to the Government of Karnataka in October, 1986, for their views and comments, on their earlier proposal for establishment of a Bench of the Karnataka High Court at Hubli-Dhawar, in the light of the recommendations of the Commission. The report on the general question was also sent to all the State for their information and guidance on 11.9.87

(c) Definite views, specific/complete proposals have not been received from the Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.

(d) No decision can be taken by the Central Government without specific/complete proposals from the concerned State Governments.

[*Translation*]

**Effect of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 on Tribals**

1473. SHRI CHANDUBHAI DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of tribals in the country are facing difficulties due to Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980;

(b) whether Government propose to make amendments in this Act;

(c) if so, when and the nature of amendments likely to be made; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) No, Sir. Deforestation had been taking place on a large scale in the country. With a view to checking further deforestation, the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 was made effective from 25th October, 1980. The Act made the prior approval of the Central Government necessary for deforestation of Reserved Forest and for use of forest land for non-forest purpose through application of this Act.

(b) No, Sir.

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

[*English*]

**Killing of Elephants in Rajaji National Park**

1474. SHRI MANDHATA SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several elephants were killed in Rajaji National Park, Garhwal in Uttar Pradesh in the first half of 1990;

(b) whether illegal sale of ivory is also being practised against the law of the land; and

(c) if so, what action is being taken against the guilty persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and would be placed on the Table of the House.

**Exports and Imports with Escap and SAARC Region**

1475. SHRI A.K.A. ABDUL SAMAD:  
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of Indian exports, imports and total trade in SDR's during 1987, 1988 and 1989 as a proportion of total figures for all countries, year-wise;

(b) the value of the same as a proportion of total figures for ESCAP region, year-wise;

(c) the value of the same as a proportion of total figures for SARC sub-region, year-wise; and

(d) the percentages of Indian exports/ imports and total trade with Pakistan, Bang-

ladesh and Sri Lanka to our total exports imports and total trade during 1987, 1988 and 1989?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAMDAS PATEL): (a) to (c). India's foreign trade is transacted in convertible foreign currencies in respect of countries in General Currency Area and in non-convertible Indian Rupee in respect of countries with which it has bilateral trade agreements for Rupee Trade. No part of India's trade is conducted in SDR's which are only Special Drawing Rights of IMF and exist only as a Bookkeeping entry.

(d) The details of percentage of India's exports, imports and total trade with Pakistan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka to India's total exports, imports and Trade during 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90 are as under:—

Country	1987-88			1988-89			1989-90(P)		
	Exp.	Imp.	Total Trade	Exp	Imp.	Total Trade	Exp.	Imp.	Total Trade
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bangladesh	1.19	0.07	0.53	1.29	0.05	0.56	1.65	0.06	0.76
Pakistan	0.12	0.13	0.12	0.18	0.26	0.22	0.19	0.15	0.17
Srilanka	0.66	0.05	0.30	0.72	0.10	0.36	0.35	0.07	0.19

(P) : Provisional

Source : DGC&amp;S, Calcutta.

[*Translation*]

**Export of Iron Ore to Japan**

1476. SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an enquiry was conducted in respect of the export of iron-ore to Japan from Belladila;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the enquiry has since been completed; and

(d) if not, when it is likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAM DAS PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

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

[*English*]

**Study of Indian Banks in U.K. and Europe**

1477. SHRI NARSINGRAO SURYAWANSHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Manager (International Division) of the Bank of Baroda conducted an indepth study of Indian banks in U.K. and Europe; and

(b) if so, the main findings about the Indian banks abroad?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVJAY SINGH): (a) and (b). Bank of Baroda has reported that

its Manager, International Division, is conducting a study on the changing regulatory environment for Indian banks operating in the United Kingdom and Europe under the Lord Aldington Banking Research Fellowship awarded to him by the Indian Institute of Bankers. The findings of the study will be known when he submits his report on his return to India in May, 1991.

**Waiving off Agricultural Loans**

1478. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to give further concessions to farmers in waiving off the agricultural loans;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which decision is likely to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVJAY SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

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

**Establishment of Free Ports**

1479. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to establish free ports to boost exports; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAM DAS PATEL): (a) and (b). The Government of India have set

up an Advisory Committee on 24th December, 1990 to examine the desirability and feasibility of setting up a Free Port in the country and to recommend a suitable location therefor.

#### **Pollution of Ground Water in Rajasthan**

1480. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are aware of the large scale pollution of ground water in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details of the extent of pollution according to various studies conducted on ground water pollution in Rajasthan; and

(c) the various measures adopted to purify the water and to stop further pollution of ground water in that State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b). According to a study conducted by the national Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), the well water in the two villages in the Bichhri area in Udaipur district is dark brown in colour. The intensity varying with the distance of the wells from the polluting factories. According to a study funded by the Ministry of Environment and Forests and carried out by the Centre for Science and Environment, highly soluble

and toxic effluents have entered the Bichhri aquifer and rendered it entirely unfit for all uses. Studies conducted by the Central Pollution Control Board and Rajasthan Pollution Control Board have indicated that effluent from dyeing units have polluted the ground water in Jetpur, Pali and Balotra.

(c) The units in the Bichhri area manufacturing H-acid have been closed down and legal action has been initiated in the Supreme Court to provide compensation to the affected villages. Units in Jetpur, Pali and Balotra have been directed to put up effluent treatment plants in a time bound programme. The ground water would improve gradually through biological oxidation and dilution.

#### **Soviet Credit for Projects in India**

1481. SHRI PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Soviet Government have offered credits for Soviet Projects in India on soft terms during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVJAY SINGH): (a) and (b). Agreement for the following Soviet Government credits for projects in India were entered into during the calendar years 1988, 1989 and 1990.

<i>Date of Agreement</i>	<i>Amount of credit</i>	<i>Name of Project</i>
1	2	3
(i) 20.11.88	Rouble 400 million (Rs. 911.42 crore)	Vindhyachal Thermal Power Project Stage II (2x500 MW)
(ii) 20.11.88	Rouble 3,200 million (Rs. 7291.36 crore)	Nuclear Power Project (2x1000 MW at Kudankulam)
(iii) 12.09.89	Rouble 220 million (Rs. 501.28 crore)	Vindhyachal-Bina-Nagda Power Transmission System Project
(iv) 12.9.89	Rouble 770 million (Rs. 1754.43 crore)	Mangalore (2x210 MW) (Kayamkulam (2x210 MW) and Maithon (4x210 MW) Theramal Power Projects

Rate of exchange Rouble 1 = Rs. 22.7855)

[*Translation*]**Anti-Pollution Measures in Gaya, Bihar**

1482. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gaya (Bihar) is a big attraction for tourists from within the country and abroad because of its historical importance from the religious point of view;

(b) whether life in the city is seriously affected because of the high rate of pollution;

(c) whether the Government propose to take any anti-pollution measures like cleaning of the river Phalgu and its attached ponds and undertaking afforestation on the surrounding hills etc.

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No such report has been received by the Central Government.

(c) and (d). There is no such proposal with the Central Government. However, the Bihar Government has initiated action from afforestation of the surrounding hills and plantation of trees on both the banks of the Phalgu River.

(e) No complaints have been received on the pollution of river Phalgu by the Central Government.

[*English*]**Management of India Cements, Madras**

1483. SHRI R. MUTTHIAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Management of India cements, Madras which has been taken over the financial institutions from the promoters for their mismanagement and misappropriation has been given back to the same persons by the financial institutions;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the present share holding position of the financial institutions and the management in the above unit?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): (a) to (c). It has been reported by Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) that the management of India Cements, Madras, was in the hands of private promoters for 33 years from 1946 to 1979. However, as a result of serious dissensions between two promoter groups, one of the promoters was removed from the post of Jt. Managing Director, on the recommendation of the Board. The other promoter did not seek re-appointment when his term as Managing Director expired on 31.12.79. The institutions then increased their representation on the Board for one year and the company was managed by the Management Committee appointed by the institutions. Thereafter the company was professionally managed. When the term of the last Managing Director was about to expire, the institutions received a request signed jointly by the two promoter groups indicating that they had resolved their differences and that they would like to be brought back into the management. The two groups

also indicated that they had increased their share holding in the company and that they were agreeable to bring in further funds to increase their stake.

Considering the fact that the promoters had resolved their dispute and increased their holding in the company, the institutions did not oppose their re-induction on the Board. Another factor that weighed with the

institution was that the company had undertaken a large modernisation programme and its day-today affairs needed to be managed by persons having a financial commitment in the company.

The shareholding pattern of financial institutions and the company's management promoters, as on October 25, 1990 is as follows:

	<i>No. of Shares</i>	<i>Amount (Rs. in lakhs)</i>	<i>% to paid up equity share capital</i>
1. Financial institutions	2,44,003	244.00	49.80
2. Management Promoters	6,24,589	62.46	12.75

#### **Import of Coconut Oil**

1484. SHRI K.V. THOMAS:  
SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:  
SHRI P.A. ANTONY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to import Coconut Oil;

(b) if so, the quantity of coconut oil proposed to be imported; and

(c) the steps taken to safeguard the interest of coconut growers in the event of import of coconut oil?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAM DAS PATEL): (a) and (b). Government has decided to import a limited quantity of Coconut Oil.

(c) Import and distribution of this limited quantity will be so arranged that the interests

of Coconut growers are not adversely affected.

#### **Minor Irrigation Schemes on Gujarat**

1485. SHRI G.K. SHEKHADA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the comes of minor irrigation schemes of Gujarat awaiting clearance by the Union Government from environmental point of view;

(b) the reasons for delay; and

(c) steps taken by the Government for the early clearance of all the schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Minor Irrigation Schemes do not requires environmental clearance. However, only five proposals of minor irrigation schemes, received from Government of Gujarat for clearances under Forest (Con-

ervation) Act 1990, are awaiting clearance at present. The names of the schemes and their present position are given in the statement below.

(c) The schemes can be considered only when complete information is received from the State Government.

## STATEMENT

Sl.No.	District	Area (in ha.)	Name of the Project	Present Position
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Banaskantha	26.35	Minor Irrigation Project at Kapasia Village.	Essential details have been sought from the state Govt. on 5.12.90. Reply is awaited.
2.	Banaskantha	7.28	Minor Irrigation Scheme at Kanpura village.	Essential details have been sought from state government on 4.12.90. Reply is awaited.
3.	Banaskantha	12.00	Minor Irrigation Schemes at Talati village.	Case is under process.
4.	Banaskantha	6.85	Minor Irrigation Scheme at village Khuniya.	Essential details have been sought from the state government on 27.12.90.
5.	Panchmahal	0.2125	Minor Irrigation Tank Canal at village Guja Sunal.	Under process.

### **HRA to Central Government Employees in Goa**

1486. PROF. GOPALRAO MAYEKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government employees in Goa State are agitating for payment of House Rent Allowance as admissible in B-2 cities etc.;

(b) if so, the other demands of the Central Government employees in Goa; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to meet their demands?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH):  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The memorandum received in May 1990 from the Central Government Employees Coordination Committee, Goa State mainly deals with the grant of House Rent Allowance (HRA) at 'B-2' class city rates.

(c) As per the existing criterion, a population of over four lakhs in the Municipal area of a city is required for classification of a city as 'B-2' class city for purposes of grant of HRA at the rates applicable in 'B-2' class cities. Since this criterion is not fulfilled in any of the cities in Goa State, it has not been found possible to accept the demand.

### **Stay Orders by Courts In Recovery In Taxes**

1487. SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases in which stay orders have been granted by High Courts,

Supreme Court and various Tribunals restraining the Government from recovering duty tax arrears from assesses of Income-Tax/Central Excise/Customs and Central Sales Tax during the last two years;

(b) the period for which these stay orders have been force;

(c) the amount of interest lost by the Government as a result thereof; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government for the expeditious finalisation of such cases?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH):  
(a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### **Loans Advanced for Self-Employment Ventures**

1488. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYA SADUL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details in regard to the scheme of advancing loans to individuals on priority basis on productive self-employment ventures; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to popularise the Scheme in remote areas of the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH):  
(a) and (b). The commercial banks provide loans to identified beneficiaries under various Self-employment schemes like the scheme for providing Self-Employment to the Educated Un-employed Youth (SEEUY),

Self-employment Programme for Urban Poor (SEPUP) and Scheme for Urban Micro Enterprises (SUME).

Under the SEEU, the loans to the extent of Rs. 35,000/- for industrial ventures, Rs. 25,000/- for service ventures and Rs. 15,000/0 for business ventures are provided to the the educated unemployed youth, who are matriculates and above and the age group of 18-35 years and whose family income does not exceed Rs. 10,000/- per annum. The Central Government provides subsidy at the rate of 25% of the project cost. The scheme extends to the whose of India excluding cities having population of more than 1 million as per 1981 census.

Under the SEPUP, the assistance not exceeding Rs. 5,000/- is provided to the beneficiaries whose family income does not exceed Rs. 7,200/- per annum. The subsidy at the rate of 25% of the loan amount is provided by the Central Government. The programme covers all metropolitan urban and semi-urban centres having a population of 10,000 and above as per 1981 census and the areas not covered by Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP).

Under SUME, assistance exceeding Rs. 15,000/- in respect of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes/Women beneficiaries and Rs. 12,000/- in respect of other is provided with subsidy @ 25% of the project cost subject to the maximum subsidy of Rs. 5,000/

- to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/ Women beneficiaries and Rs. 4,000/- to others. The unemployed urban poor whose family income does not exceed Rs. 7,200/- per annum residing in metropolitan area, cities and towns with a population of 10,000 and above as per 1981 census and areas where IRDP is not implemented are covered under the scheme.

The implementing agencies given due publicity for these schemes in the local news papers and other media in order to popularise them. The progress of various development schemes and the banks participation in them is also discussed and reviewed at various District Level Coordination Forums created for this purposes.

#### **Export of Sugar to USA and EEC Countries**

1489. DR. SHALENDRANATH SHRI-VASTAVA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the quantity of sugar in tonnes exported to the European Economic Community countries and the United States of America during the years 1988-89 and 1989-90 and the target fixed for the year 1990-91?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAM DAS PATEL): The figures of export of sugar during the years in question to EEC countries and the USA are as under:

*Qty. in MTs.*

<i>Year</i>	<i>EEC</i>	<i>USA</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1988-89	10,000	6,780

<i>Year</i>	<i>EEC</i>	<i>USA</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1989-90	10,000	7,843
1990-91*	10,000	15,000 (approximately)

\* (Deadlines for shipment to EEC and USA are 30.6.1991 and 30.9.1991 respectively).

Source: State Trading Corporation of India Ltd. (STC)

#### **Transfer of Minority Community Employees in Banks**

1490. SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have issued a circular regarding transfer of bank employees belonging to minority communities to safer zones;

(b) the number of such employees who intended to get transferred from the valley; and

(c) the number of employees, out of them, transferred to safer zones?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): (a) to (c). Government have not issued any such instructions to the banks in respect of their employees belonging to minority communities. However the banks have been advised that, as a temporary measure, in view of the hardships being faced by some of the employees posted in the Kashmir Valley, they may consider accommodating their employees in a judicious manner, keeping in

mind the exigencies of work and without seriously affecting the working of their branches, their requests for transfers to other areas. Since transfers/postings of bank employees from one area/branch to another area/branch is a continuous process, no data with regard to such transfers can be provided.

[*Translation*]

#### **Economic Offenders**

1491. SHRI GANGA CHARNA LODHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the economic offenders among the top twenty industrial houses of the country, together with the details of offences they were charged with during the last two years till date and the amount of money involved in each case; and

(b) whether the Government propose to set up special courts for the speedy disposal of cases of economic offences?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Special Courts are already functioning in a number of States for the speedy disposal of cases pertaining to economic offences.

[English]

**Wildlife Sanctuary in Parambikulam  
Wayanad and Thekkadi (Kerala)**

1493. SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN:  
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND  
FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of land, in hectares,  
proposed to be acquired for establishing the  
Wild Life Sanctuary in Parambikulam, Waya-  
nad and Thekkadi in Kerala under the Proj-  
ect Elephant Scheme; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government  
for rehabilitating the persons to be displaced  
therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOR-  
ESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a)  
and (b). Parambikulam, Wayanad and  
Thekkadi are notified Wildlife Sanctuaries in  
Kerala. No proposals to acquire land under  
these sanctuaries under the 'Project Ele-  
phant' are under consideration of Govern-  
ment.

**Frauds in Central Bank of India  
Branches in Pune, Maharashtra**

1494. SHRI BABUBHAI MEGHJI  
SHAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Bank of India  
branches in Pune, Maharashtra have been  
defrauded by some business houses/indus-  
tries during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof including  
amount involved, case-wise; and

(c) the action taken by the Government  
against the persons involved in these frauds?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY  
MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTER-  
NAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH):  
(a) to (c). Information is being collected, and  
to the extent available, will be laid on the  
Table of the House.

**Discrimination in Granting Environ-  
mental Clearance to P.S.Us**

1495. SHRI VIDYADHAR GOKHALE:  
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND  
FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Sector Industrial  
Projects are required to obtain environmental  
clearance from the Union Government mainly  
at the initial industrial licensing stage;

(b) whether this condition does not  
apply in the case of projects undertaken in  
the private sector;

(c) if so, the justification therefore; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FOR-  
ESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a)  
to (d). Yes, Sir. All the Central Public Sector  
Projects costing Rs. 20 crores and above  
require environmental clearance before in-  
vestment decision is taken by the Public  
Investment Board. So far, only those private  
sector projects are considered which either  
involve diversion of forest land or against  
which complaints are received from the  
public. All the public and private sector proj-  
ects would get covered as and when the  
proposal for making environmental clear-  
ance statutory requirement is adopted.

**Textiles Fair**

1496. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the Minis-  
ter of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Textiles Fair has been organised in New Delhi from 21 December, 1990;

(b) if so, the objective for holding such a fair;

(c) whether any export order for Indian textiles has been received during this fair;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the details of the steps proposed to be taken in this regard;

(e) whether any future plan has been drawn up to make such fairs more purposeful; and

(f) the criteria for selection of participants in the fair?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAM DAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) *Tex India*—An exhibition of Handloom, Kadhi, Woollen Knitwear and Textiles is being held at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi from December 21, 1990 to January 6, 1991. The objectives of the exhibition are to create an awareness of the quality and price competitiveness of the wide variety of Indian textiles available in the country as also to enable the manufacturers of textiles to sell their products.

(c) This is a domestic fair. The available information with T.F.A.I. does not indicate any direct exports from the participants of the fair.

(d) and (e). The TFAI has scheduled the organisation of a larger textiles fair on international level in future.

(f) Participation in *Tex India* Exhibition is open to manufacturers, dealers and trad-

ers of all types of textiles and manufactured products manufactured in the public, private and cooperative sectors. Participation is accepted on first-come-first served basis.

#### **Implementation of Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief Scheme**

1497. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) officers have closely supervised implementation of the Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief Scheme;

(b) whether they have reported deficiency in the implementation of the Scheme;

(c) if so, the general nature of deficiencies and the steps taken to remove them; and

(d) the total amount spent so far by the Union Government, State-wise, in implementing the Scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has been conducting test checks to verify the proper implementation of the Scheme. In certain cases, the following types of deficiencies have been observed:

(i) Ineligible borrowers have been included under the Scheme.

(ii) Interest has not been calculated properly.

(iii) Ineligible purposes were included

under the scheme.

- (iv) Loan instalments which have become overdue after 2nd October, 1989 were also included under the scheme.

The deficiencies, wherever observed,

were brought to the notice of the concerned institutions to rectify defects.

- (d) The total amount of advances, State-wise, towards Central Government share made by NABARD as grants for implementing the ARDR Scheme is given in the Statement below.

### STATEMENT

*Advances provided to the cooperatives and Regional Rural Banks by NABARD as the share of Government of India under the ARDR Scheme as on 1st January, 1991*

*(Rs. in crores)*

Sl. No.	State	Amounts released by NABARD	
		SCB	SLDB
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31.33	22.67
2.	Assam	—	—
3.	Bihar	31.00	28.50
4.	Goa	0.50	—
5.	Gujarat	59.00	5.00
6.	Haryana	27.67	7.67
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1.00	0.33
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—
9.	Karnataka	27.00	4.33
10.	Kerala	23.33	5.00
11.	Madhya Pradesh	72.50	10.26
12.	Maharashtra	114.50	24.00
13.	Manipur	—	—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Amounts released by NABARD</i>	
		<i>SCB</i>	<i>SLDB</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
14.	Meghalaya	—	—
15.	Nagaland	—	—
16.	Orissa	39.66	5.00
17.	Punjab	50.00	3.00
18.	Rajasthan	43.00	7.33
19.	Tamil Nadu	50.50	25.50
20.	Tripura	—	—
21.	Uttar Pradesh	58.50	19.00
22.	West Bengal	19.00	3.00
23.	Pondicherry	—	—
24.	Mizoram	—	—
25.	Chandigarh	—	—
26.	Delhi	—	—
<b>Total</b>		<b>648.49</b>	<b>170.59</b>

SCB — State Cooperative Bank

SLDB — State Land Development Bank

#### **Expenditure Incurred in BBIL**

1498. SHRI MOHANBHAI SANJIBHAI DELKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the amount spent on "Bharat Business International Limited" from its inception to dissolution?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAM DAS PATEL): The

total expenditure incurred on Bharat Business International Limited since its inception till 30th November, 1990 is about Rs. 1.60 crore.

#### **World Bank Assistance for Tamil Nadu**

1499. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any World Bank assistance has been given to Tamil Nadu for development of any towns; and

(b) if so, the names of the towns to be developed and the amount earmarked for each town?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Development Credit agreement for IDA Credit equivalent to \$ 300.2 million was entered into on 16.9.88 for implementation of Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project. The project covers ten urban agglomerations of Madras, Coimbatore, Madurai, Tiruchirapalli, Salem, Tirunelveli, Erode, Tuticorin, Vellore and Tiruppur. No specific allocation has been earmarked for individual towns.

#### **Denudation of Forest Area in Punjab**

1500. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of denudation of forest area in Punjab during the last three years;

(b) whether it has been causing adverse effects on environment; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Export of Onion Seeds**

1501. SHRICHANDRESH PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to allow the export of onion seeds so that farmers can get better prices of their products;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the target fixed for export of onion seeds?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAM DAS PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

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

#### **Export of Fresh Vegetables, Fruits and Dry Fruits**

1502. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether fresh vegetables, fruits and dry fruits are being exported;

(b) if so, the names of fresh vegetables, fruits and dry fruits and the names of countries to which these have been exported during the last three years; and

(c) the foreign exchange earnings from these items during the years 1988, 1989 and 1990?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAM DAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Fresh vegetables such as onions, lady fingers, chillies, bitter gourd and other assorted vegetables like beans, brinjals, arbi etc., fresh fruits like mangoes, grapes, water melons, citrus fruits and apples and walnut kernels among dry fruits are being exported. The major countries to which these were exported and the foreign exchange earned on their export are given in the statement below.

## STATEMENT

	Foreign Exchange earned (Rs./Lakhs)			Major countries to which exported
	1987-88	1988-89 (Prov.)	1989-90 (Prov.)	
	1	2	3	4
1. Fresh Vegetables :				
(a) Onions	4344	6881	8455	Singapore, Malaysia, Bangladesh, UAE, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Sri Lanka.
(b) Other Vegetables :	1649	2632	2909	UAE, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar.
2. Fresh Fruits :	4352	3695	4193	Saudi Arabia, UAE, Kuwait, Bahrain, UK.
3. Walnut Kernels :	1135	1555	1508	UK, France, Netherlands.

Source : NAFED, NEW DELHI APEDA, NEW DELHI.

[*Translation*]**Facilities to Tobacco Growers**

1503. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tobacco Board requested the States of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Karnataka to take measures for the benefit of the tobacco growers;

(b) whether this step was proposed to ensure smooth payment of their produce by the traders;

(c) if so, whether traders have raised objections in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) steps taken by the Government for implementation of the proposal by the traders?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAMDAS PATEL): (a) to (e). The reference presumably is to the steps initiated by the Tobacco Board requesting the States to introduce auction for sale of bidi tobacco to ensure better price to the farmers for their produce. The traders have certain objections in this regard, mainly with regard to the availability of credit from the banking system. Government has taken up this matter with the Reserve Bank of India who have indicated that there will be no difficulty in meeting credit requirements of the trade. The Bill for bringing non-virginia tobacco within the purview of the Tobacco Board has already been introduced in the Parliament and further action in the matter will be taken after the Bill is passed.

[*English*]**Purchase of Brushes by SAIL**

1504. SHRIM.V.CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the steel plants of Steel Authority of India Ltd. have been purchasing various kinds of industrial and paint brushes from private sector industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to procure such brushes from public sector units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BASAVARAJ PATIL): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Alleged Misuse of Ganga Action Plan Aid**

1505. SHRIM.V.CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Netherland Government had sanctioned aid worth 100 crores Rupees for the Ganga Action Plan in Kanpur;

(b) whether reports have been received about the alleged misuse and diversion of the said foreign aid by the authorities in Kanpur;

(c) if so, the facts and details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) The Netherlands Government have given only Rs. 30.50 crores (at the present exchange rate of 1 d.fl. = 10) for Ganga Action Plan works at Kanpur.

(b) No, Sir.

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

#### Setting up of Pig Iron Plants

1506. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:  
SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE:

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

(a) whether there is a need to increase the production of pig iron in the country;

(b) if so, the number of pig iron units proposed to be set up both in private and public sectors;

(c) the number of applications received from different States; and

(d) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BASAVARAJ PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Pig iron is delicensed subject to certain locational restrictions. Entrepreneurs are therefore free to select locations for the manufacturing units keeping in view the availability of raw materials, nearness to market etc. According to the information available with the Department of Steel entrepreneurs are examining the possibility of setting up units in State of Andhra Pradesh (5), Madhya Pradesh (4), Maharashtra (3),

West Bengal (2), Karnataka (1) and Orissa (1). Necessary assistance in areas of import of technology, linkages of raw material, obtaining financial assistance is being provided to them.

#### Seizure of Heroin at Old Delhi Railway Station

1507. SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether heroin worth crores of rupees was seized at Old Delhi Railway Station in November, 1990;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken against the culprits, so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): (a) to (c). On 26.11.90, Delhi Police seized 4 Kgs of heroin and 6 Kgs of opium from the possession of a person on interception at Delhi Railway Station. The accused was arrested and further action, as per law, is being taken.

#### Exchange Rate of Kuwaiti Currency

1508. SHRI P.C. THOMAS:  
PROF. P.J. KURIEN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Kuwaiti currency collected by the Government by issuing Rs. 25 per Dinar to Indians who returned from Kuwait;

(b) whether the Government have received any representation to enhance the rate of Rs. 25/-; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH):

(a) As on 19th December, 1990, an amount of Kuwaiti Dinar 9,763,071.12 was exchanged for Rs. 24.41 crores by the Authorised Dealers from the returning Indians from Kuwait at the rate of Kuwaiti Dinar 1 = Rs. 25 which was fixed by Foreign Exchange Dealers' Association of India (FEDAI).

(b) and (c). No such proposal is under consideration of the Ministry of Finance.

#### **Criminal Appeals in Kerala High Court**

1509. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of appeals in criminal cases pending in the Kerala High Court;

(b) the details of the first ten cases pending for the longest period; and

(c) the steps taken or being taken to expedite the disposal of pending cases?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Credit Card Business by Banks**

1512. SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the banks, both nationalised and in the private sector, engaged in credit card business;

(b) whether bad debts from this business are increasing;

(c) whether any assessment has been made by the Reserve Bank of India at any stage of the utility and profitability of this credit card business;

(d) if so, the findings thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and which is the other agency monitoring this business by the commercial banks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH):

(a) to (e). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have reported that as per the information available with them, the following public sector and private sector banks have introduced credit cards on their own or jointly with other institutions:—

- i) Bank of Baroda
- ii) Bank of India
- iii) Andhra Bank
- iv) Vijaya Bank
- v) Central Bank of India
- vi) State Bank of India
- vii) Canara Bank
- viii) Syndicate Bank
- ix) Corporation Bank
- x) Allahabad Bank
- xi) Union Bank of India
- xii) The Vysya Bank Ltd.

xiii) Citi Bank

xiv) ANZ Grindlays Bank

The credit card business is one of the activities which is permissible for the banks to engage in under the provisions of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949. RBI have further reported that it has advised the public sector banks that if any bank desires to enter into domestic credit card business, it would be better for it to have a suitable tie up arrangement with one of the banks which has already introduced credit cards and the banks have also been advised to seek specific approval of RBI. The banks have also been advised to be selective in issuing credit cards and to have a proper machinery for speedy recovery of dues from the card holders and for accounting and reconciliation of transactions. Recently, RBI have advised the banks to prepare a comprehensive review report on a half yearly basis containing details relating to the operations of the credit card system and to place the same before the Board of Directors of the Banks. RBI do not have any information whether bad debts from the credit card business are increasing. However, some of the public sector banks which have introduced credit card business have indicated that they do not have bad debts from this business so far.

#### **Sale and Purchase of Shares by Financial Institutions and Mutual Funds**

1513. SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any nexus exists between the financial institutions and mutual funds for the sale and purchase of shares;

(b) if so, what check has been or is being exercised by Government on mutual funds in the matter; and

(c) the impact of these mutual funds on the stock market operations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): (a) The Financial Institutions and Mutual Funds take decisions regarding sale and purchase of shares on the basis of their commercial judgment.

(b) In view of reply to (a) above, the question does not arise.

(c) Mutual Funds provide professional investment management services to investors and have enabled them to indirectly participate in stock market operations.

#### **World Bank Loan for All India Financial Institutions**

1514. SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the three all India financial institutions viz., the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) and the Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) have started or propose to start negotiations with the World Bank for an aggregate loan of £ 1 billion;

(b) the likely share of each of the three institutions and how the loan is proposed to be utilised;

(c) whether some of the financial institutions are also slated to enter the international market for raising more funds;

(d) if so, the funds likely to be raised and the impact of all these loans on foreign exchange resources; and

(e) to what extent these institutions will be able to meet the requirements of industry through these loans?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): (a) and (b). The Industrial Development Bank of India, the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India and the Industrial Finance Corporation of India are exploring the possibility for a general line of credit from the World Bank to be utilised for financing import of components of approved industrial projects.

(c) to (e). The Financial Institutions have been raising loans in International Capital markets to finance the foreign exchange requirements. No targets for these have been fixed. The amount of resources raised would depend on market conditions and terms of borrowing such as rate of interest, maturity period, etc. The resources thus raised would be utilised to meet the foreign currency requirements of the projects financed by these Institutions.

#### **Export of Leather Products**

1515. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new German Government has put a ban on the import of leather products containing more than 5 Mg/Kg of Penta Chloro Phenol (PC) from India; and

(b) if so, the details of the stocks being held up by the leather industry as a result of this ban?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAM DAS PATEL): (a) A Decree was issued by the then Government

of the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) on 22.12.1989 banning import of all products, unless otherwise specified under special dispensation, containing Pentachlorophenol (PCP) beyond 5 Mg/Kg under Hazardous Substance Act with effect from 23.3.90 and the ban is still in vogue.

(b) No hold up of Leather goods consignment in West Germany because of the ban has been reported so far by the trade.

#### **Reward to Informants In Customs Seizures**

1516. SHRI BALVANT MANVAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether suitable rewards are given to the informants in the matter of seizures by the Customs Department;

(b) if so, the procedure thereof;

(c) whether a large number of officers from Gujarat have represented to the Government for giving inadequate rewards to them; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): (a) and (b). There is a scheme for granting monetary rewards to persons giving information leading to seizure of contraband goods upto 20% of the estimated market value of the seized goods. This reward is, however, purely an ex-gratia payment and cannot be claimed as a matter of right. The quantum of reward to be granted in a specific case is considered and sanctioned by a Reward Committee which has to keep in mind the specificity and accuracy of the information, the risk and trouble undertaken, the extent and nature of help rendered by the

informer, whether the information gives clues to the persons involved in smuggling or their associates etc. 50% of the sanctioned reward can be paid as advance reward immediately after seizure of the goods and the balance amount is required to be paid after completion of all proceedings in the case.

(c) and (d). The Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Institute of Coffee Technology**

1517. SHRI BALVANT MANVAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up an institute of Coffee Technology to tackle problems of post harvest value;

(b) whether Coffee Act of 1942 is also proposed to be modified to bring it in tune with the present as well as the future requirements; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAM DAS PATEL): (a) As idea of establishing a Centre for Advanced Coffee Technology as a joint venture involving the Centre for Technology Development, the Coffee Board, Government of India and coffee related industries has been mooted.

(b) and (c). There is no proposal as such with the Government to modify the Coffee Act of 1942 and therefore further action does not arise.

#### **Pollution in Breechhadi, Rajasthan**

1518. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MEWAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any complaints regarding severe industrial pollution in Beechhadi and other villages around Udaipur in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, when was the last complaint received; and

(c) the action taken against defaulting units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The last complaint about pollution in the villages in the Beechhadi area of Udaipur district, Rajasthan was received on 2.10.90.

(c) The polluting industrial units have stopped manufacturing H-acid. A case is pending in the Supreme Court for providing compensation to the villages affected by the damage caused by pollution from these industries.

#### **Cruelty to Animals**

1519. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MEWAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the rules and regulations currently in force for prevention of cruelty to animals;

(b) whether these are being adhered to by circus organisers and film units;

(c) the details of breaches of existing laws, if any, that have come to the notice of the Government and the action taken in the matter;

(d) the frequency and mode of checking being employed by the authorities; and

(e) the authority responsible for such enforcements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) Sections 11 and 12 of 'The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960', mention the activities related with cruelty to animals that are punishable under the Act. Detailed rules on different aspects have also been notified in this regard.

(b) Instances of violation of the Act and rules come to the notice of Government from time to time.

(c) Information is being collected and would be placed on the Table of the House.

(d) and (e). The power of checking is delegated to police officers and inspectors of Societies for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, who check the circuses and film units, from time to time.

#### **Internal Work Study Unit for Export Inspection Agencies**

1520. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Internal Work Study Unit was set up recently for the Export Inspection Agencies;

(b) if so, whether it has completed the study and submitted its report;

(c) if so, the recommendations made thereon; and

(d) whether the Government have accepted these recommendations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAMDAS PATEL): (a) to (d). The Internal Work Study Unit already exists in the Ministry, which is responsible to undertake studies of the sub-formations

under the Ministry of Commerce. The IWSU had conducted the study of EIA Offices at Madras and Cochin and its recommendations are awaited.

#### **Deforestation in Jammu**

1521. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports about large scale deforestation in Jammu during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

#### **Japanese Aid for Increasing Food Production**

1522. SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Japan has agreed to provide aid for increasing food-grains production;

(b) if so, whether there is any agreement between Japan and India in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Notes were exchanged between Governments of India and Japan on 4.10.90 for grant assistance of Yen 600 million for the year 90-91. It is proposed to utilise the grant largely for import of DAP fertilizer.

#### **Import of Raw Material**

1523. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to cut back import of certain raw materials in view of the oil crisis;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) to what extent it will affect the production in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAM DAS PATEL): (a) and (b). Recently, a cut of 15% has been imposed on the import entitlement of Actual Users engaged in the manufacture of automobiles, electronic items and consumer durables.

(c) No serious effect on the quantum of production is expected as the industry can always avail of the alternative facility of imports against REP/Additional licences.

#### **Objections to Operation of Common Civil Code In Goa**

1524. DR. DAULATRAO SONUJI AHER: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State of Goa is the only State in the country where common civil code is in operation;

(b) whether the Union Government

have received any objections to the common civil code in Goa from any quarter so far;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

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

#### **Export of Sugar**

1525. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of sugar proposed to be exported during the current year;

(b) the contribution to be made by respective sugar producing States;

(c) whether international price of sugar negotiated for consignment falls far short of the cost of production;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to compensate the Indian Sugar Mills by way of subsidy; and

(e) the expected sugar production during the current year and to what extent this export of sugar will affect the interests of domestic consumer by way of price?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAM DAS PATEL): (a) Government has asked STC to export directly or in association with sugar industry 2 lakh MT of sugar during the current year.

(b) Statewise allocation has not been made.

(c) International prices of sugar are generally lower than the f.o.b. cost of Indian sugar.

(d) Exports of sugar other than those against high priced preferential quotas of USA and EEC are eligible for appropriate Cash Compensatory Support from the Government.

(e) Current estimates place sugar production for the current year at approximately 110 lakh MT. Exports of 2 lakh tonnes of sugar is not likely to affect the interests of domestic consumers in terms of price.

#### **Export of Foodgrains by MMTC**

1526. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:  
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to canalise exports of foodgrains through the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India (MMTC);

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

(c) whether MMTC has floated tenders for appointment of private contractors for handling this job in various Ports?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAM DAS PATEL): (a) and (b). Having regard to their experience of export of various items, Government of India have asked STC/MMTC to export 10 lakh MT of wheat and 5 lakh MT of non-basmati rice.

(c) Yes, Sir.

#### **Customs Duty and Income Tax Concessions for Gulf Expatriates**

1527. DR. DAULATRAO SONUJI AHER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the policy adopted by the Government regarding Customs Duty and Income-tax concessions allowed to Gulf expatriates?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): Customs Duty is exempted on the import of motorcars when driven into India by a Gulf expatriate from Iraq/Kuwait through Land Customs station of Attari, Amritsar. The cars imported through sea by Gulf expatriates have been granted the facility of temporary importation only without grant of exemption.

Under the transfer of Residence Rules/Baggage Rules no specific concessions have been allowed to the Gulf expatriates.

No concession under Income-tax Act has been given, so far, to Gulf expatriates.

#### **Contingency Plan to Solve Problems Affecting Exports to West Asia**

1528. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have drawn up a contingency plan to solve the problems affecting Indian exports to West Asia following the turmoil in that region;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposed contingency plan;

(c) when it is likely to be introduced; and

(d) to what extent it will be helpful to the exporters?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAMDAS PATEL): (a) to (d). In order to resolve problems of exporters to Gulf region as a result of prevailing situation in Iraq and Kuwait, an Empowered Committee with Commerce Secretary as the Chairman has been constituted. This Committee decided on several problems brought before it by the exporters.

Several efforts are being made to step up export of both traditional and non-traditional items to make up for the losses arising out of economic embargo imposed by UN Security Council on trade with Kuwait and Iraq. Indian Missions in the West Asian region have been asked to identify items/goods which are in great demand where India could step in a big way to increase exports under the present circumstances. Feedback received from the Missions has been disseminated to the exporters through the Export Promotion Councils/Commodity Boards who have also been separately asked to work out plans to make up loss of exports arising out of economic embargo on Iraq and Kuwait by stepping up their exports to other regions.

**Distribution of Steel Materials by BSO of SAIL, New Delhi**

1529. SHRI B.N. REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether in spite of adverse remarks of Internal Committee and Commercial Audit on the working of BSO, SAIL, New Delhi, the Branch Office has again done confirmed booking under various distribution schemes on the basis of 16500 MT of raw materials requirement for regular commercial production;

(b) whether DGTD authorities have issued to a unit licenced capacity of 9000 set of brake equipments;

(c) whether for manufacturing the above licenced quantity, DGTD has worked out their raw material requirement for 1980 MT of steel section and 3420 MT of pig iron; and

(d) if so, the reasons and justification for allocation of excess steel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BASAVARAJ PATIL): (a) Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), including its Branch Sales Office (BSO), New Delhi, distributes iron and steel amongst different customers in terms of the extent Distribution Guidelines of the Joint Plant Committee (JPC).

M/s. Greysham & Company, a DGTD unit, is one of the customers serviced by the BSO of SAIL, New Delhi.

The capacity/registration certificates issued to DGTD Units normally indicate only the quantum of finished goods and not the raw materials required therefor. Reliance has, therefore, to be made on the Chartered Engineers' Certificates for supplies of raw materials. The JPC Distribution Guidelines do not prohibit supplies to DGTD units based on Chartered Engineers' Certificates. As per procedure, the indentors are required to furnish a declaration to the effect that the total quantities indented do not exceed their licensed/registered capacities.

(b) M/s. Greysham & Company, Delhi, were granted registration by DGTD for manufacture of 9000 sets of railway brake equipments.

(c) No, Sir.

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

**Legal Aid to Poor**

1530. SHRI B. DEVARAJAN:  
 SHRI THAN SINGH JATAV:  
 SHRI PARASRAM BHARD-  
 WAJ:  
 SHRI HARISH PAL:  
 SHRI MANGARAJ MALLIK:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments have not been able to provide legal aid to the women, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other poor and socially or educationally backward classes because of the financial constraints;

(b) whether any financial assistance is given by the Union Government to the State Governments for the purpose;

(c) if so, the details thereof for the last three years and the extent to which this has been utilised by the State Governments, State-wise; and

(d) if not, what steps are being taken by the Union Government to give adequate

financial assistance to State Governments to enable them to provide legal aid to the poor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY): (a) No, Sir. No instance of this kind has been brought to the notice of the Union Government by the State Legal Aid and Advice Boards which are being funded by the respective State Governments.

(b) The financial assistance to the State Legal Aid and Advice Boards is given, on request, taking into account their functional requirements for implementation of specific legal aid programmes, such as, promotion of legal literacy, training of para-legals, holding of Lok Adalats, etc.

(c) The statement containing the information with regard to the grants-in-aid released and the amount utilised by the State Legal Aid and Advice Boards during the financial years 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90 is placed below.

(d) Question does not arise.

## STATEMENT

Financial assistance provided by the Union Government and the extent to which this has been utilised by the State Government, Statewise, during the financial year

Sl.No.	State	Name of the Grantee Institution	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
			Financial assistance provided (in lakhs)	Extent to which utilised	Financial assistance provided (in lakhs)	Extent to which utilised	Financial assistance provided (in lakhs)	Extent to which utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	(i) State Legal Aid & Advice Board.	1.50	In full	-	-	0.53	Accounts not yet received.
		(ii) District & Sessions Judge, Visakhapatnam.	0.05	In full	-	-	-	-
		(iii) District Judge, Kurnool.	-	-	0.05	In full	-	-
		(iv) District Judge-cum-Chairman, Distt. Legal Aid Committee, Nalgonda	-	-	-	-	0.10	Accounts not yet received.
2.	Assam	State Legal Aid & Advice	1.00	In full	1.00	Utilised	1.00	Partly utilised.

Sl.No.	State	Name of the Grantee Institution	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
			Financial assistance provided (in lakhs)	Extent to which utilised	Financial assistance provided (in lakhs)	Extent to which utilised	Financial assistance provided (in lakhs)	Extent to which utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Board						
						Rs. 66,525/- & balance allowed to be carried over to 1989-90		sed. Unspent balance of Rs. 47,084 allowed to be carried over to 1990-91.
3.	Gujarat	State Legal Aid & Advice Board	-	-	0.93	In full	1.00	In full.
4.	Haryana	State Level Legal Service & Advice Committee.	0.38	Utilised Rs. 37,200/-	0.02	In full	1.15	Out of grant of Rs. 65,000/-, the Committee utilised

Sl.No.	State	Name of the Grantee Institution	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
			Financial assistance provided (in lakhs)	Extent to which utilised	Financial assistance provided (in lakhs)	Extent to which utilised	Financial assistance provided (in lakhs)	Extent to which utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Rs. 61,736/- & returned the balance of Rs. 3,264 in respect of other grant of 50,000/- the grant has been partly utilised but accounts have yet to be received.

5. Karnataka (i) State Legal Aid & Advice Board. 1.00 In full 1.00 In full 2.00 In full

S.No.	State	Name of the Grantee Institution	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
			Financial assistance provided (in lakhs)	Extent to which utilised	Financial assistance provided (in lakhs)	Extent to which utilised	Financial assistance provided (in lakhs)	Extent to which utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		(ii) Distt. & Sessions Judge, Belgaum, Karnataka.	-	-	-	-	0.10	Accounts are yet to be received.
6.	Madhya Pradesh	State Legal Aid & Advice Board.	1.00	In full	-	-	1.00	In full
7.	Maharashtra	State Legal Aid & Advice Board.	0.45	In full	1.45	Consists of 2 grant-in-aid Rs. 1 lakh & Rs. 45,000/-.	0.50	Accounts not yet received.
						The Grant of 1 lakh has been partly utilised & the		



Sl.No.	State	Name of the Grantee Institution	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
			Financial assistance provided (in lakhs)	Extent to which utilised	Financial assistance provided (in lakhs)	Extent to which utilised	Financial assistance provided (in lakhs)	Extent to which utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Board						
						21,000/- & refunded the unspent portion of Rs. 4,000/-		
9.	Orissa	State Legal Aid & Advice Board	1.00	In full	1.40	In full	2.50	Accounts are yet to be received.
10.	Punjab	Department of Home Affairs & Justice, Govt. of Punjab.	0.50	Grant was not utilised & refunded in full.	-	-	-	-
11.	Rajasthan	(i) State Legal Aid & Advice	-	-	1.00	Accounts are	-	-

Sl.No.	State	Name of the Grantee Institution	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
			Financial assistance provided (in lakhs)	Extent to which utilised	Financial assistance provided (in lakhs)	Extent to which utilised	Financial assistance provided (in lakhs)	Extent to which utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Board.						
		(ii) District Legal Aid Committee Chittorgarh.	-	-	0.05	In full	-	-
		(iii) Distt. & Sessions Judge-cum-Chairman, Distt. Legal Aid Committee, Banswara.	-	-	-	-	0.10	Accounts are yet to be received.
12.	Tamil Nadu	State Legal Aid & Advice Board.	2.00	In full	2.00	In full	3.65	In full
13.	Uttar Pradesh	State Legal Aid & Advice Board.	-	-	-	-	1.00	Utilised a sum of Rs. 66,891/-. The

Sl.No.	State	Name of the Grantee Institution	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
			Financial assistance provided (in lakhs)	Extent to which utilised	Financial assistance provided (in lakhs)	Extent to which utilised	Financial assistance provided (in lakhs)	Extent to which utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
14.	A & N Islands	U.T. Administration	.	.	.	.	0.50	Balance Rs. 33,109 allowed to be carried over to 1990-91.
15.	Pondicherry	Law & Labour Deptt. Govt. of Pondicherry.	0.50	In full	.	.	.	Accounts are yet to be received.

**Target for Coffee Export**

1531. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the target set for coffee export for the year 1990-91;

(b) whether this target is expected to be achieved;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAM DAS PATEL): (a) The target set for coffee export for the year 1990-91 is Rs. 400 crores.

(b) No Sir, as per the present indications of exports.

(c) and (d). The crop of 1989-90 at 117,800 tonnes available for marketing in 1990-91 is far below the 1988-89 crop of 215,000 tonnes which was available for marketing in 1989-90. In addition to the above, the international prices for coffee which has declined considerably after the suspension of international coffee quotas in July 1989, would affect total export earnings on coffee in 1990-91.

[*Translation*]

**Sale of Gold**

1532. SHRISANTOSH KUMARGANGWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to formulate a scheme for selling their gold reserves; and

(b) if so, the details with reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Catechu Smuggling**

1533. SHRISANTOSH KUMARGANGWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of smuggling of catechu wood from Nepal into India have come to the notice of the Union Government;

(b) whether India's catechu trade has been adversely effected as a result of this smuggling;

(c) whether any scheme has been formulated to check such smuggling; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): (a) to (d). Available reports do not indicate large scale smuggling of catechu wood from Nepal into India at present. The Customs authorities have in one case seized catechu wood worth Rs. 24,000/- approximately in 1990. The Customs authorities remain alert against the smuggling of all contraband goods including that of catechu wood across the international frontiers of the country. Close co-ordination is being maintained between all the agencies concerned in the prevention and detection of smuggling.

### **Effect of Gulf Crisis on Export of Spices**

1534. SHRISANTOSH KUMARGANGWAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the value of spices proposed to be exported in the current financial year;
- (b) whether their export is likely to be affected due to the Gulf crisis; and
- (c) the share of Indian exports in the international spices market?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAM DAS PATEL): (a) Rs. 300 crores is the target fixed for the current year.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Based on the export of spices from India during 1988-89, India's share in International Spices trade is estimated as 25% in volume and 14% in terms of value.

### **Raid on H.M.T. Ltd.**

1535. SHRISANTOSH KUMARGANGWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the office and factory premises of Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. were raided by the customs authorities recently;
- (b) if so, whether smuggled watches and their components etc. were recovered in the said raid; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): (a) and (b). Acting on intelligence, the offi-

cers of Customs of Bangalore Collectorate searched the factory/office/godown premises of various units of M/s. HMT Ltd. located in and around Bangalore on 26th, 27th, 30th and 31st October and 29th November, 1990. During the search, wrist watch parts and components of foreign origin worth Rs. 1,09,21,210/- approximately which had been imported by various parties located in Bangalore, Bombay and Navsari (Gujarat) and reportedly sold to M/s. HMT Limited in contravention of the provisions of the Customs Act, 1962 and rules and notification issued thereunder, and certain documents were seized.

(c) Investigations are in progress and penal proceedings as envisaged under the Customs Act, 1962 will be initiated against those persons/firms who are found to have contravened the Customs law.

### **Soil Erosion in Aravali Range**

1536. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 4184 on 3 September, 1990 and state:

- (a) whether the Government have since collected the requisite information regarding soil erosion in Aravali ranges;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not the progress made so far in this regard and the time by which the said information is likely to be made available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Sediment yield data on small watershed basis for 11 watersheds have been collected. These data have been published in the Technical Series No. 2/H and S/1985

of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Loans Advanced by LIC to States

1537. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the loan facilities extended to different States by the Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) as on 30th June, 1990, State-wise;

(b) whether the amount of loan given by the LIC to Rajasthan is very low as com-

pared to the loan given to other States; if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether this disparity is proposed to be removed; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH):

(a) Complete State-wise details available as on 31.3.90 are given in the statement below.

(b) No, Sir.

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

#### STATEMENT

*Loans disbursed by LIC of India under Socially Oriented Schemes in Plan and Non-Plan Sectors upto 31st March, 1990*

*Rs. in crores*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Plan Sector</i>	<i>Non-Plan Sector</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	280.38	102.40
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—
3.	Assam	67.31	6.15
4.	Bihar	176.82	57.00
5.	Chandigarh	3.07	0.25
6.	Delhi	12.65	36.60
7.	Goa	5.87	5.70
8.	Gujarat	398.69	315.60
9.	Haryana	242.42	49.75

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/Union Territory</i>	<i>Plan Sector</i>	<i>Non-Plan Sector</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
10.	Himachal Pradesh	30.89	2.00
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	40.97	8.50
12.	Karnataka	339.45	37.90
13.	Kerala	298.48	107.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	262.25	65.40
15.	Maharashtra	529.89	296.38
16.	Manipur	7.12	1.25
17.	Meghalaya	53.49	0.75
18.	Mizoram	0.74	—
19.	Nagaland	13.69	—
20.	Orissa	216.84	22.80
21.	Punjab	220.15	60.50
22.	Pondicherry	—	0.25
23.	Rajasthan	292.89	29.74
24.	Sikkim	1.54	—
25.	Tamil Nadu	470.03	193.07
26.	Tripura	16.98	—
27.	Uttar Pradesh	763.40	40.55
28.	West Bengal	304.63	45.10
29.	NEC (NEEPCO)	151.00	—
30.	HDFC	74.00	—

**NOTES**

1. *Plan Sector* includes loans for Social Housing Schemes, State Electricity Boards, State Road Transport Corporations and Water Supply/Sewerage Schemes.
2. *Non-Plan Sector* includes loans to Apex Cooperative Housing Finance Societies, and Cooperative industrial Societies.

[English]

**Export of Flowers, Vegetables and  
Fresh Fruits**

1538. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a good market for export of flowers, vegetables and fresh fruits;

(b) if so, the reasons why India has not been able to make much headway in this regard; and

(c) the infrastructure and financial facilities being created to encourage export of flowers, vegetables and fresh fruits?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAMDAS PATEL): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. There is a good market for export of flowers, vegetables and fresh fruits. There has been an increase of about 202% in exports of flowers including dry flowers, 189.6% in the case of onions, and 59.6% and 37.7% respectively in respect of other vegetables and fresh fruits in 1989-90 over 1985-86 figures. On account of certain constraints like high freight rates, quality and packaging deficiencies and high cost of production affecting price competitiveness, it has not been possible to adequately exploit

non-traditional markets like Europe. To encourage exports of flowers, vegetables and fresh fruits, incentives such as Cash Compensatory Support @ 22% for export by air, import replenishment @ 10% etc. are being granted by Government. Besides, certain schemes are being implemented by Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority to provide financial assistance for packaging development, export promotion and market development, purchase of specialised transport etc.

[Translation]

**Revival of Sick Units by State Bank of  
Bikaner and Jaipur**

1539. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been formulated for the revival of big, medium and small scale sick industries and whether instructions have been issued to the banks in this regard;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of cases of industries of Kota and Neem Ka Thana areas of Rajasthan pending in the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur; and

(d) since when these are pending and reasons therefor, unit-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI)/ Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) have issued detailed guidelines to the commercial banks and all-India and State level financial institutions respectively re-

garding revival of big, medium and small scale sick industries. Government has also enacted the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 with a view to securing the timely detection of sick and potentially sick industrial companies and the speedy determination by the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) of the preventive, ameliorative, remedial and other measures which need to be taken with respect to such companies and the expeditious enforcement of the measures so determined and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

(c) and (d). State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur (SBBJ) has reported that one case of an SSI unit from Neem Ka Thana is pending for finalisation of a scheme in the absence of certain basic data like Balance Sheet, Stock Statement etc. The Bank is endeavouring to finalise the matter shortly.

[English]

#### **Exploitation of Precious Stones in Madhya Pradesh**

1540. DR. DAULATRAO SONUJI AHER: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are precious stone mines in Deogarh area of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether these mines are being exploited by unauthorised persons;

(c) if so, the steps Government have taken in this regard;

(d) whether the Government propose to start regular mining operations in this area; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BASAVARAJ PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. Occur-

rence of semi-precious and precious stones like granite, alexandrite and diamond have been located in Deobhog area of Raipur District.

(b) A few instances of unauthorised exploitation of semi-precious and precious stones have come to the notice of the State Government of Madhya Pradesh.

(c) The State Government have deployed armed guards and also police personnel for protecting the area against unauthorised exploitation of gem stones. Besides, forest, mining and revenue officials are also keeping a vigilant eye over the area for preventing illegal mining of gem stones in the area. The State Government is also contemplating to introduce other preventive measures for stopping illegal mining.

(d) Yes, Sir. The State Government are considering to take up mining of precious stones in this area. Moreover 19 applications for grant of prospecting licences have also been received by the State Government from private parties.

(e) Does not arise.

#### **Trading in BSE**

1541. DR. DAULATRAO SONUJI AHER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Financial Institutions/ Mutual Funds are allowed to do trading as brokers in Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE); and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): (a) and (b). The Bombay Stock Exchange

has amended its Rules to provide for admission of Public Financial Institutions, their subsidiaries and any subsidiary of the SBI or any nationalised bank set up for providing merchant banking services, buying and selling securities and other similar activities as members of the Exchange. However, the Exchange has not so far admitted any of the institutions referred to above as its members since the General Body of the Exchange is yet to increase the membership of the Exchange to facilitate such admission.

#### **Floating of Bonds for Irrigation Projects in Karnataka**

1542. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:  
SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRI-  
YAPPA:  
SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has requested the Union Government to permit the State to float bonds for irrigation projects; and

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government of Karnataka had requested for permitting the State Government and its Public Sector

Undertakings to float bonds for irrigator projects.

(c) The present scheme of Public Sector Bonds is confined to Central Public Sector Undertakings.

#### **Exporters Registered with the Trade Development Authority**

1543. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) the percentage of exporters registered with the Trade Development Authority of India;

(b) whether this percentage is being reduced gradually; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAM DAS PATEL): (a) Trade Development Authority is not a registering authority but a service organisation. Exporters registered with one of the registering authorities namely, Export Promotion Councils/Commodity Boards, etc. enrol themselves voluntarily as members with Trade Development Authority to avail of its services.

(b) and (c). Total regular membership of Trade Development Authority has increased during the last three years i.e., 1987-88 to 1989-90 as may be seen from the statement given below.

## STATEMENT

	Small Scale	%Age in Total	Medium Scale	%Age in Total	Large Scale	%Age in Total	Total
1987-88 (as on 31.3.1988)	853	72.91	74	6.32	243	20.77	1170
1988-89 (as on 31.3.1989)	895	73.90	89	6.61	236	19.49	1211
1989-90 (as on 31.3.1990)	925	73.47	96	7.63	238	18.90	1259

[*Translation*]

conform to the export policy laid down by the Government; and

**Exports by I.T.C. and Hindustan Levers**

1544. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(c) if not, the action taken in this regard?

(a) the percentage of the total production of I.T.C. and Hindustan Lever exported during the last three years;

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAM DAS PATEL): (a) The percentage of the total production of ITC and Hindustan Lever exported during the last three years are mentioned below:

(b) whether exports made by them

<i>Name of the firm</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Gross turnover (Rs.)</i>	<i>FOB value of exports (Rs.)</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
1	2	3	4	5
Hindustan Lever	1987-88	911,10,69,000	60,45,55,934	6.63%
	1988-89	1021,85,91,000	36,69,83,921	3.59%
	1989-90	1230,34,00,000	76,29,00,000	9.30%
ITC (9 Months)	1987-88	1190,45,00,000	17,37,00,000	1.46%
	1988-89	1058,65,00,000	17,07,00,000	1.61%
	1989-90	1807,56,00,000	54,07,00,000	2.99%

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

[English]

**Customs Act**

1545. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether section 45 of the Customs Act allows a private party to become custodian of goods;

(b) if so, under what conditions;

(c) whether any detailed guidelines have been laid down for the purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): (a) Section 45 of the Customs Act, 1962 *inter alia* provides that all imported goods unloaded in a customs area shall remain in the custody of such person as may be approved by the Collector of Customs. It does not specifically prohibit a private party from

becoming custodian of goods.

(b) to (d). Statutory bodies like Port Trusts, International Airport Authority of India, Central Warehousing Corporation other public sector agencies are entrusted with the custody of such goods.

**Trade with Germany**

1546. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of India's trade with West Germany and East Germany during the year 1989-90;

(b) the effect on the trade with the unified Germany as a result of switch over from rupee payment to the free foreign exchange in relation to erstwhile East Germany; and

(c) the measures taken or proposed to be taken to increase the trade with unified Germany?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAM DAS PATEL): (a)

<i>Name of the Country</i>	<i>1989 (P)</i>	
	<i>Export</i>	<i>Import</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
FRG	1777.80	2749.68
GDR	216.41	197.24

(b) The assessment of the potential impact of German unification and termination of rupee payment agreement with GDR indicates the possibility of increase in exports of textiles, leather garments, basic chemicals, handicrafts and gems and Jewel-

lery. Some sectors in which there is likelihood of decline are oil meals, shoe uppers and iron ore exports.

(c) Consequent upon unification of Germany, European Economic Community

(EEC) has been approached to increase export quota/ceiling in some sectors of export interest such as textiles, leather goods and Tobacco. As a result, varying increases in these sectors have already been granted by EEC. Participation in trade exhibitions/fairs is also being arranged with an emphasis on the United German market.

#### **Seizure of Gold at Delhi Airport**

1547. SHRI YASHWANT RAO PATIL:  
SHRI R.N. RAKESH:  
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA  
GAVIT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence sleuths seized twenty kilogram of gold worth Rs. 68 lakh from a Singapore Airlines aircraft at Delhi airport on 7 December, 1990 as reported in the 'Economic Times' dated 8 December, 1990;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence effected a seizure of 20 foreign marked gold biscuits each weighing one kilogram approximately, collectively valued at Rs. 69 lakhs approximately from behind the Oxygen Mask Chamber of the Toilet No. 'H' of Singapore Airlines flight No. SQ-024 which had arrived at Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi on 7th December, 1990. Seven persons have been arrested. Action as provided under the law will be taken against them.

#### **Activities of National Institute of Public Finance and Policy**

1548. SHRI BHAJAMAN BEHERA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the activities undertaken by the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy at the National level and State level during the last two years; and

(b) the extent of consultancy activities undertaken by the Institute in respect of Orissa?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): (a) The National Institute of Public Finance and Policy was set up about fifteen years ago as an autonomous body registered under the Societies Registration Act for conducting research and undertaking studies on the fiscal system and imparting training and consultancy in public economics.

The State and local governments and Ministries of the Central Government often call upon Institute to undertake research on public finance issues by Commissioning studies and by inviting the Institute's faculty members to serve on expert panels. The members of the Institute also continue to render advisory and research services at International agencies and organisations like the ESCAP, World Bank and ADB.

The Institute organises its activities under the broad heads of Projects/studies, Seminars, Symposia and Conferences and training programmes. The Institute prepared 19 Reports, conducted 55 seminars/conferences, 7 Symposia and 10 training programmes during 1988-89 and 1989-90.

(b) The Institute undertook a study on "Sales Tax System in Orissa—Directions of

Reform" at the instance of the Government of Orissa during 1987-88 and submitted its report to the Government in April, 1988. During the year 1988-89, officers of the Planning and Finance Department, Government of Orissa visited the Institute to discuss the methodology for assessing the taxable capacity of the States.

In April, 1989, a Senior Fellow of the Institute, attended a meeting at Bhubaneswar, at the instance of the Finance Department, Government of Orissa for a discussion on the additional resource mobilisation measures for the Eighth Five Year Plan.

The Institute carries on research on various aspects of the finances of State Governments, conducts training of Sales Tax Officers of the States twice a year and organises seminars and symposia on issues relating to State budgets from time to time. Orissa figures prominently in these programmes. The Institute has been building up a data bank on public finances of the Centre and the States including Orissa.

During the year 1988-89 and 1989-90 the Institute organised four symposia of Commissioners of Sales Tax/Commercial Taxes of the States to discuss issues of common interest raised or suggested by the Commissioners. Officers from Orissa also attended three of these symposia.

The Institute has established a State Finance Unit with the support of State Governments of which Orissa is one.

#### **Assistance given Under SEPUP in Orissa**

1549. SHRIBHAJAMAN BEHERA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons in Orissa who have been granted assistance under the Self Employment Programme for Urban

Poor (SEPUP) during the last three years; and

(b) the names of 'Urban areas' in Cuttack District (Orissa) where the SEPUP has so far been implemented/proposed to be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVJAY SINGH):

(a) As per the information furnished by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the number of persons in Orissa who have been disbursed loans under the Self Employment Programme for Urban Poor (SEPUP) during the years 1987-88 to 1989-90 is 20,828.

(b) The data reporting system under the Scheme does not give information about the 'Urban areas' of any particular district. However, the scheme is applicable to cities/town having a population of 10,000 and above as per 1981 census and the areas not covered under the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP).

#### **Royalty Rates in Orissa**

1550. SHRIBHAJAMAN BEHERA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Orissa Government have urged the Union Government to increase the rate of royalty on iron ore and minerals; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to revise the royalty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BASAVARAJ PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A study Group which was constituted by the Department of Mines in March,

1989 to consider the revision of the rates of royalty on minerals other than coal, lignite, sand for stowing and minor minerals and make appropriate recommendations to Government has already submitted its report. The recommendations of the Study Group are under consideration of the Government at present.

#### **Spurious Stainless Steel Kitchenware**

1551. SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is flood of spurious stainless steel kitchenware in the Indian market;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to make it compulsory for the manufacturers to obtain a certificate from a competent authority like the Bureau of Indian Standards in the interest of consumer safety; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BASAVARAJ PATIL): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

#### **Trade with Japan**

1552. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of India's total foreign trade with Japan at present;

(b) whether any specific steps have been taken to increase trade with Japan; and

(c) if so, the steps taken during the

years 1988, 1989 and 1990 and the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAM DAS PATEL): (a) According to DGCI&S's statistics, during 1989-90, India's trade with Japan accounted for 8.8% of India's global trade.

(b) Steps to increase trade with Japan include regular inter-action with the Japanese of official and trade levels, participation in international fairs and exhibitions in Japan, Buyer-Seller meets undertaking programmes with Japanese assistance to strengthen our export capabilities etc.

(c) Besides regular export promotional activities at trade level, official bilateral trade talks were held in 1989 at Tokyo and in 1990 at New Delhi. Indo-Japan bilateral trade has registered steady increase and the adverse trade gap against India has narrowed.

#### **Setting Up of Magnesite Factory in Pithoragarh**

1553. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:  
SHRI HARISH RAWAT:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No.862 on 10 August, 1990 and state:

(a) whether decision to set up magnesite factory in Pithoragarh has since been taken; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BASAVARAJ PATIL): (a) and (b). The decision to set up the factory has not been taken in view of the changed market conditions and doubtful financial viability of the project.

[English]

**Foreign Visits of Commerce Minister**

1554. SHRIM.V.CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he visited some foreign countries recently for development of international trade;

(b) if so, the names of countries visited and whether any agreements have been reached with these countries during the visit; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the expenditure incurred on these foreign trips?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Visits were undertaken to Belgium and Afganistan during December, 1990-January, 1991:

- (i) The visit to Belgium (Brussels) was in connection with the Ministerial meeting on Uruguay Round Negotiations. However, because of the differences between the major contracting parties on issues relating to Subsidies on Agricultural Products, no agreements could be reached at the meeting. Enroute he visited Tunisia and held trade talks with Tunisian authorities.
- (ii) During the visit to Afganistan he discussed Trade and Economic cooperation with the Commerce Minister/Vice PM and Minister of Planning of Afganistan. He also called on Prime Minister and President of Afganistan During his visit.

(iii) The total expenditure on the visits is estimated around Rs. 240000/-.

**IFC's aid to Indian companies**

1555. SHRIM.V.CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Finance Corporation of the World Bank has proposed to step up its assistance to Indian companies;

(b) if so, the amount of assistance likely to be given to Indian companies during the current financial year;

(c) the details of the Indian companies to which the International Finance Corporation would render assistance and on what terms and conditions; and

(d) the extent to which it will help in overcoming the tight foreign exchange position?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVJAY SINGH): (a) to (d). In FY 1990 (1.7.1989 to 30.6.1990) the assistance provided by IFC was \$ 147.11 million to ten companies. These ten companies are:

1. Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd.
2. Mahindra UGINE Steel Co. Ltd.
3. Keltron Telephones Ltd.
4. Technology Development and Information Company of India Ltd.
5. India Lease Development Ltd.
6. Infrastructure Leasing and Finance Co. Ltd.

7. Calcutta Electric Supply Co. Ltd.

[Translation]

8. Tata Electric Companies.

**Export of Indo-American Hybrid Seeds**

9. Herdilla Oxides Ltd.

1557. DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

SHRIPHOOLCHAND VERMA:

10. Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd.

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

No target has been fixed for FY 1991 by IFC for lending to India. The assistance provided by IFC will augment the foreign exchange resources of the country.

(a) whether Indo-American Hybrid Seeds are being exported to USA, UK, Denmark and other European countries;

**Grant of Handwood to Villagers in A & N Island**

(b) if so, the total quantity and value of seeds exported during 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90, year-wise, separately;

1556. SHRIMANORANJAN BHAKATA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(c) the quantity and value of seeds proposed to be exported in 1990-91;

(a) the number of cases pending, division-wise, with the Andaman and Nicobar Island Forest Department for grant of 15 cu. m. handwood for construction of houses; and

(d) whether these seeds are useful for small and marginal farmers; and

(b) the reasons for pendency, if any?

(e) if so, the reasons for allowing their export instead of using them in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAM DAS PATEL): (a) and (b). The Indo American Hybrid Seeds Company is mainly engaged in the production and distribution of horticultural seeds. The seeds produced by them are being exported to USA only. The total quantity and value of seeds exported by Indo-American Hybrid Seeds and its subsidiary firm, Indo American Exports during 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90 are given below:—

	<i>Qty. (Kgs)</i>	<i>Value (Rs./Lakhs)</i>
1	2	3
1987-88	8,156	27.56
1988-89	6,492	43.35
1989-90	17,718	100.48

(c) The Company has proposed to export 11,366 Kgs. seeds valued at Rs. 176.29 lakhs during 1990-91.

(d) and (e). The seeds specifically produced for export are against contract and are suited to the climatic conditions of the importing countries. These items are covered under the Open General Licence of the existing Import-Import Policy. The company also produces different varieties of seeds suitable for Indian conditions for the local market.

[English]

**Bench of Bombay High Court at Kolhapur**

1558. SHRI UDAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any revised proposal from the Government of Maharashtra for setting up a bench of the Bombay High Court at Kolhapur;

(b) if so, whether the proposal has been considered by the Government and with what results; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and when a decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY): (a) No proposal has ever been received from the Government of Maharashtra for setting up a Bench of the Bombay High Court at Kolhapur.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No decision can be taken by the Central Government unless a proposal has been received from the State Government in

this regard.

**Poaching Incidents**

1559. SHRI UDAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a significant increase in incidents of poaching of elephants, tigers and panthers in the Southern States and in Maharashtra during the last few months;

(b) if so, the number of poachers arrested by the Forest Department/Police in each State in each month of the year 1990; State-wise;

(c) the number of cases registered and the number of cases challaned for standing trial during the year 1990, State-wise; and

(d) the number of cases in which State Government secured conviction of poachers during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and would be placed on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

**Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons of Great National Himalayan Park**

1560. SHRI MAHESHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to rehabilitate persons being displaced or whose rights in the forests are being curtailed as a result of the development of Great National Himalayan Park in Kulu district of Himachal Pradesh;

(b) whether the Government have issued any instructions to all the concerned authorities to provide jobs etc. to displaced persons; and

(c) if so, the number of persons provided Government jobs and the number of persons who are yet to be given suitable jobs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) It is the responsibility of the State Government of Himachal Pradesh to rehabilitate persons being displaced or whose rights are being extinguished due to setting up of the Great Himalayan National Park, District Kulu, Himachal Pradesh. Government of India, on request from the State Government, provides central assistance for this purpose.

(b) and (c). Provision of jobs, etc. to persons displaced as above is a matter within the purview of the State Government. Government of India, however, has requested the Government of Himachal Pradesh to consider giving job to one person from each displaced family.

#### **Return of Gold to Temples in Himachal Pradesh**

1561. SHRI MAHESHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any request from public representatives of Kulu that the gold of temples of rural areas of Kulu district which has been deposited in various banks and the Government treasury under the National Defence Gold Bond Scheme, 1980 should be returned; and

(b) if so, when this request was re-

ceived and the action taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): (a) Apart from a suggestion received from the Honourable M.P. himself, no other request has been received by the Government in this connection in the recent past.

(b) A reply was sent to the Honourable M.P. on 4.12.1990.

#### **Cultivation of Opium in Himachal Pradesh**

1562. SHRI MAHESHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether licences have been issued to the farmers for cultivation of opium in Himachal Pradesh during the current year; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): (a) and (b). As cultivation of opium is at present, not permitted in Himachal Pradesh, no licences for cultivation of opium have been issued to the farmers in Himachal Pradesh during the current year. Since we are carrying huge stocks of opium, the policy of the Government is to restrict grant of licences to the traditional poppy cultivators in the State of M.P., U.P. and Rajasthan and the licences are issued in accordance with the conditions for grant of licences laid down from year to year.

**Waiving of Excise Duty of Cotton Boxes for Fruit Packaging**

1563. SHRI MAHESHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Himachal Pradesh has made any request to the Union Government for waiving of Excise duty on cotton boxes used for fruit packaging to preserve the forests; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Government has not received any request from Himachal Pradesh State Government for waiving of excise duty on cotton boxes used for fruit packaging to preserve the forests.

[English]

**Preservation of Wildlife**

1564. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have not so far been able to stop poaching, if so, the reasons therefore and the steps proposed to be taken to restore the wildlife habitats and build up wildlife population;

(b) whether the Government have worked out any strategy for the conservation and protection of wildlife, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether peacock feathers, porcupine quills, shed antlers of deer and captive bred exotic birds are permitted to be exported commercially;

(d) if so, the justification thereof; and

(e) the concrete steps taken for development of Natural parks and wildlife sanctu-

aries in areas inhabited by tribal people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Government is taking all steps to stop poaching. The step taken so far by the Government to restore the wild life habitats and build up wildlife populations include:

(i) A network of sanctuaries and national parks representing all the Zoo-geographical zones has been set up. There are at present 70 national park and 411 wildlife sanctuaries, extending over an area of 1,37,000 Sq. K.Ms.

(ii) Financial assistance is provided to State Governments for meeting the expenditure on development of national parks/sanctuaries.

(iii) Government of India has been assisting the States in their anti-poaching activities under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Control of poaching and illegal trade in Wildlife". An amount of Rs. 1.0 cores was provided as assistance under this scheme for strengthening anti-poaching infrastructure in the States during the VII Five Years Plan. During 1990-91, Rs. 15.4 lakhs has been sanctioned under this scheme so far.

(iv) Under the provisions of Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, total protection is provided to rare and endangered species of wildlife particularly the Indian rhino, elephant, musk-deer, snakes, fur bearing animals and such other species which are seriously affected by poaching and trade. Hunting of the trade in other species are allowed only under a licence issued under the Act.

(v) Government of India is a party to the "Convention of International

Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora" (CITES), under which the international community helps to ensure that wildlife and its products collected illegally are not exported from India.

- (vi) Government of India has set up a Central Wildlife Directorate with four Regional Offices to oversee the implementation of the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection), Act, 1972 by the State Governments. The Directorate is responsible for helping the Custom authorities in ensuring that no wildlife and its products are exported in contravention of provisions of the Export Policy of the country.

(c) Regulated export of peacock tail feathers, porcupine quills and shed antlers of cheetal and sambhar and captive bred exotic birds is permitted under the Export Policy.

(d) Peacock tail feathers, porcupine quills and antlers are naturally shed periodically and hence these can be collected easily without killing any animal. Trade in captive bred exptic birds also does not have any adverse impact on wildlife.

(e) Most of the national parks and sanctuaries, including tiger reserves, are located in tribal areas. Financial assistance provided by Government of India for development of these protected areas, as mentioned in para (ii) of parts (a) and (b) of the reply as above, is utilised by the State Governments for infrastructural development like water conservation, survey and demarcation, construction of buildings, setting up of wireless network, etc., as also for eco-development activities like bio-gas plants, street lights, raising of fuelwood and fodder reserves etc. for the surrounding villages.

#### **Production of Steel by Integrated Steel Plants**

1565. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are aware of reports that production of steel from the existing integrated Steel Plants will stagnate by the end of 1994-95;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to tone up the working of Steel Plants to ensure availability of required quantity and quality of steel in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BASAVARAJ PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Some of the important steps being taken to improve availability of steel from the integrated steel plants are the implementation of the projects for modernisations and technological up-gradation and expansion of steel plants, better maintenance of existing plants and equipment and inculcating technological discipline to operate them, research and development activities, efforts to mould a better work culture, and ensuring adequate and timely availability of inputs of the required quality. Government are also contemplating setting up fresh capacities through integrated steel plants with a view to narrowing the gap between demand and availability of steel in due course of time.

#### **Recovery of Bank Loans**

1566. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of cases regarding recovery of huge amount of loans sanctioned by the public sector banks to institutions, individuals etc., all over the country are pending in the courts for several years; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to constitute special Tribunals to deal with such cases?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): (a) Banks take necessary steps to recover their outstanding loan amount from institutions, individual etc. as and when the same becomes overdue. However, after exhausting all normal channels of recovery of overdues, banks resort to litigation as the last measure to recover these overdue.

(b) No decision has been taken to set up special tribunals for this purpose, and the banks and financial institutions recover their dues under the existing provision of law.

#### Price Rise

1567. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO:  
SHRI JANARADHANA  
POOJARY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price index has shown a steep rise during the current year;

(b) if so, the extent thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check the price rise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Wholesale Price Index has registered an increase of 8.3 per cent during the current financial year (upto 15th December, 1990) against 6.1 per cent recorded during the corresponding period last year.

(c) The Government has introduced a multi-pronged strategy to check the price rise. This includes strict fiscal and monetary discipline through curbs on Government expenditure, check on expansion of liquidity and more effective management of supply and demand of essential/sensitive commodities.

#### Minor Irrigation Projects, Andhra Pradesh

1568. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state the total number of minor irrigation projects of Andhra Pradesh belonging to tribal areas awaiting clearance by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): No minor irrigation project of Andhra Pradesh belonging to tribal areas is pending in this Ministry for clearance.

#### Social Forestry Programme In Jammu

1569. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any targets were fixed for Social Forestry Programme in Jammu during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the target fixed for the Eighth Five Year Plan for Jammu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b). For the Seventh Five Year Plan, the target and achievement for the Jammu region under the Jammu and Kashmir Social Forestry Project are given below:

Target fixed	23,390 hectares
Achievement	31,240 hectares

The target for the Eighth Five Year Plan is yet to be decided.

[*Translation*]

#### Air and Water Pollution In Udaipur, Rajasthan

1570. SHRIGULAB CHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the measures adopted so far to check air and water pollution in Udaipur and its adjoining areas in Rajasthan; and

(b) whether the Government propose to provide financial assistance to check water pollution caused by release of sewage water into lakes of Udaipur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI):

(a) Standards have been notified for industries causing air and water pollution and units have been given a time bound programme to comply with the prescribed standards. Monitoring of ground water is also being carried out in the area to ensure that the environmental quality is restored, where damage has occurred. M/s. Silver Chemicals Ltd. and M/s. Jyoti Chemical Ltd. at Bichhri, Udaipur, which were the main cause of pollution in the area have been closed down. M/s. Hindustan Zinc Ltd. has converted its sulphuric acid plant to a double conversion and double absorption system to minimise emission of sulphur dioxide. A full scale effluent treatment plant for the treatment of waste water from the unit has also been installed. M/s. Hindustan Agro-Chemicals has also provided adequate pollution control equipment to meet the standards laid down by the pollution control board. M/s. Pesticides India Ltd. at Udaipur, have also installed adequate facilities to treat their waste.

(b) Rs. 7 lacs has been released by the Central Government for removal of weed in certain pockets of the Pichola lake of Udaipur and for environmental awareness programme.

#### **Setting up of bench of Rajasthan High Court at Udaipur (Rajasthan)**

1571. SHRIGULAB CHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal to set up a

Bench of Rajasthan High Courts in Udaipur City (Rajasthan) is under the consideration of the Union Government;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No proposal has been received from the Government of Rajasthan in this regard?

#### **Proprietary Rights to Tribals**

1572. SHRIGULAB CHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Rajasthan had enacted a legislation in 1978-79 providing proprietary rights on forest land to those persons who were in possession of such land prior to 1971;

(b) whether some applicants have forwarded their claims under the said legislation to the Union Government with proofs of their proprietary rights on the said land for approval;

(c) if so, the decision taken in respect of those claims;

(d) whether it has been almost impossible to evict tribals from the forest land which has been in their possession for the last so many years;

(e) whether the Government propose to make concerted efforts to solve this problem; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI):

(a) Government of Rajasthan took a policy decision on 22.2. 1977 to regularise trespass cases on forest land pertaining to the period prior to 1.1. 1971.

(b) and (c). 3,712 such cases were regularised.

(d) to (f). The Government of India has issued guidelines to all State Governments to regularise encroachments on forest land by eligible category of tribals prior to 24.10.1980 if the State Government had already taken a decision.

[English]

**Cost of Living Index**

1573. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of living index registered each month since January this year; and

(b) the comparative figures for the preceding year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): (a) and (b). The requisite information is given below:

**Movement of Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (1982=100)**

<i>Month</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1989</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
January	174	165
February	175	165
March	177	166
April	180	167
May	182	169
June	185	170
July	189	172
August	190	174
September	191	176
October	195	176

**Asian Common Market**

1574. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a proposal to constitute an Asian Common Market;

(b) if so, the broad features and objectives of the contemplated common market; and

(c) the Government's reaction in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAM DAS PATEL): (a) to (c). No such proposal is under consideration of Government. -

[*Translation*]

**Demand for Nationalisation of Appu Ghar**

1575. SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand for the nationalisation of Appu Ghar;

(b) if so whether Government have taken any decision in this regard; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAM DAS PATEL): (a) Some union of workers have been asking for Nationalisation of Appu Ghar through press. TFAI has not received any such formal proposal from any organisation.

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

**Complaints Against Public Sector Banks in Bihar**

1576. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received some complaints/representations regarding public sector banks in Bihar;

(b) whether Government have looked into these complaints/representations; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the

action taken against the bank officials, if any, found guilty?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): (a) to (c). Complaints/representations relating to delay/non-sanction of loans, harassment in transactions, misbehaviour, delay in remittances/transfer of the funds and collection of instruments, non-payment/delay in payment of FDRs/DDs, non-compliance of standing instructions, delay in settlement of claim cases, etc. against the public sector banks including their branches in Bihar are received by the Government from time to time. These complaints are taken up with the concerned banks for remedial action. The complaints are looked into by the banks with a view to taking prompt remedial action. In such of the complaints where investigation reveals any lapse on the part of the bank employees, suitable action to taken/initiated against the erring staff.

**Pollution Caused by Bokaro Thermal Power Station**

1577. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any representation regarding pollution caused by Bokaro Thermal Power Station in Kothara and adjoining areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The residents of the area have complained of the large quantity of fly ash being emitted from the stacks and its settling on their property, and also about the discharged fly ash causing pollution in the Damodar River.

(c) The Unit had been directed to conform to the prescribed standards and these are being met with by Power Station 'B'. Appropriate steps have been initiated for Power Station 'A' to revamp its existing dust collection system.

#### **Noise Pollution**

1578. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration any long-term plan to control noise pollution;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have received any representation regarding Noise pollutions;

(d) if so, the action taken in the matter; and

(e) the action, if any, taken against persons industries for causing noise pollution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Standards have been notified for ambient noise levels and also for noise emission from vehicles, domestic appliances and construction equipment at the manufacturing stage. Standards for automobiles have to be achieved by 1992, while those for the others are to be achieved by 1993.

(c) 25 complaints on noise pollution have been received in 1990 by the Central Pollution Control Board.

(d) and (e). Suitable action as per the Provisions of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 is being taken against the defaulting units. The units have also been directed to install necessary noise pollution control devices.

[English]

#### **Air Pollution in Delhi**

1579. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any decrease in overall air pollution in Delhi and other metropolitan cities;

(b) if so, the details thereof, city-wise; and

(c) the steps that have helped in reducing air pollution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b). In metropolitan cities including Delhi the levels of sulphur dioxide and nitrogen dioxide are within the prescribed standard of 80 micrograms per cubic meter and 100 micrograms per cubic meter, respectively. The levels of suspended particulate matter in residential areas in all metropolitan cities are higher than the notified standards of 200 micro-grams per cubic meter. In Delhi there is a declining trend in the annual mean value of the ambient levels of suspended particulate matter, primarily because emissions from three thermal power plants are now meeting the standards. Trend analysis of suspended particular matter in other metropolitan cities is not available.

(c) The steps taken to reduce air pollution include the following:—

- (i) Gross emission standards for petrol as well as diesel driven vehicles have been notified on 2.6.89 under the amended Motor (Vehicle) Act, 180 and are being implemented from March 1, 1990. Mass emission standards have also been notified and will come into effect from April, 1991 for petrol driven vehicles and April, 1992 for diesel driven vehicles.

- (ii) Public awareness campaigns and prosecution have been launched.
- (iii) The petroleum industry has been asked to reduce the lead content in petrol and bring it down to 0.15 grams per litre by April, 1993.
- (iv) The Government has issued a notification on December 6, 1990 that for vehicles manufactured after April 1, 1991 every manufacturer of motor vehicles shall submit the prototype of the vehicles to be manufactured by him for test by an agency specified by the Central Government for certification as to the compliance of the provisions of the Rules governing vehicular emission standards.
- (v) Ambient air quality standards have been prescribed.
- (vi) Standards for air polluting industry have been notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
- (vii) The supply of LPG as a clear fuel is being encouraged as a substitute for fuelwood and coal to reduce levels of unburnt hydro-carbons.

[*Translation*]

**Law Examination in Hindi Medium in Delhi and other Universities**

1580. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Law examination is conducted only in English in Delhi University and some other Universities of the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the national language (Hindi) could not develop as a language of law or court as a result thereof;

(d) if so, the viewpoint of the Government thereon;

(e) whether any student can take law examination in Hindi in these universities;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the steps being taken by the Government to conduct law exams in Hindi medium?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY): (a) to (g). Necessary information is being collected from the Ministry of Human Resource Development which is concerned with the subject matter, and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Loans to Bihar for Construction of Roads and Bridges**

1581. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has been received by the Union Government from the Government of Bihar for release of loan amount to meet the expenses being incurred on the construction of roads and bridges; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government of India have been providing loan assistance to the State Government for Roads of Inter-State and Economic Importance as per the Loan assistance approved in the Plan and to the extent of schemes sanctioned by the State Government. In so far as Bihar State is concerned, schemes costing Rs. 870.94 lakhs, were approved in the IV to VII Plan period. Out of these, schemes for Rs. 767

lakhs have so far been sanctioned and the same amount has been released to the State. Though the State Government has requested for Rs. 200 lakhs in the current year, no loan assistance could be released so far as the State Government is yet to sanction the remaining schemes costing Rs. 103.94 lakhs.

#### **Opening of Bank Branches in Bihar**

1582. SHRITEJNARAYANSINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is under consideration of the Government for opening some new branches of nationalised banks in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the places where these branches are likely to be opened?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in September, 1990 issued guidelines in regard to their approach to future branch expansion to all Indian commercial banks including Regional Rural Banks (RRBs). They have not so far received consolidated requests from banks for opening branches under the Policy in respect of rural and semiurban areas. It will not be, therefore, possible to indicate the places in Bihar where new branches are likely to be opened.

#### **Mineral Based Industries in Bihar**

1583. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is ample scope to set up mineral based industries in Bihar;

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard during the last three years; and

(c) the mineral based industries proposed to be set up in Bihar during the Eighth

Five Year Plan, and their locations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BASAVARAJ PATIL): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Protection of Environment in Hilly Ranges of Uttar Pradesh**

1584. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any programme for the conservation of forests and protection of environment in mountain ranges of the hilly districts of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount allocated for the purpose during 1990-91;

(d) the details of financial assistance if any, given to voluntary organisations for this purpose;

(e) whether Government have formulated any scheme to oversee the functioning of such organisations; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Government of India has issued guidelines to the State Government of Uttar Pradesh to avoid clear-felling of natural forests and where such fellings are inevitable for silvicultural considerations it should be restricted to areas not exceeding 10 hectares. Felling of green trees in the hills above 1000m has already stopped in U.P. Besides this a number of schemes are being implemented for development of forests.

(c) Approved outlay for 1990-91 for hills in U.P. is Rs. 1119.60 (lakhs).

(d) Rs. 56.10 lakhs have been released to voluntary agencies for this purpose.

(e) and (f). The progress of work is monitored by consultants on the panel of the National Wastelands Development Board.

**Sub-Office of Controller of Imports and Exports**

1585. SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE:  
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places where sub-offices of the Controller of Imports and Exports are proposed to be set up; and

(b) the time by which these offices are likely to be set up and when they would start functioning?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAM DAS PATEL): (a) It has decided to set up new offices at Pune, Baroda, Panipat and Coimbatore. In addition Tuticorin office has also been shifted to Madurai.

(b) The offices at Coimbatore, Panipat and Madurai have already started functioning. Offices at Pune and Baroda will start functioning shortly.

**Export of Minerals from Maharashtra and Gujarat**

1586. SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the minerals exploited annually during last two years in Maharashtra and Gujarat and the value thereof, separately;

(b) the names of the minerals being exported, along with the names of the countries; and

(c) the share received by the State Government out of the earnings made from this export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BASAVARAJ PATIL): (a) The list of minerals products during 1988 and 1989 in Maharashtra and Gujarat along with their values are placed in statement-I and statement-II respectively.

(b) Of the minerals given in statement-I and statement-II referred to above, the minerals which are exported to various countries are given in statement-III.

(c) Income out of export of minerals usually accrues to the exporting agency. The State Governments including Governments of Maharashtra and Gujarat, however, receive payments like royalty on minerals and other mining dues in respect of the minerals extracted.

**STATEMENT-I***Production of Minerals in 1988 and 1989 in the state of Maharashtra**(Value in Rs. '000)*

S.No.	Mineral	Unit	1988		1989	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Bauxite	tonne.	535053	27087	538430	31105
2.	Chromite	tonne	365	64	0	0
3.	Corundum	tonne	652	1055	218	350
4.	Diaspore	tonne	1	1	N.A.	N.A.
5.	Dolomite	tonne	25866	1517	20314	1496
6.	Fire clay	tonne	6875	320	6151	256
7.	Iron ore	'000 tonne	250	15674	908	50991
8.	Kaolir	tonne	4662	144	3817	76

(Value in Rs. '000)

S.No.	Mineral	Unit	1988		1989	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Kyanite	tonne	16490	5484	20354	5933
10.	Limestone	'000 tonne	4456	156700	4802	171203
11.	Manganese ore	tonne	265532	129906	254029	135964
12.	Ochre	tonne	1589	57	1619	71
13.	Pyrophllite	tonne	724	136	1725	190
14.	Quartz	tonne	21553	563	18676	698
15.	Silica sand	tonne	168472	7208	194088	8692

S.No.	Mineral	Unit	(Value in Rs. '000)			
			1988		1989	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16.	Sillimanite	tonne	6493	6964	7465	9248
17.	Sand (others)	tonne	780930	8704	747732	8790

N.A.-Not available

(Source : pp. 58 of I.B.M. Monthly Statistics, December, 1989)

**STATEMENT-II***Production of Minerals in 1988 and 1989 in the state of Gujarat**(Value in Rs. '000)*

S.No.	Mineral	Unit	1988		1989	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Agate	tonne	812	285	774	281
2.	Ball clay	tonne	8144	140	1694	34
3.	Bauxite	tonne	415738	33096	498527	34044
4.	Calcite	tonne	129	8	6	-
5.	Chalk	tonne	109782	12963	120063	15247
6.	Clay (others)	tonne	34047	340	20183	186
7.	Dolomite	tonne	307209	9378	399547	10820
8.	Felspar	tonne	2	-	0	0

(Value in Rs. '000)

S.No.	Mineral	Unit	1988		1989	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Fireclay	tonne	113873	1678	120607	1840
10.	Fluorite (Graded)	tonne	178	654	116	425
11.	Fluorite (conc.)	tonne	15595	65910	22889	97586
12.	Graphite (R.O.M.)	tonne	0	0	1384	180
13.	Gypsum	tonne	340	45	159	21
14.	Kaolin	tonne	40361	5835	49846	6921
15.	Limestone	'000 tonne	5658	170961	6191	84801
16.	Manganese ore	tonne	8591	1167	5790	765
17.	Calcareous sand	tonne	62892	4040	106496	6845
18.	Ochre	tonne	499	29	541	28

(Value in Rs. '000)

S.No.	Mineral	Unit	1988		1989	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19.	Quartz	tonne	2018	48	5575	284
20.	Silica sand	tonne	114403	2782	103501	2450
21.	Moulding sand	tonne	4980	129	3937	100
22.	Steatite	tonne	1148	45	617	24
23.	Vermiculite	tonne	135	16	0	0

(Source : pp. 53-54 of I.B.M. Monthly Statistics, December, 1989)

## STATEMENT-III

Name of Mineral	Name of country to which exported
1	2
<b>I. Metallic minerals:</b>	
1. Iron ore	Japan Republic of Korea, Romania, Democratic, Republic of Germany, Italy Bahrain.
2. Bauxite	GDR, Saudi Arabia, Romania Nigeria, Kenya, Bangladesh.
<b>II. Non-metallic minerals :</b>	
1. Chromite	Japan, China Rep. (Formerly Formosa) China People's Rep. Netherlands, GDR, FRG, Korea Rep.
2. Chalk	Bangladesh, Nepal & Bahrain.
3. Clay (others)	Malaysia, UK Sri Lanka Maldives, UAE.
4. Corundum	Bangladesh, USA, Federal 1 Republic of Germany, France.
5. Dolomite	Bangladesh, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Mauritius.

<i>Name of Mineral</i>	<i>Name of country to which exported</i>
1	2
6. Felspar	Malaysia, Bangladesh, Japan, Singapore, Republic of China, Philippines.
7. Fire clay	Bangladesh, Kenya.
8. Graphite (Natural)	FRG, UK, Japan, Australia, USA, Singapore, Austria, China Rep. (Formosa) Pakistan.
9. Gypsum	Sri Lanka, Oman, Bangladesh.
10. Kaolin	Bangladesh, Japan, Syrian Arab Republic.
11. Limestone	Bangladesh, Singapore, Nepal.
12. Manganese	Japan, Romania, Korea Rep., Czechoslovakia.
13. Ochre	Philippines, Republic of China, Kenya, UK, Bangladesh, Thailand, Japan U.A.E., Arab Republic of Egypt Kuwait Australia, Italy, Oman, Singapore, Canada, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, France.

<i>Name of Mineral</i>	<i>Name of country to which exported</i>
1	2
14. Quartz	Japan, Bangladesh.
15. Silica Sand	U.A.E., Saudi Arabia, Oman.
16. Steatite	Netherlands, Kenya, Austria, Bangladesh, Australia, USSR, Sri Lanka, UK, Saudi Arabia, U.A.E., Federal Republic of Germany, Nigeria, Thailand, Malaysia, France, Norway.
17. Vermiculite (raw)	Kuwait, U.A.E., Republic of China, Malaysia, Japan, Bangladesh.

(Source : Indian Mineral Year Book, 1990)

**SC/ST Managrs in Bank of Maharashtra**

1587. SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total of number branches of the Bank of Maharashtra, State-wise;

(b) whether persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes have been appointed as Managers in the first, second,

third and fourth scales in these branches; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH):  
(a) As at the end of 31st December, 1990, 1123 branches of Bank of Maharashtra were functioning in the country as per State-wise details given below:

<i>Name of State/Union Territory</i>	<i>No. of branches</i>
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	21
Bihar	1
Goa	7
Gujarat	32
Haryana	5
Jammu & Kashmir	1
Karnataka	37
Kerala	3
Madhya Pradesh	114
Maharashtra	846
Punjab	5
Rajasthan	6
Tamil Nadu	11
Uttar Pradesh	9
West Bengal	10
Chandigarh	1
Delhi	13
Pondicherry	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1123</b>

(b) and (c). 186 Branch Managers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are working in Bank of Maharashtra, of which 158 are in Scale-I and 28 in Scale-

**Writing Off Farmers' Loans in Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh**

1588. SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh have initiated action to write off loans and have issued necessary orders in this regard;

(b) if so, the, district-wise number of farmers in both the States whose loans have been written off so far and the total amount waived; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and by

when these loans are likely to be waived?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH):

(a) As per report received from National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), Governments of Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh have already formulated their schemes for providing debt relief in the Cooperative sector in their States, on the pattern of the scheme of Central Government and the same are under implementation by them.

(b) and (c). The data reporting system does not generate district wise information regarding writing off loans under the Debt Relief Scheme. The progress of implementation of the schemes in the States of Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh so far, as reported by public sector banks and NABARD is as under:

Rs. in crores

	Maharashtra		Uttar Pradesh	
	No. of certificates issued	Amount	No. of certificates issued	Amount
State Cooperative Bank	16,06,715	316.60	27,23,327	448.80
State Land Development Bank	2,64,356	110.86	2,21,867	74.47
Regional Rural Banks	24,294	10.32	4,30,771	92.69
Public Sector Banks	4,89,715	186.76	7,01,714	207.39

[English]

**Hawala Transactions**

1589. SHRI NANDLAL MEENA:  
SHRI SHANTIRAM  
POTDUKHE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some persons involved in the sale of contraband goods and remittance of sale proceeds in foreign exchange abroad through Hawala Transactions have been arrested recently in Bombay as reported in the Hindustan Times dated 5 December, 1990;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of premises searched/raided during the last twelve months and the results thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government to check the Hawala transactions and smuggling in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**FERA Violation by Industrialists and Exporters**

1590. SHRI NANDLAL MEENA:  
PROF. VIJAY KUMAR  
MALHOTRA  
SHRI RAMESHWAR  
PRASAD:  
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of raids conducted in 1989 and 1990 till date to detect the cases of violation of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act (FERA) by the industrialists, exporters and others;

(b) the action taken against the persons found guilty;

(c) the number and details of the persons found to be involved in FERA violation and the unaccounted currency, incriminating documents etc., seized during the above period particularly in December, 1990; and

(d) the number and details of the persons exonerated during the above period and the ground of their exoneration?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): (a) to (d). The data of the cases under F.E.R.A. for the years 1989 and 1990 (upto November, 1990), is given below:

	1989	1990 (upto Nov.)
1) No. of searches	3273	1996
2) Amount of foreign currencies seized (Rs. in lakhs).	57.5	154.65
3) Amount of Indian currency seized (Rs. in lakhs).	801.68	691.88

	1989	1990 (upto Nov.)
4) No. of cases adjudicated.	5166	3795
5) Amount of penalties imposed (Rs. in lakhs)	1843.75	1902.28
6) Amount of foreign currencies ordered to be confiscated (Rs. in lakhs)	95.86	88.44
7) Amount of India currency ordered to be confiscated (Rs in lakhs).	73.27	125.65
8) No. of prosecution launched	443	264
9) No. of prosecution cases ending in conviction.	178	184

**Irregularity in Award of Iron and Steel Contract by SAIL Stock Yard Kalamboli, New Bombay**

1591. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any representation regarding the reported irregularity in award of Iron and Steel materials handling contract at SAIL stockyard Kalamboli, New Bombay;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that a rolling mill has been given a material handling contract by the SAIL authorities at Boinbay, New Delhi and at other stockyards in the country in contravention of the guidelines;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether any enquiry has been held

into the matter; and

(f) if so, the outcome thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI ASHOKE KUMAR SEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. A representation, dated 5.12.90, was made to the Steel & Mines Minister by Indira Rashtriya Kamgar Sahakari Society Limited protesting against the award of the contract of handling at the new stockyard at Kalamboli, the work in which started in September, 1987, on, inter-alia, the following grounds:

1. SAIL should have held negotiations prior to accepting the tender of M/s Shreechand Rolling Mills as certain conditions in the tender were ambiguous.
2. SAIL should have given weightage to them for their past services.

3. SAIL ignored the request of the Chief Minister of Maharashtra for awarding the contract to them.

Earlier they had made representations against the calling for tender and went to the High Court of Bombay, challenging the same. The High Court rejected their petition. SAIL had floated tender for the contract and the tender of Indira Rashtriya Kamgar Sahakari Society Limited are stated by SAIL to be much higher than that of M/s. Shreechand Rolling Mills. SAIL awarded the contract to M/s. Shreechand Rolling Mills as the rates quoted by them are stated to have been found by SAIL to have been considerably lower than those quoted by the Indira Rashtriya Kamgar Sahakari Society Limited. Indira Rashtriya Kamgar Sahakari Society Limited, has, however, stated in its representation dated the 5th December, 1990 that the rates quoted by them were lower except for two items. This contention is being examined by the Ministry of Steel & Mines.

(c) SAIL has reported that no contraventions of the guidelines/High Court Orders were committed in awarding the contracts to M/s Shreechand Rolling Mills.

(e) No, Sir.

(d) and (f). Do not arise.

#### **External Commercial Borrowings**

1592. SHRI VASANT SATHE:  
SHRI C.M. NEGI:  
SHRI MANIK SANYAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed for raising short-term and long-term commercial borrowings in the international market during the last three years, yearwise and the actual per-

formance recorded; and

(b) the steps proposed to meet the serious resource crunch for development projects in core sectors and progress made in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH):

(a) No targets are fixed for short-term and long-term commercial borrowings. Short-term credits are normal in trade and the data for them is not maintained by the Government. The approvals of the long-term commercial borrowings for the last three years are as follows:

	<i>(Rs. Crores)</i>
1987-88	2654.48
1988-89	4314.41
1989-90	5478.61

(b) The resource allocations for development projects in core sectors are finalised by Planning Commission. The availability of foreign exchange resources for development projects is tied up out of the assistance from multilateral and bilateral sources as well as commercial borrowings.

#### **Irrigation Projects of Maharashtra Pending Clearance**

1593. SHRI VASANT SATHE:  
DR. VENKATESH KABDE:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the irrigation projects from Maharashtra pending clearance from the environmental angle; and

(b) the steps being taken by the Union Government to expedite the decision in respect of all the projects, particularly for the Vidarbha region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI):

(a) Only two irrigation projects namely; Waghur and Lower Wunna from Maharashtra are awaiting environmental clearance.

(b) The environmental action plans submitted for the Waghur irrigation project have been considered and a final decision will be conveyed shortly.

Clarifications and environmental action plans on rehabilitation command area development and, conservation of flora and fauna are still awaited for Lower Wunna Project. A decision will be possible after receiving the requisite data.

#### **Investment by Banks**

1594. SHRIG.S. BASAVARAJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has issued instructions on 23 July, 1990 to all the nationalised banks regarding investment of their funds;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which these orders have been implemented by the banks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVJAY SINGH):

(a) to (c). In its Circular dated 23rd July, 1990 the Reserve Bank of India has advised the scheduled commercial banks that companies should not be permitted to utilise the subscription monies received in respect of

public issues of shares and debentures made by them for any purpose other than those specifically mentioned in Section 73 (3A) of the Companies Act, 1956 and that it will be permissible for the banks to invest, on request the application monies received in respect of public issues of shares, debentures, bonds, etc., made by the companies in interest-bearing short-term deposits. Such investments may be made only with the banks receiving the application monies and the short-term deposits may be allowed interest at the rates prescribed in the directives of R.B.I. on interest rates for the relevant periods and subjected to the penalty for premature withdrawal as and when the amounts are withdrawn for purposes set out in Section 73 (3A). These directives are under implementation.

#### **Steel Export**

1595. SHRIG.S. BASAVARAJ: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Steel is considering to push hard to make India a steel exporter;

(b) if so, the details of the proposed plan; and

(c) the target set for export of steel during 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BASAVARAJ PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the report of the Working Group on Iron and Steel Industry for the 8th Five Year Plan, an export target of 2 million tonnes by 1994-95 had been indicated. Exports of specific products will depend upon the available surpluses, the international market situation and the availability of requisite export incentives. Technological upgradation of the

integrated steel plants and creation of additional steel making capacities in the secondary sector would facilitate export of steel from India.

(c) Export possibilities of about 3 lakh tonnes of steel items in 1990-91 have been identified.

**Liberalisation Schemes to Attract Foreign Investment**

1596. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:  
SHRI Y.S. RAJA SEKHAR  
REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign investment in the country during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government have decided to compete effectively with the growing number of countries and have started liberalisation schemes to attract more foreign investment;

(c) if so, he details thereof and the time by which these schemes are proposed to be introduced; and

(d) the extent to which the position of foreign investment in the country is likely to improve?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH):

(a) The foreign investment approved during last 3 years is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) to (d). The basic framework of out foreign investment policy is laid down in various documents including the Industrial Policy Resolution. Our approach is selective. In line with our priorities, the policy permits technical as well as financial collaborations over a wide range of industrial activities. The Policy is well established and facilitates direct foreign investment in desirable areas, particularly areas of high technology and exports.

## STATEMENT

*Country-wise Break-up Foreign Investment Approved During 1988 to 1990 (upto November, 1990)*

*(Rs. in lakhs)*

Sl.No.	Name of the Country	Year 1988	Year 1989	Year 1990
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Australia	10.01	300.00	62.80
2.	Austria	163.90	52.00	74.35
3.	Bahama	-	-	-
4.	Belgium	-	32.52	-
5.	Bahrain	-	-	-
6.	Bermuda	-	-	-
7.	Brazil	40.00	-	7.98
8.	Bulgaria	-	-	-

*(Rs. in lakhs)*

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Country</i>	<i>Year 1988</i>	<i>Year 1989</i>	<i>Year 1990</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
9.	Canada	26.00	117.00	33.60
10.	China	-	20.00	-
11.	Czechoslovakia	15.00	139.09	-
12.	Denmark	176.38	980.00	272.23
13.	Dubai	-	-	-
14.	Fareo Island	-	-	-
15.	F.R.G.	3099.90	12032.85	891.32
16.	Finland	46.64	105.50	56.66
17.	France	1177.97	845.69	388.00
18.	G.D.R.	-	-	-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the Country	Year 1988	Year 1989	Year 1990
1	2	3	4	5
19.	Greece	-	8.00	-
20.	Hong Kong	56.10	110.25	115.00
21.	Hungary	10.40	-	-
22.	Iran	-	-	-
23.	Ireland	10.00	-	-
24.	Italy	2786.74	690.44	632.74
25.	Japan	1742.58	877.93	426.15
26.	Korea (South)	45.00	33.75	706.24
27.	Kuwait	-	285.00	-
28.	Liberia	-	-	-

*(Rs. in lakhs)*

Sl.No.	Name of the Country	Year 1988	Year 1989	Year 1990
1	2	3	4	5
29.	Luxemburg	40.00	-	-
30	Malaysia		-	12.50
31.	Mexico	200.00	257.25	-
32.	Netherlands	105.30	230.56	376.61
33.	Norway	349.90	338.50	4.00
34.	Panama	-	—	-
35.	Poland	-	33.00	-
36.	Portugal	-	-	-
37.	Saudi Arabia	-	-	-
38.	Singapore	462.60	348.68	-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the Country	Year 1988	Year 1989	Year 1990
1	2	3	4	5
39.	Spain	160.00	-	-
40.	Sri Lanka-	-	-	-
41.	Sweden	84.00	416.80	33.82
42.	Switzerland	273.73	774.26	1342.60
43.	Taiwan	56.22	-	64.18
44.	U.A.E.	-	-	50.00
45.	U.K.	1390.75	3346.14	906.79
46.	U.S.A.	9713.73	6215.59	3448.24
47.	U.S.S.R.	44.00	958.00	710.80
48.	Yugoslavia	9.00	-	-

*(Rs. in lakhs)*

Sl.No.	Name of the Country	Year 1988	Year 1989	Year 1990
1	2	3	4	5
49.	N.R.I.	1679.90	2117.76	524.88
50.	Thailand	-	-	16.25
	Total	23975.75	31666.56	12657.74

**Trade with Soviet Union**

1597. SHRI BANWARILAL PUROHIT:  
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has suggested several measures to boost trade with the Soviet Union; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAM DAS PATEL): (a) The Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry has brought out a report on the economic dimensions of Soviet reforms, a copy of which has been received by the Ministry of Commerce.

(b) The suggestions made in the report relate mainly to action on part of industry and trade. Suggestions relating to Government policy have been noted.

*[ Translation ]***Trade with USSR and Germany**

1598. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:  
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of trade done with USSR and Germany during the last three years;

(b) the names of the goods imported and exported;

(c) the Rupee-Rouble ratio in this trade;

(d) whether goods are exported to USSR of concessional rates;

(e) whether Government have fixed new targets to increase trade with the United Germany; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAM DAS PATEL): (a) to (f). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT**

(a) The statistics of the value of trade with USSR and Germany during the last three years are as under :—

Name of the country	(Rs. in crores)					
	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90(P)	
	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.
USSR	1962.68	2369.00*	2609.34	1964.00*	4462.97	3031.00*
FRG	1059.02	2158.62	1236.31	2457.72	1777.80	2749.68
GDR	112.00	93.27	182.89	132.91	216.41	197.24

P : Provisional

Source : DGCI & S, CALCUTTA

\* : Import figures adjusted to include crude oil.

(b) The goods exported to these countries include agricultural products, minerals and Ores, chemicals and allied products, textiles, engineering goods, leather and leather manufacturers etc. and the goods imported includes machinery, equipment and spare parts, crude oil and petroleum products, fertilizers, chemicals and pharmaceutical products, steel products, non-ferrous metals; etc.

(c) Indo Soviet Trade is denominated in non convertible Indian Rupees.

(d) and (e). No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

[English]

#### **Tax Exemption for Regalia Items**

1599. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the erstwhile rulers of princely States are in possession of regalia items for use on ceremonial occasions;

(b) whether such regalia items are considered state property subject to periodical inspection by authorised Government agencies;

(c) whether such items are exempt from the provisions of Wealth Tax and Gift Tax Act as they belong to the State; and

(d) whether instructions exist to ensure the interest of Government revenues and avoid mixing up of Regalia/Heirloom items and personal jewellery items of the erstwhile rulers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVJAY SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

#### **Regalia Items at Currency Backing**

1600. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Iranian Government uses the stocks of gems with the Government as a backing for the national currency of Iran;

(b) if so, whether on the same basis the regalia items of the erstwhile princely States in India which are the States property, have been considered for holding as backing of our currency; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVJAY SINGH):

(a) Upto 75% of the amount of bank notes issued by Iran had to be backed by Government bonds, securities and other papers which in turn were secured by the National Jewels of Iran. The value of these jewels had not been assessed and reference to it as a backing was more of a symbolic nature.

(b) At present there is no proposal.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Smuggling Activities in Tamil Nadu**

1601. SHRI B.N. REDDY:  
SHRI RAJAMOHAN REDDY:  
SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH  
BANERA:  
SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the smuggling activities have increased in Tamil Nadu during the last one year;

(b) if so, the details of the articles including weapons and narcotic drugs seized during the above period; and

(c) the effective measures taken by the Union Government to prevent smuggling activities in Tamil Nadu?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): (a) and (b). Available reports indicate that the Tamil Nadu coast and the international airports in the State of Tamil Nadu continue to be sensitive to smuggling. The value of contraband goods including arms and ammunition and the quantity of narcotic drugs seized by the Customs authorities in the State of Tamil Nadu during 1990 (upto November) are given in the table below:

	<i>Value (Rs. in crores)</i>
	<i>(Provisional)</i>
Gold	14.77
Silver	6.50
Arms and ammunition	1.10
Others	27.28

Heroin/Brown Sugar 57.337 Kgs.

No precise value of narcotic drugs such as heroin/brown sugar can be indicated since it depends upon its purity, place of origin etc.

(c) The Customs authorities remain vigilant against smuggling activities across the international frontiers including the Tamil Nadu coast and at the international airports

and seaports in the country including those in the State of Tamil Nadu. Active assistance of the Coast Guard and the Navy is also being taken. Close co-ordination is being maintained between all the agencies concerned in the prevention and detection of smuggling.

#### **Production of Bank Accounts/Pass Books to Income-Tax Authorities**

1602. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur): Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Income-tax authorities etc. ask the individual income-tax assesses to produce their pass books/accounts;

(b) if so, whether the Government have received any representations from the Members of Parliament in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the response of the Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A letter dated 20th November, 1990 has been received in the Central Board of Direct Taxes and Shri Ram Sagar, M.P. in which it has been, inter alia, enquired whether the Income-tax Authorities require people to produce their bank pass books and whether this requirement is in violation of Article 20 (3) of the Constitution. The steps taken to check and said violation, if any have also been enquired in the latter.

(d) Under the provision of the Income-tax Act, the income-tax authorities have

powers which inter alia include the power to call for information or for production of account books including bank pass books in connection with any enquiry relating to assessment of income of any person. The said provisions of the Income-tax Act are not violative of the Constitution.

### **Expansion of Private Sector Banks**

1603. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur):  
SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to permit bank employees to acquire an equity stake in banks, if so, the details thereof and Government's response thereto;

(b) whether the Government propose to substantially relax restrictions on the expansion of private sector banks;

(c) the number of applications from private sector banks pending with the Reserve Bank of India for permission to open more branches;

(d) the period since when these applications are pending, application-wise; and

(e) the steps taken to sanction these applications at the earliest?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH):

(a) In so far as banks in the private sector are concerned, there is no prohibition on the employees of the banks contributing towards the equity of the share capital of the concerned banks. As regards the public sector banks, no such proposal permitting the employees to contribute to the capital fund of these banks is under consideration of the

Government.

(b) to (e). Keeping in view the growth of the banking business in the country, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have been permitting opening of bank branches on the basis of business potential and financial viability of the proposed branches.

Under the branch licensing policy for the year 1985-90, allotment of centres was made by the RBI generally on the basis of list of centres identified by the lead bank groups and finalised by the State Governments and not on the basis of applications from concerned banks. The RBI has recently issued guidelines for future branch expansion to all Indian commercial banks including private sector banks. Under the new policy, permission to open branches in rural/semi urban areas is proposed to be given the RBI on the basis of individual applications submitted by the banks by the end of 31st December, 1990. These applications would be considered by the RBI on a consolidated basis as per its policy. As regards urban and metropolitan centres, RBI has set up working groups for identification of unbanked/underbanked centres. Allotment of new centres will be made by the RBI as per its norms in due course.

### **Director Tax collection**

1604. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur):  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether direct tax collections during April-October, 1990 has been lower than the collections made in the same period in 1989;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the amount of direct tax collected between November, 1990 till date and how the same compares with the collections in the same period last year; and

(d) the steps taken to speed up collection of direct taxes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main reasons for lower collections this year are the issue of more refunds, Nil payment of advance tax by Oil and Natural Gas Commission and the disturbed conditions in several parts of the country.

(c) During the month of November, 90, net collection of direct taxes was Rs. 515.54 crores as against Rs. 325.00 crores during November, 1989. Figures for December, 90, have not yet been compiled.

(d) Several legislative and administrative steps have been taken to increase, and speed up collection of direct taxes. The rate of surcharge payable by domestic companies has been increased from 8% to 15%. It has also been proposed to increase the rate of surcharge in the case of income tax payers from 8% to 12%. It has further been proposed to restrict the deduction for depreciation in the current accounting year to 75% of what would otherwise be available. Instructions have been issued to the Chief Commissioners for early finalisation of assessments & disposal of appeals in bigger cases. They have also been asked to accord top most priority to the work of budget collection in the remaining part of the financial year.

#### **Gold Mining**

1605. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some foreign companies have been engaged for gold mining work in India; and

(b) if so, the names of these companies and the terms and conditions on which they have been awarded the work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BASAVARAJ PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Separate Cadre of Rural Development Officers for Commercial Banks**

1606. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has suggested that a separate cadre of rural development officers be formed for commercial banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which final decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): (a) to (c). The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has suggested in February, 1990 to the Indian Banks Association to examine a proposal for a cadre of Rural Development Officer in Banks. The proposal was examined by a Committee constituted by the Indian Banks Association which did not favour the same and they have informed RBI accordingly.

#### **Exports to USSR**

1607. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to raise

the dollar content of Indian exports to USSR;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the likely impact of such a move on Indo-Soviet trade?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAM DAS PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

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

#### **Huge Losses in Nationalised Banks**

1608. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working results of some major nationalised banks in the last two years reveal the incurrance of huge losses;

(b) if so, whether this is primarily due to bad debts, sticky loans, frauds, and other managerial malpractices; and

(c) whether any inquiries were held to assign responsibility for this state of affairs on particular chairman and Directors of the "sick" banks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): (a) to (c). As per the published annual accounts for the year 1989-90, all the nationalised banks, except New Bank of India and UCO Bank, have shown profits aggregating to Rs. 249.60 crores. New Bank of India and UCO Bank have shown losses of Rs. 9.89 crores and Rs. 54.59 crores respectively. No losses were reported for the year 1988-89.

Bank being credit institutions, the risk of certain advances turning sticky and thereby resulting in losses to the concerned banks is inherent in the system. Advances may turn sticky due to certain internal and external factors such as lack of adequate credit appraisal, ineffective post disbursement supervision, recessionary trends in the industry, natural calamities etc.

The performance of the nationalised banks is reviewed by the Government and Reserve Bank of India on an on-going basis and measures to improve their performance and profitability are taken from time to time.

#### **Gold Deposits in Karnataka**

1610. SHRI H.C. SRIKANTAI AH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether land has been acquired from farmers for excavation of gold mines in Karnataka; and

(b) if so, the details of the land acquired and the compensation paid to the land-owners?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BASAVARAJ PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Sale of Gold by BGML and KGF**

1611. SHRI H.C. SRIKANTAI AH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have permitted Bharat Gold Mines Limited (BGML) and Kolar gold Fields (KGF) to sell gold to the

general public and the employees of BGML and KGF;

(b) if so, the quantity of gold offered for sale during the current year;

(c) the basis on which the price was fixed; and

(d) total amount realised from the above sale?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BASAVARAJ PATIL): (a) Government have permitted Bharat Gold Mines Limited to sell its production of gold through an agency outlet. Bharat Gold Mines Limited, however, sells 22 carat gold pendants to the general public including its employees.

(b) During 1990-91 (April to November, 1990) 749.110 Kgs. of gold was sold.

(c) Price is fixed on the basis of the Bombay Bullion Market rates.

(d) Total amount realised during the

year 1990-91 (April to November, 1990) is Rs. 24.31 crores.

[*Translation*]

#### **Bank Loans in District Almora**

1612. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain banks in district Almora, Uttar Pradesh have advanced loans lesser than the amount prescribed in their annual action plan;

(b) if so, the names of such banks; and

(c) whether it is proposed to issue instructions to these banks to advance loans upto the prescribed percentage?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): (a) to (c). As per the information available from Reserve Bank of India, all banks taken together in District Almora have performed satisfactorily under the Annual Credit Plan (ACP) 1989-90 for the district as a whole. The targets and achievements of all banks in Almora under Annual Credit Plan (ACP) 1989-90 are as under:

(*Rs. in crores*)

	<i>Target</i>	<i>Achievement</i>
1. Agriculture and allied activities	3.48	2.85
2. Small Scale Industries	1.06	1.32
3. Services	3.63	4.40
<b>Total :</b>	<b>8.17</b>	<b>8.57</b>

In District level coordination forums, the banks operating in this districts review the achievements of the targets under the Annual Credit Plans.

#### **Tea Leaves Processing Units in U.P.**

1613. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up units for processing of tea leaves in hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAM DAS PATEL): (a) At present there is no proposal, as such for the setting up of units for processing of tea leaves in the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Shortage of Staff in Bank Branches in Almora and Pithoragarh Districts**

1614. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of staff in various bank branches functioning in Almora and Pithoragarh Districts of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the names of such banks and their branches and since when this shortage of staff is there;

(c) whether steps are being taken to make up this shortage; and

(d) if so, the time by which the shortage of staff in all the said bank branches is likely to be made up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH):

(a) The inquiries from the banks has not revealed any such general shortage.

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

#### **Increasing Desert in Rajasthan**

1615. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the specific schemes being implemented to protect the forests and to check the expansion of Thar-desert in Rajasthan.

(b) the year-wise expenditure incurred on these schemes during the last three years and the share of the Union Government therein and the achievements made therefrom; and

(c) the reasons for excluding Ajmer District from the Aravali Development Board Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI):

(a) to (c). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House

[English]

#### **Action Plan for Controlling Air, Water and Soil Pollution**

1616. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware

that a Seminar was held recently at Jodhpur on the subject of Environment and Health where the main speaker presented a detailed review and strategy of action concerning air, water and soil pollution and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government propose to adopt a clear and concise Plan of Action in this area and set up a task force of concerned Non-Government Organisation and citizens?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir. A Seminar on Environment and Health was held on November 17, 1990 at the S.N. Medical College, Jodhpur. The seminar was organised by the Indian Association of Preventive & Social Medicine.

(b) An Action Plan for control of pollution from heavily polluting industries has been drawn up with the participation of the States. A time-bound programme has been drawn up where such units are to meet the prescribed standards by December 19, 1991.

There is no proposal to have a separate Task Force for this area. The Non-Governmental Organisation and citizens are included in the Environment Protection Councils of different States and Union Territories. These Councils deal with the work of environmental protection and give advice on environmental issues.

[*Translation*]

#### **Cleaning of Ganga Prior to 'Kumbh Mela'**

1617. SHRISATYANARAYANJATIYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to make Ganga pollution free before the 'Kumbh Mela';

(b) the measures taken by the Government to make Shipra river at Ujjain in Madhya Pradesh also pollution free on the occasion of Kumbh Festival in 'Singhastha' in 1992; and

(c) the details of funds allocated by the Government for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) to (c). The Ganga Action Plan was launched the Central Government to clean the river Ganga. In pursuance of this, works have been taken up on 27 class. I cities of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal. These works help in making Ganga pollutions-free. The Government of Madhya Pradesh takes the necessary steps for pollution control in that State. The Central Government assists all the States, including Madhya Pradesh, for pollution control. There is not specific scheme of Government of India to make Shipra pollution free.

[*English*]

#### **Environment Policy**

1618. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated and Environment policy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Government propose to issue of Environmental Policy Statement as part of the National Conservation Strategy.

#### **Yamuna Action Plan**

1619. SHRI BANWARILAL PUROHIT:  
SHRI NARSINGRAO SURYAVANSHI:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to launch Yamuna action plan to cleanse the river on the lines of Ganga action Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when the work is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) to (c). The issue of taking up River Action Plans for rivers other than Ganga is under consideration of the Government.

#### **Export of Coal to Bangladesh**

1620. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have permitted the Mineral Development Corporation of Meghalaya to export coal to Bangladesh

against dollar payment during the current year from privately held mines of Meghalaya;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether coal reserves of Meghalaya had remained unexploited due to primitive surface methods; and

(d) the steps taken for optimum utilisation of coal mines in Meghalaya?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAM DAS PATEL): (a) and (b). With a view of facilitating increased exports of Meghalaya coal to Bangladesh, the Government decided to exempt export of Meghalaya coal, when exported by Meghalaya Mineral Development Corporation, from canalisation through MMTC.

(c) Meghalaya coal occurs in isolated small pockets and coal mining there is being carried on by the tribal population on a cottage industry basis with the knowledge of the State Government. The State Government has plans to undertake mining through the State Mining Corporation.

(d) Coal India Limited have approved Simsong Exploratory Mining Project. Once the Exploratory Mining Project gets implemented and the results are found to be positive, commercial scale mining operation can be taken up and coal from this mine is linked to the proposed Garo Hills Thermal Power Project, Meghalaya.

12.16 hrs.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

**Reviews on the working of and Annual Reports of the National Federation of State Cooperative Bank Ltd. Bombay and National Centre for Management of Agricultural Extension Hyderabad, for the year 1989-90**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): On behalf of Shri Devi Lal, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of State Cooperative Banks Limited, for the year 1989-90.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Working of the National Federation of State Cooperative Banks Limited, Bombay, for the year 1989-90.
- (iii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of State Cooperative Banks Limited, Bombay, for the year 1989-90. together with Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1650/91]
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Centre for Management of Agricultural Extension, Hyderabad, for the year 1989-90 together with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Centre for Man-

agement of Agricultural Extension, Hyderabad for the year 1989-90. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1651/91]

**Review on the working of and Annual Report of the Federation of Indian Export Organisation New Delhi for the year 1989-90 and copy of the Supreme Court Judges (Travelling Allowance) Amendment Rules, 1990**

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Federation of Indian Export Organisations, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts.
- (2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Federation of Indian Export Organisations, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1699/91]
- (3) A copy of the Supreme Court Judges (Travelling Allowance) Amendment Rules, 1990 (Hindi And English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 979 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th December, 1990 under sub-section (3) of section 24 of the supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1958. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1700/91]

**Copy of the Note dated 12 October, 1990 regarding refund of excise duty to manufacturers and statements regarding particulars of refund claims sanctioned**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): On behalf of Shri Yashwant Sinha. I beg to

lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Note dated 12 October, 1990 recorded by the then Minister of Law and Justice, Shri Dinesh Goswami regarding refund of excise duty to manufacturers (Hindi and English versions) [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1701/91]
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding particulars of refund claims sanctioned involving rupees one crore or more from 21 March to 24 August, 1990. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1702/91]
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding particulars of refund claims sanctioned involving rupees 50 lakhs to Rupees one crore from 21 March to 24 August, 1990. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1703/91]

**Reviews on the working of and Annual Reports of Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd, Hindustan Zinc Ltd, Bharat Gold Mines Ltd. for the year 1989-90 etc.**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAI PRAKASH): On behalf of Shri Ashoke Kumar Sen, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under subsection (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-
  - (a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited, for the year 1989-90.
  - (ii) Annual Report of the Mineral Exploration Cor-

poration Limited, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1704/91]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Zinc Limited, for the year 1989-90.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Zinc Limited, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1705/91]
- (c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Gold Mines Limited, for the year 1989-90.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Gold Mines Limited, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1706/91]
- (d) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Vijayanagar Steel Limited, for the year 1989-90.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Vijayanagar Steel Limited, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor

- General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1707/91]
- (e) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited, Bhubneswar, for the year 1989-90.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Neelachal Ispat Nigam Limited, Bhubaneswar, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1708/91]
- (f) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Sponge Iron India Limited, for the year 1989-90.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Sponge Iron India Limited, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1709/91]
- (g) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Copper Limited, for the year 1989-90.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Copper Limited, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor
- General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1710/91]
- (h) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Mineral Development Corporation Limited, for the year 1989-90.
- (ii) Annual Report of the National Mineral Development Corporation Limited, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1711/91]
- (i) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Limited, for the year 1989-90.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Limited, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1712/91]
- (j) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Aluminium Company Limited, for the year 1989-90.
- (ii) Annual Report of the National Aluminium Company Limited, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts and

comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1713/91]

**Environment (Protection) Third Amendment Rules, 1990, Reviews on the working of and Annual Reports of the Wild Life Institute of India Dehradun, society for Promotion of wastelands Development, New Delhi for the year 1989-90 etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Environment (Protection) Third Amendment Rules, 1990 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 742(E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th August, 1990 under section 26 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1714/91]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun, for the year 1989-90. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1715/91]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Society for Promotion of Wastelands Development, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Society for Promotion of Wastelands Development, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1716/91]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Pollution Control Board, Delhi, for the year 1989-90 under sub-section (1) of section 39 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Pollution Control Board, Delhi, for the year 1989-90.

(iii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Pollution Control Board, Delhi, for the year 1989-90 together with Audit Report thereon under sub-section (6) of section 40 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1717/91]

(5) 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) Review by the Government on the working of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forest and Plantation Development Corporation Limited, Port Blair, for the year 1989-90.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forest and Plantation Development Corporation Limited, Port Blair, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1718/91]

**Indian Telegraph (Third Amendment) Rules, 1990 and Statement explaining the reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd in time**

[*Translation*]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAI PRAKASH): On behalf of Shri Sanjay Singh I beg to lay on the table:

- (1) A copy of the Indian Telegraph (Third Amendment) Rules, 1990 (Hindi and English versions) Published in Notification No. G.S.R. 933(E) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd December, 1990 under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1678/91]
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited New Delhi, for the year 1989-90 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1679/91]

**Notification under Natural Highways Act, 1956, Statements for delay in laying the Annual Reports and Audited Accounts of Shipping Corporation of India Ltd. and Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Ltd Calcutta for 1989-90 etc.**

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): I beg to lay on the Table-

- (1) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 845(E) (Hindi and English versions) Published in Gazette of India dated the 6th November, 1990 declaring that the Highway starting from Siliguri on National Highway No. 31 passing through Kurseong and terminating at Darjeeling to be a National Highway under section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1652/91]
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Shipping Corporation of India Limited for the year 1989-90 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1653/91]
- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1989-90 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1654/91]
- (4) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

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| <p>(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Dredging Corporation of India Limited, Visakhapatnam for the year 1989-90.</p> <p>(ii) Annual Report of the Dredging Corporation of India Limited, Visakhapatnam, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1655/91]</p>                  | <p>(ii) Annual Report of the Cochin Shipyard Limited, Cochin, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1658/91]</p>   |
| <p>(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1989-90.</p> <p>(ii) Annual Report of the Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1656/91]</p> | <p>(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tuticorin Port Trust for the year 1989-90.</p> <p>(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Tuticorin Port Trust for the year 1989-90. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1659/91]</p> |
| <p>(c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Shipyard Limited, Visakhapatnam, for the year 1989-90.</p> <p>(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Shipyard Limited, Visakhapatnam, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1657/91]</p>                                       | <p>(6) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bombay Port Trust for the year 1989-90.</p> <p>(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Bombay Port Trust for the year 1989-90. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1660/91]</p>       |
| <p>(d) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Cochin Shipyard Limited, Cochin, for the year 1989-90.</p>   | <p>(7) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Mormugao Port Trust for the year 1989-90.</p> <p>(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Mormugao Port Trust for the year 1989-90. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1661/91]</p>   |
|  | <p>(8) (i) A copy of the Annual Ad-</p>   |

- ministration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Cochin Port Trust for the year 1989-90.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Cochin Port Trust for the year 1989-90. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—1662/91]
- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust for the year 1989-90.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust for the year 1989-90. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—1663/91]
- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Calcutta Port Trust for the year 1989-90.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Calcutta Port Trust for the year 1989-90. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—1664/91]
- (11) (i) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) of the Madras Port Trust for the year 1989-90.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Madras Port Trust for the year 1989-90. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—1665/91]
- (12) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Visakhapatnam Port Trust for the year 1989-90.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Visakhapatnam Port Trust for the year 1989-90. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—1666/91]
- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute for the Training of Highway Engineers, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Institute for the Training of Highway Engineers, New Delhi.
- (14) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (13) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—1667/91]
- (15) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Transport Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90 together with Audited Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 33 of the Road Transport Corporation Act, 1950.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Delhi Transport Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89.

- (16) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (15) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1668/91]
- (17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions)
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Inland Waterways Authority of India for the year 1989-90. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1669/91]
- (18) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Madras Dock Labour Board for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Madras Dock Labour Board for the year 1989-90. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1670/91]
- (19) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Kandla Dock Labour Board for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Kandla Dock Labour Board for the year 1989-90. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1671/91]
- (20) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 103 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:-
- (i) Annual Accounts of the Tuticorin Port Trust for the year 1989-90 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (ii) Review by the Government on the working of the Tuticorin Port Trust for the year 1989-90. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1672/91]
- (21) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report of the National Water Development Agency for the year 1988-89 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1673/91]
- (22) A copy of the Brahmaputra Board (Resolving of Disputes with the States) Rules, 1988 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 58 in Gazette of India dated the 28th January, 1990 under section 30 of the Brahmaputra Board Act, 1980. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1674/91]
- (23) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 124 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:-
- (i) G.S.R. 874(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st October, 1990 approving the Tuticorin Port Trust Employees' (Educational Assistance) Regulations, 1990.
- (ii) G.S.R. 902(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th November 1990 approving the Kandla Port Port Trust Employees' (Temporary Service) Amendment Regulations, 1990.

- (iii) G.S.R. 904(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th November, 1990 approving the Cochin Port Employees' (Grant of Advance for building of Houses etc. Amendment Regulations, 1990. Library. See No. LT—1676/91]
- (iv) G.S.R. 905(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th November, 1990 approving the Kandla Port Employees' (Reimbursement of Tuition Fees) Amendment Regulations 1990.
- (v) G.S.R. 906(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th November, 1990 approving the Visakhapatnam Port Trust Employees' (Educational Assistance) Regulations, 1990. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1675/91]
- (24) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-
- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Shipping Corporation of India Limited, Bombay, for the year 1989-90.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Shipping Corporation of India Limited, Bombay, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (25) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (24) above. [Placed in
- (26) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Ship Design and Research Centre, Visakhapatnam, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Ship Design and Research Centre, Visakhapatnam, for the year 1989-90. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1677/91]
- Reviews on the working of and Annual Reports of Karnataka Dairy Development Corporation Ltd, Bangalore, for 1987-88 and Rajasthan State Dairy Development Corporation Ltd. Jalpur for 1988-89 etc.**
- [*Translation*]
- THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): On behalf of Shri Jayantilal Virchandbhai Shah I beg to lay on the table:-
- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the companies Act, 1956:-
- (a) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Karnataka Dairy Development Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1987-88.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Karnataka Dairy Development Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comp-

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|     | troller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1680/91]   |     | Auditor General thereon.[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1682/91]   |
| (b) | (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Rajasthan State Dairy Development Corporation Limited, Jaipur, for the year 1988-89.  | (e) | (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Karnataka Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1987-88.  |
|     | (ii) Annual Report of the Rajasthan State Dairy Development Corporation Limited, Jaipur, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.   |     | (ii) Annual Report of the Karnataka Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1683/91] |
| (c) | (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Rajasthan State Dairy Development Corporation Limited, Jaipur, for the year 1989-90.  | (f) | (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Orissa Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Bhubaneswar, for the year 1983-84.   |
|     | (ii) Annual Report of the Rajasthan State Dairy Development Corporation Limited, Jaipur, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1681/91] |     | (ii) Annual Report of the Orissa Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Bhubaneswar, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1684/91]  |
| (d) | (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Karnataka Dairy Development Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1988-89.   | (2) | Five statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a), (b) and (d) to (f) of item No. (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1680-84/91]  |
|     | (ii) Annual Report of the Karnataka Dairy Development Corporation, Bangalore, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and   | (3) | (i) Copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of Fishermen's Cooperatives Limited New Delhi, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts.  |

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Federation of Fishermen's Cooperatives Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1685/91]
- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of Labour Cooperatives Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Account.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Federation of Labour Cooperatives Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1686/91]
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Account.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1687/91]
- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Heavy Engineering Cooperative Limited Pune, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Heavy Engineering Cooperative Limited Pune, for the year 1989-90. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1688/91]
- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Dairy Federation of India Limited, Anand, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Cooperative Dairy Federation of India Limited, Anand, for the year 1989-90. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1689/91]
- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Union of India, for the year 1989-90.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Cooperative Union of India for the year 1989-90.
- (9) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Union of India for the Year 1989-90 together with Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1690/91]
- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Tobacco Grower's Federation Limited, Anand, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Cooperative Tobacco Grower's Federation Limited, Anand, for the year 1989-90. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1691/91]
- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of Urban Cooperative Banks and Credit Societies Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Federation of Urban Cooperative Banks and Credit Societies Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90.
- (iii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of Urban Cooperative Banks and Credit Societies Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90 together with Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1692/91]
- (12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Federation of Cooperative Spinning Mills Limited, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the All India Federation of Cooperative Spinning Mills Limited for the year 1989-
90. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1693/91]
- (13) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Horticulture Board, Gurgaon, for the Year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts.
- (14) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (13) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1694/91]
- (15) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 946(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th December, 1990 containing Order indicating the supplies of fertilisers to be made by domestic manufacturers of fertiliser to various States/Union Territories Commodity Board during the period from 1st October, 1990 to 31st March, 1991 (Rabi 90-91 Session) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1695/91]
- Annual Reports and Reviews on the working of Krishak Bharaty, Cooperative Ltd New Delhi and National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad for 1989-90 etc.**
- [English]
- THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): On behalf of Shri Ram Bahadur Singh, I beg to lay on the Table:-
- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited, New Delhi, for the Year 1989-90 along

with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1696/91]
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, for the Year 1989-90.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, for the year 1989-90.
- (iii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, for the year 1989-90 together with Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1697/91]

**Notifications under Finance Act, 1979, Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944, Customs Act, 1962, Income Tax 1961, Banking Companies Act, 1970 etc.**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVJAY SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 41 of the Finance Act, 1979:-
- (i) G.S.R. 717(E) published in

Gazette of India dated the 20th August, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption from payment of foreign travel tax to every passenger in transit who leaves India by the next available flight for onward travel to a place outside India provided the stay of such passenger in India is less than 24 hours.

- (ii) G.S.R. 718(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th August, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to His Excellency Mr. Y.V. Malyshev, Vice President of U.S.S.R. and a member of the delegation who visited India from the 13th to 21st August, 1990 from the payment of Foreign Travel Tax.
- (iii) G.S.R. 722(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd August, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to His Excellency Mr. Qi. Huaiyuan, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China and eight members of the delegation who visited India from 26th to 27th August, 1990 from the payment of Foreign Travel Tax.
- (iv) G.S.R. 723(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd August, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to His Excellency Mr. Qi. Huaiyuan, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China and eight members of the delegation who visited India

- from 30th August, 1990 to 1st September, 1990, from the payment of Foreign Travel Tax.
- (v) G.S.R. 736(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd August, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to His Excellency Mr. Raul S. Manglapus, Secretary for Foreign Affairs of Philippines and one member of the delegation who visited India from 23rd to 24th August, 1990, from the payment of Foreign Travel Tax.
- (vi) G.S.R. 740(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th August, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to His Excellency Mr. George Vassiliou, President of the Republic of Cyprus and Six members of the delegation who visited India from 2nd to 5th September, 1990, from the payment of Foreign Travel Tax.
- (vii) G.S.R. 741(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th August, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to His Excellency Mr. Najibullah, President of the Republic of Afghanistan and forty five members of the delegation who visited India from 29th to 31st August, 1990, from the payment of Foreign Travel Tax.
- (viii) G.S.R. 756(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th September, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to His Excellency Mr. Rashid Saleem Al-Ameeri, Kuwaiti Minister of Oil who visited India from 4th to 6th September, 1990, from the payment of Foreign Travel Tax.
- (ix) G.S.R. 776(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to His Excellency Mr. Gro Harliem Brundtland, Former Minister of Norway and Mr. Brundtland on their visit to India from 18th to 22nd September, 1990, from the payment of Foreign Travel Tax.
- (x) G.S.R. 777 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to His Excellency Mr. France Albert Rene, President of Republic of Seychelles and four members, of the delegation who visited India from 24th to 26th September, 1990 from the payment of Foreign Travel Tax.
- (xi) G.S.R. 809 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th September, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 34/TT/90 dated the 14th September, 1990.
- (xii) G.S.R. 830(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th October, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemp-

- tion to His Excellency Mr. Hun Sen, Prime Minister of Cambodia and fifteen members of the delegation who visited India from 6th to 12th October, 1990, from the payment of Foreign Travel Tax.
- (xiii) G.S.R. 840(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th October, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to His Excellency Dr. Nelson Mandela, Deputy President of the African National Congress of South Africa, Mrs. Mandela and twelve members of the delegation who visited India from 15th to 19th October, 1990, from the payment of Foreign Travel Tax.
- (xiv) G.S.R. 851(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd October, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to every passenger performing an international journey by air for the purpose of Haj Pilgrimage from the payment of Foreign Travel Tax.
- (xv) G.S.R. 864(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th October, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to Hon'ble Mr. R. Chongo, Minister of Commerce and Industry of the Republic of Zambia and five members of the delegation who visited India from 24th to 29th October, 1990, from the payment of Foreign Travel Tax.
- (xvi) G.S.R. 873(E) published in
- Gazette of India dated the 30th October, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to His Excellency Mr. Jiri Dienstbier, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Czech and Slovak Federal Republic and five members of the delegation who visited India from 30th October, to 2nd November, 1990, from the payment of Foreign Travel Tax.
- (xvii) G.S.R. 920(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd November, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to His Majesty Jigme Singye Wangchuck, King of Bhutan and twelve members of the delegation who visited India from 23rd to 27th November, 1990, from the payment of Foreign Travel Tax.
- (xviii) G.S.R. 923(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th November, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to His Excellency Mr. Krishna Prasad Bhattarai, Prime Minister of Nepal and ten members of the delegation who visited India from 24th to 26th November, 1990, from the payment of Foreign Travel Tax. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1719/91]
- (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. 710(E) published in

- Gazette of India dated the 16th August, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 102/90 Central Excises dated the 11th May, 1990.
- (ii) G.S.R. 712(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th August, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to raise the value of two-wheelers of engine capacity not exceeding 25 cc from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 3,500 for determining the eligibility for concessional rate of duty.
- (iii) G.S.R. 748(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd September, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 207/87-CE, dated the 9th September, 1987 without any time limit.
- (iv) G.S.R. 749(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd September, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt broken tiles which are in the nature of scrap and are not capable of being used as tiles from the whole of the basic excise duty.
- (v) G.S.R. 751(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd September, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt portion prints of feature films falling within Chapter 37 of the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985 from the whole of the duty of
- excise thereon.
- (vi) G.S.R. 780(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th September, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to extend the facility of set off of central excise duty/ countervailing duty paid on dimethylacetamide towards payment of Central excise duty on acrylic fibre.
- (vii) G.S.R. 788(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th September, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt maplitho paper and kraft paper required for braille press against an indent placed by the National Institute of Visually Handicapped, Dehradun, from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon.
- (viii) G.S.R. 789(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th September, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to include three more specified tool rooms and institutions.
- (ix) G.S.R. 790(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th September, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to include the word 'Limestone' in the table annexed to the Notification.
- (x) G.S.R. 791(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th September, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to provide concessional rate of

- excise duty of Rs. 60 per KL on raw naphtha/natural gasoline liquified when used in the manufacture of pentanes and heptanes.
- (xi) G.S.R. 794(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th September, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt NGL spiked into crude petroleum by any unit from the whole of the excise duty leviable thereon.
- (xii) G.S.R. 814(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt mineral oil falling under Chapter 27 of the Central Excise Tariff, when manufactured by reprocessing of waste or used lubricating oil from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon.
- (xiii) G.S.R. 842(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th October, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt duty on naphthalene falling under sub-heading No. 2902.00, when manufactured from duty paid naphthalene falling under sub-heading No. 2702.40 from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon.
- (xiv) G.S.R. 847(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th October, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt capital goods, when supplied to a manufacturer-exporter holding an import licence for importing the said
- capital goods, from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon.
- (xv) G.S.R. 881(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to change the present basic duty of 15 per cent ad valorem on sodium hydroxide (caustic soda) lye by a specific duty of Rs. 1300/- per tonne on the basis of the weight of caustic soda (excluding the weight of the aqueous medium) contained in aqueous solution of caustic soda.
- (xvi) G.S.R. 885(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to prescribe installed capacity limits on daily as well as annual basis for unlicensed cement units and licensed capacity limit on annual basis for licensed cement units for availment of concessional rate of excise duty of Rs. 90/- per tonne.
- (xvii) G.S.R. 888(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to prescribe an excise duty of Rs. 8.50 per kilogram on polyester staple fibre and tow, including tops thereof, when they are manufactured out of Dimethyl Terephthalate or Terephthalic Acid, imported under an advance licence issued under the Import (Control) Order, 1955.

- (xviii) G.S.R. 913(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th November, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt Ball point pens including refills for ball point pens and parts thereof from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon.
- (xix) G.S.R. 914(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th November, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to prescribe a basic excise duty of Rs. 175 per Kg. in respect of primary gold converted from any form of gold.
- (xx) G.S.R. 915(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th November, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to the Notification No. 53/86-CE dated the 10th February, 1986.
- (xxi) G.S.R. 916(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th November, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to the Notification No. 228/88-CE, dated the 6th July, 1988.
- (xxii) G.S.R. 826(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th October, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum providing that in accordance with the general practice that was prevalent at the relevant time, the duty of excise and the special duty of excise not paid in respect of tapes/strips shall not be required to be paid under section 3 of the first-mentioned act, during the period from 1st March, 1987 to 31st May, 1989.
- (xxiii) G.S.R. 827(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th October, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to waive excise duty on dye intermediates, pharmaceutical products, pigments, synthetic organic dyestuff leather tanning agents for the period from 6th October, 1986 to 19th March, 1990.
- (xxiv) G.S.R. 859(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th October, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum providing excise duty on synthetic tow, shall not be required to be paid during the period from the 28th February, 1986 to the 31st May, 1988.
- (xxv) G.S.R. 886(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to waive whole of the excise duty on Rifampicin and Formulation of Rifampicin with Isoniazid during the period from the 18th January, 1989 to 15th May, 1989.
- (xxvi) G.S.R. 898(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th November, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum providing that the duty of excise and the special duty of excise on Diethylene glycol terephthalate of Dilycol terephthalate when consumed captively in the manufacture of poly-

- ester chips shall not be required to be paid during the period from the 28th February, 1986 to the 28th February, 1989.
- (xxvii) G.S.R. 899(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th December, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum providing that the basic excise duty and the special excise duty on mineral oil when manufactured by reprocessing of waste or used lubricating oil, shall not be required to be paid during the period prior to the 1st October, 1990.
- (xxviii) G.S.R. 900(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th November, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum providing that the duty of excise and the special duty of excise on pyrazolone, an intermediate product when consumed captively in the manufacture of the bulk drug analgin I. P. shall not be required to be paid during the period from the 28th February, 1986 to the 29th February, 1988. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1720/91]
- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 150 of the Customs Act, 1962:-
- (i) G.S.R. 739(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th August, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to include additional bonded area in the Madras Export Processing Zone.
- (ii) G.S.R. 894(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th November, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to the Notification No. 13-Customs/81 dated the 9th February, 1981.
- (iii) G.S.R. 895(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th November, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to the Notification No. 159/90-Customs, dated the 30th March, 1990.
- (iv) G.S.R. 896(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th November, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to the Notification No. 160/90-Customs, dated the 30th March, 1990.
- (v) G.S.R. 767(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th September, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rate of exchange for conversion of Russian Rouble into Indian currency or vice-versa.
- (vi) G.S.R. 813(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th September, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rate of exchange for conversion of Russian Rouble into Indian currency or vice-versa.
- (vii) G.S.R. 939(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th December, 1990 together with an explanatory

memorandum regarding revised rate of exchange for conversion of Dutch Guilders into Indian currency or vice-versa. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1721/91]

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 296 of the Income Tax Act, 1961:-

(i) The Income Tax (Thirteen Amendment) Rules, 1990 published in Notification No. S.O. 648(E) in Gazette of India dated the 23rd August, 1990.

(ii) The Income Tax (Certificate Proceedings) (Third Amendment) Rules, 1990 published in Notification No. S.O. 702(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th September, 1990.

(iii) The Income-Tax (Fourteenth Amendment) Rules, 1990 published in Notification No. S.O. 878(E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th November, 1990.

(iv) The Income-Tax (Fifteenth Amendment) Rules, 1990 published in Notification No. S.O. 879(E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st November, 1990. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 1722/91]

(5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 19 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970.

(i) The Indian Bank Officer

Employees' (Conduct) Regulations, 1976 published in Notification No. SRC/223/467/86 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd December, 1989 together with a corrigendum thereto dated the 15th September, 1990.

(ii) The Bank of India Officer Employees' (Conduct) Amendment Regulations, 1989 published in Notification No. /III/IV/58-90 in Gazette of India dated the 20th October, 1990. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1723/91]

(6) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 63 of the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959:-

(i) Notification No. SBD/667 published in Gazette of India dated the 24th March, 1990 regarding amendments to State bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Officers Service Regulations.

(ii) Notification No. 21 published in Gazette of India dated the 27th January, 1990 making certain amendments to Regulation 20 and 61(1) of the subsidiary Banks General Regulations, 1959. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1724/91]

(7) A copy of the National Savings Scheme (Second Amendment) Rules, 1990 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. 988(E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th December, 1990 under sub-section (3) of section 15 of the Government

- Savings Bank Act, 1873. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1725/91]
- (8) A copy of the Deposit Scheme for Retiring Employees of Public Sector Companies, 1991 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. 2/19/89-NS. II in Gazette of India dated the 12th December, 1990. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1726/91]
- (9) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-
- (a) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Insurance Co. Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1989-90.
- (ii) Annual Report of the National Insurance Company Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1727/91]
- (b) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the General Insurance Corporation of India, Bombay, for the year 1989-90.
- (ii) Annual Report of the General Insurance Corporation of India, Bombay, for the year 1989-90 along with
- Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1728/91]
- (c) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Oriental Insurance Company Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Oriental Insurance Company Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1729/91]
- (d) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the New India Assurance Co. Limited, Bombay, for the year 1989-90.
- (ii) Annual Report of the New India Assurance Co. Limited, Bombay, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1730/91]
- (e) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the United India Insurance Co. Limited,

- Madras, for the year 1989-90.
- (ii) Annual Report of the United India Insurance Co. Limited Madras, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1731/91]
- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Industrial Development Bank of India together with Audited Accounts of the General Fund for the year 1989-90, under sub-section (5) of section 18 and sub-section (5) of section 23 of the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1732/91]
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Industrial Development Bank of India for the year 1989-90.
- 11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India for the year 1989-90 along with a Statement of Assets and Liabilities and Profit and Loss Accounts of the Corporation, under sub-section (3) of section 35 of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India for the year 1989-90. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1733/91]
- (12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Export-Import Bank of India for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts under sub-section (5) of section 19 and sub-section (5) of section 24 of the Export-Import Bank of India Act, 1981.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Export-Import Bank of India for the year 1989-90. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1734/91]
- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts under sub-section (5) of section 29 and sub-section (5) of section 34 of the Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India Act, 1984.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India for the year 1989-90. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1735/91]
- (14) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (8) of section 10 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 and 1980:-

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| (i) Report on the working and activities of the Punjab National Bank for the year 1989-90 along with Accounts and Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1736/91]  | (i) Report of the Malaprabha Grammena Bank, Dharwad for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1742/91]                |
| (ii) Report on the working and activities of the Allahabad Bank for the year 1989-90 along with Accounts and Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1737/91]       | (ii) Report of the Nainital Al-mora Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Nainital for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and the Auditor's report thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT—1743/91] |
| (iii) Report on the working and activities of the UCO Bank for the year 1989-90 along with Accounts and Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1738/91]            | (iii) Report of the Thungabhadra Gramin Bank, Bellary for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT—1744/91]               |
| (iv) Report on the working and activities of the Indian Overseas Bank for the year 1989-90 along with Accounts and Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1739/91] | (iv) Report of the Kalahandi Anchalika Gramya Bank, Bhawanipatna for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and the Auditor's report thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT—1745/91]    |
| (v) Report on the working and activities of the New Bank of India for the year 1989-90 along with Accounts and Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1740/91]     | (v) Report of the Shri Venkateswara Grameena Bank, Chittoor for the year 1989-90 together with accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1746/91]        |
| (vi) Report on the working and activities of the Punjab and Sind Bank for the year 1989-90 along with Accounts and Auditors' Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1741/91] | (vi) Report of the Manipur Rural Bank, Imphal for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1747/91]                      |
| (15) A copy each of the following Annual Reports (Hindi and English versions) :—   | (vii) Report of the Samyut Kshetriya Gramin Bank,  |

- Azamgarh for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No LT—1748/91]
- (viii) Report of the Puri Gramya Bank, Pipli for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No LT—1749/91]
- (ix) Report of the Cuttack Gramya Bank, Cuttack for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No LT—1750/91]
- (x) Report of the Gomti Gramin Bank, Jaunpur for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No LT—1751/91]
- (xi) Report of the Damoh Panna Sagar Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Damoh for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No LT—1752/91]
- (xii) Report of the Vaishali Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Muzaffarpur for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No LT—1753/91]
- (xiii) Report of the Mallabhum Gramin Bank, Muzaffarpur for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed
- in Library. *See* No LT—1754/91]
- (xiv) Report of the Tulsi Gramin Bank, Banda for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No LT—1755/91]
- (xv) Report of the Haryana Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Banda for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No LT—1756/91]
- (xvi) Report of the Kisan Gramin Bank, Budaun for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No LT—1757/91]
- (xvii) Report of the Godavari Grameena Bank, Rajahmundry for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No LT—1758/91]
- (xviii) Report of the Netravati Grameena Bank, for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No LT—1759/90]
- (xix) Report of the Allahabad Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Allahabad for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No LT—1760/91]
- (xx) Report of the Howrah

- Gramin Bank, Howrah for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No LT—1761/91]
- (xxi) Report of the Bhandra Gramin Bank, Bhandra for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No LT—1762/91]
- (xxii) Report of the Bhilwara Ajmer Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Bhilwara together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No LT—1763/91]
- (xxiii) Report of the Ka Bank Nongkyadong Ri Khasi Jaintia, Shillong for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No LT—1764/91]
- (xxiv) Report of the Marwar Gramin Bank, Pali for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No LT—1765/91]
- (xxv) Report of the Giridih Kshetriya Gramin Bank, for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No LT—1766/91]
- (xxvi) Report of the Sarayu Gramin Bank, Lakhimpur Kheri for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No LT—1767/91]
- (xxvii) Report of the Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Hoshangabad for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No LT—1768/91]
- (xxviii) Report of the North Malabar Gramin Bank, for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No LT—1769/91]
- (xxix) Report of the Gorakhpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Gorakhpur for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No LT—1770/91]
- (xxx) Report of the Alwar Bharatpur Anchalik Gramin Bank, Bharatpur for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No LT—1771/91]
- (xxxi) Report of the Kalpatharu Grameena Bank, Tinkur for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No LT—1772/91]
- (xxxii) Report of the Aravali Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Swai Modhopur for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No LT—1773/91]

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| (xxxiii)  | Report of the Banaskantha Mehsana Gramin Bank, Patna for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No LT—1774/91]         |         | together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No LT—1780/91]  |
| (xxxiv)   | Report of the Shivalik Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No LT—1775/91]                 | (xi)    | Report of the Mithila Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Laheriasarai for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No LT—1781/91]   |
| (xxxv)    | Report of the Pithoragarh Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Pithoragarh for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No LT—1776/91] | (xli)   | Report of the Sagar Gramin Bank, Calcutta for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No LT—1782/91]                   |
| (xxxvi)   | Report of the Jaipur Nagaur Aanchalik Gramin Bank, Jaipur for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No LT—1777/91]    | (xlii)  | Report of the Bhojpur Rehtas Gramin Bank, Arrah for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No LT—1783/91]             |
| (xxxvii)  | Report of the Malwa Gramin Bank, Bangrur for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No LT—1778/91]                     | (xliii) | Report of the Mahakaushal Kshetriya Gramin Bank Narsinghpur for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No LT—1784/91] |
| (xxxviii) | Report of the Bareilly Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Bareilly for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No LT—1779/91]       | (xliv)  | Report of the Sharda Gramin Bank, Satna for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No LT—1785/91]                     |
| (xxxix)   | Report of the Raebareli Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Bareilly for the year 1989-90   | (xlv)   | Report of the Basti Gramin Bank, Basti for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No LT—1786/91]                      |

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| (xlvi)   | Report of the Palamau Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Daltenganj for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No LT—1787/91]             |         | the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No LT—1793/91]   |
| (xlvii)  | Report of the Kshetriya Kisan Gramin Bank, Mainpuri for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No LT—1788/91]                 | (liii)  | Report of the Faridkot Bathinda Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Bathinda for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No LT—1794/91] |
| (xlviii) | Report of the Begusarai Kshetriya Gramin Bank Begusarai for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No LT—1789/91]             | (liv)   | Report of the Rewa Sidhi Gramin Bank, Rewa for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No LT—1795/91]                      |
| (xlix)   | Report of the Bastar Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Jagdalpur for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No LT—1790/91]               | (lv)    | Report of the Arunachal Pradesh Rural Bank, Pasighat for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No LT—1796/91]            |
| (l)      | Report of the Kapurthala Firozpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Kapurthala for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No LT—1791/91] | (lvi)   | Report of the Bijapur Grammeena Bank, Bijapur for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No LT—1797/91]                   |
| (li)     | Report of the Jamnagar Rajkot Gramin Bank, Jamnagar for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No LT—1792/91]                 | (lvii)  | Report of the Dewas Shanajapur Kshetriya Gramin Bank Dewas for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No LT—1798/91]      |
| (lii)    | Report of the Kolar Gramin Bank, for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and   | (lviii) | Report of the Patilputra Gramin Bank, Patna for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No LT—1799/91]                     |

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| (lix)   | Report of the Krishna Grammeena Bank, Gulbarga for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No LT—1800/91]     |          | Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No LT—1806/91]  |
| (lx)    | Report of the Vindhyavasini Gramin Bank, Mirzapur for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No LT—1801/91]  | (lxvi)   | Report of the Bhagalpu Bank Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Bhagalpur for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No LT—1807/91] |
| (lxi)   | Report of the Vallalar Gramya Bank, Cuddalore for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No LT—1802/91]      | (lxvii)  | Report of the Vidisha Bhopal Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Vidisha for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No LT—1808/91]  |
| (lxii)  | Report of the Nagaland Rural Bank, Kohima for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No LT—1803/91]          | (lxviii) | Report of the Santhal Parganas Gramin Bank, Dunka for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No LT—1809/91]            |
| (lxiii) | Report of the Dhankanal Gramin Bank, Dhankanal for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No LT—1804/91]     | (lix)    | Report of the Cauvery Grammeena Bank, Mysore for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No LT—1810/91]                 |
| (lxiv)  | Report of the Alaknanda Gramin Bank, Pauri Garhwal for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No LT—1805/91] | (lxx)    | Report of the Chitanya Grammeena Bank, Tenali, Guntur Distt. for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No LT—1811/91] |
| (lxv)   | Report of the Baitarani Gramya Bank, Baripada for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and the Auditor's   | (lxxi)   | Report of the Rushikulya Gramya Bank, Berhampur for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No LT—1812/91]              |

- (lxxii) Report of the Surguja Kahetriya Gramin Bank Ambikapur for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No LT—1813/91]
- (lxxiii) Report of the Madhubani Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Madhubani for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No LT—1814/91]
- (lxxiv) Report of the Nalanda Gramin Bank, Nalanda for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No LT—1815/91]
- (lxxv) Report of the Koraput Panchabati Gramya Bank, Jaypore for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No LT—1816/91]
- (lxxvi) Report of the Subansiri Goanlia Bank, North Lakhimpur for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No LT—1817/91]
- (lxxvii) Report of the Thar Anchalik Gramin Bank, Jodhpur for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No LT—1818/91]
- (lxxviii) Report of the Ratnagiri Sindudurg Gramin Bank,
- Ratnagiri for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No LT—1819/91]
- (16) A copy of the Review \* (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation, Bombay, for the year 1989-90. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1820/91]
- Notifications under Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963, Review on the working of and Annual Report of the State Trading Corporation of India Limited for 1989-90 etc.**
- [*Translation*]
- THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAM DASS PATEL): I beg to lay on the table:-
- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963:-
- (i) The Export of Minerals and Ores Group-II (Inspection) (Amendment) Rules, 1990 published in Notification No. S.O. 1561 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd June, 1990.
- (ii) The Export Inspection Agency (Recruitment) (Amendment) Rules, 1990 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 396 in Gazette of India dated the 30th June, 1990.
- (iii) The Export (Quality Control and Inspection) (Amend-

\*The Annual Report was laid on the table on the 10th August, 1990

- ment) Rules, 1990 published in Notification No. S.O. 2537 in Gazette of India dated the 29th September, 1990.
- (iv) The Export (Quality Control and Inspection) (Amendment) Rules, 1990 published in Notification No. S.O. 2714 in Gazette of India dated the 20th October, 1990.
- (v) The Export of Basmati Rice (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1990 published in Notification No. S.O. 2539 in Gazette of India dated the 29th September, 1990.
- (vi) The Export of Frozen Fish and Fishery Products (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1990 published in Notification No. S.O. 2717 in Gazette of India dated the 20th October, 1990.
- (vii) The Export of Canned Fish and Fishery Products (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1990 published in Notification No. S.O. 2718 in Gazette of India dated the 20th October, 1990.
- (viii) S.O. 805(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12 October, 1990 directing that Sub-section (d) of section 6 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 shall not apply to export of Footwear and Footwear Components by Star Trading Houses, Trading Houses and Export Houses recognised by the Central Government.
- (ix) S.O. 763(E) published in
- Gazette of India dated the 6 October, 1990 directing that Sub-section (d) of section 6 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 shall not apply to export of Engineering Products by Star Trading Houses, Trading Houses and Export Houses recognised by the Central Government.
- (x) The Export of Dried Fish Inspection (Amendment) Rules 1990 published in Notification No. S.O. 2836 in Gazette of India dated the 10th November, 1990. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1821/91]
- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
- (a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the State Trading Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90.
- (ii) Annual Report of the State Trading Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1822/91]
- (b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Miner-

- als and Metals Trading Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—1823/91]
- (c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Projects and Equipment Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Projects and Equipment Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—1824/91]
- (d) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Cashew Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Cashew Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—1825/91]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council for the year 1989-90. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—1826/91]
- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Diamond Institute, Surat, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Diamond Institute, Surat, for the year 1989-90. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—1827/91]
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tobacco Board, Guntur, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Tobacco Board, Guntur, for the year 1989-90. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—1828/91]
- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Engineering Export Promotion Council for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Engineering Export Promotion Council for the year 1989-90. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—1829/91]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Shellac Export Promotion Council for the year 1989-90.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Shellac Export Promotion Council, for the year 1989-90.
- (iii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Shellac Export Promotion Council, for the year 1989-90 together with Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1830/91]
- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Cashew Export Promotion Council of India, Cochin, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Cashew Export Promotion Council of India, Cochin, for the year 1989-90. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1831/91]
- (9) A statement (Hindi and English versions) correcting reply given on the 31st August, 1990 to Unstarred Question No. 3823 by Shri Ajit Kumar Panja, M. P. regarding export performance of big industries. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1832/91]
- (10) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
- (1) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited for the year 1989-90.
- (2) Annual Report of the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1833/91]

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12.16 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

(I) Eleventh Report

[English]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL (Latur): I beg to present the Eleventh Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

(II) Minutes

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I beg to lay on the Table Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the Eleventh sitting of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions held during the current session.

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12.17 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

Fourteenth and fifteenth reports and Minutes

[English]

PROF. PREM KUMAR DHUMAL (Hamirpur): I beg to present the following:

**Review on the working of and Annual Report of Hindustan Organic Chemical Ltd. for 1989-90**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAI PARKASH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

[Prof. Prem Kumar Dhuma]

- (i) Fourteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Environment and Forests—Forest Research Institute, Dehradun and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.
- (ii) Fifteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs)—Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

12.18 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

**Eighth Report**

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): I beg to present the Eighth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Fifty-seventh Report (Eighth Lok Sabha) on Food Corporation of India—Despatches of sub-standard wheat.

12.19 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

**Third Report**

[English]

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali): I

beg to present the Third Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

12.20 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES

**Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Reports**

[English]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (Delhi Sadar): I beg to present the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Government Assurances.

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, shocking news has come telephonically to me from Dhanbad and was also confirmed in today's newspapers that Shri Randhir Verma, SP, Dhanbad, one of the brilliant IPS officers of Bihar, was shot dead in broad day light yesterday, when he personally went to confront a bank robbery near the court. Sir, after the enquiry, it was revealed that the robbers were using AK 47 and their names and antecedents prove that they were from Punjab and one of the gang of Punjab extremists. So, the spreading of tentacles of Punjab extremists to the industrial belt of Bihar and that too Dhanbad, where many important central Government undertakings are functioning, is a matter of serious concern and should not be taken as merely the law and order problem of the State. I like that the Central Government also take seriously the spreading of this type of Punjab extremism here and throughout the country. In the encounter that was followed here, one of the extremists was killed and two were apprehended by the people, who braved AK47 and ultimately overpowered them. This is one of the very encouraging factors. This should inspire people throughout the country to break AK of the so-called

extremists. Such type of officers like Mr. Randhir Verma deserve national appreciation who laid down their lives to save the dignity of that area and also the people of Dhanbad, who overpowered the total gang of these people along with their AK 47. I like that the Government of India should make a statement in the House about the whole incident.

[*Translation*]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (Delhi Sadar): Through you I would like to raise the before issue before the House that admissions are being made in colleges on the basis of fake certificates.

MR. SPEAKER: Let Delhi be freed from this racket of fake degrees.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: That is what I mean. Fake degrees and certificates have created a very grave situation in Delhi. Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe certificates are being sold at Rs. 100/- to Rs. 200/- Hundreds of candidates from all over country are seeking admission in Engineering and Medical colleges in Delhi on the basis of these fake certificates. Not only Universities but also the genuine Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates are suffering on account of this practice. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates are not getting admission whereas the candidates belonging to upper castes are getting admission on the basis of fake certificates. This racket has been going on for last many years but no action has been taken in this regard. The Government should take strict action to crush this racket. Recently the crime branch has apprehended 7-8 boys but no further action has been taken against them. Generally no action is taken in such cases and the matter is hushed up.

Candidates belonging to such castes as Sharma, Verma, Goyal, Malhotra, Gupta etc. are getting admission on the basis of fake certificates...

SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR (Bikaner): Professors and principals are also involved in it.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Government should take stringent action against the persons involved in this racket. A number of candidates have got Government jobs on the basis of such certificates. They have also succeeded in getting selected even in IAS. This disease is spreading throughout the country. The Minister of education and the Minister of Home Affairs should assure the House that they will take this issue seriously.

SHRI KALKA DAS (Karol Bagh): The Chief Executive Councillor of Delhi Shri Jag Parvesh Chandra was shown such certificates last year in the House. He was also shown one certificate issued in his name. It deprives the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people of the opportunity to make progress.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA (Jadavpur): Sir, I had an occasion to go to Tripura on 24th and 25th of October last year with a delegation of women representatives to examine complaints of atrocities against women. While we were there, we interviewed about 70 of the victims and the impression that we had was that not only rape, gang rape, murder, assault on women had become an everyday affair but also tribal women were being forced to runaway from their hearths and homes and thus they are losing their means of livelihood. Even in cases where the culprits were being identified, the police were mostly silent spectators. What is particularly horrifying is that these are not isolated incidents of atrocities on women perpetrated by stray gangsters but this is a deliberate, conscious and organised attempt at political vendetta. Atrocities on women in Tripura today are being used as method of political vendetta to crush all dissenting voices there. Where the State machinery turns itself

[Shrimati Malini Bhattacharya]

into a machinery of terror and oppression I do not think it remains a State matter any longer.

I would like to quote a couple of sentences from a document on Tripura:

"We the Members of the parliamentary delegation of the National Front after deep and careful consideration are unanimously of the view that the law and order machinery has completely broken down in the State of Tripura. There is no safety for life and property, specially of the tribal men and women. All the norms of democratic life assured to the citizens have been violated."

These are not my words. These are the words of the National Front parliamentary delegation headed by the present Finance Minister, hon. Shri Yashwant Sinha, which visited Tripura on 31st July and 1st August...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): This is a State subject...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. I have permitted Mrs. Malini Bhattacharya. I have not permitted you.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Law and order is a State subject. This should not be raised here.

SHRIMATISUBHASHINI ALI (Kanpur): She is raising the issue of atrocities on Adivasi women. Are they against women, particularly Adivasi women...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have told categorically that Maliniji is not permitted to raise any law and order subject of Tripura, but she can refer to women problem. This is a women's issue. So I have permitted her to raise this issue.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: On behalf of the women of Tripura I request

the Government to take this matter seriously and see that atrocities on women in Tripura are stopped.

SHRI SUDARSAN RAYCHAUDHURI (Serampore): Sir, it appears from the report in the Indian Express today that rare fauna—raptiles and amphibians—are being killed and taken away from our country to USA. The National Museum of Natural History has been doing this since 1984 under the pretext of a so-called Indo—U.S. Project. Originally, this project was supposed to last up to 1987 but then it was extended till 1993. The previous Central Government might be knowing the reason. This Museum is meant for promoting the cause of environmental protection and if the press report is true, it is conniving at this patent robbery of our wild life by the U.S.A. Most of the specimens are being taken away from Kerala and the Kerala Government has specific directive against such large-scale export without its prior approval. But the National Museum of Natural History has been doing this. What is more annoying is that no commercial value was fixed for these specimens sent in the years 1986 and 1987. I want to know what was the then Central Government doing in this regard. I demand an immediate reaction from the hon. Minister of Environment and Forests.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Harish Rawat...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dundum): Sir, the Minister is there. Why does she not respond?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): Sir, this is a very serious matter. It came to my attention in the middle of last year and since last year I have been asking for the details. I assure the hon. Member that we will look into this matter.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr.

Speaker, Sir, keeping in view the heavy losses suffered by Indian Airlines the new Government have decided to resume the services of A-320 Air Buses. I would not like to comment on this decision. Hon. Minister while announcing this decision has said that Government have satisfied itself about all the technical aspects of the bus especially about the passengers safety. But at the sametime the Government must have stated the very reason, which forced to suspend the services of these Air Buses entailing heavy losses to Indian Airlines. The situation has worsen to such an extent that the Indian Airlines is not in a position to pay the salaries to its employees. Thank God. Had that Government continued a bit longer then these losses would have accumulated to such an extent that Indian Airlines would have come on the verge of closure and the Airlines would have gone into the private hands. It appears to me that all this was done under a conspiracy. (Interruptions) I can understand the annoyance of hon. opposition members.

MR. SPEAKER: They are taking interest in your question.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank them because they have properly reacted to my question as it has hit the exact mark.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government should have told the country as to why the Indian Air-lines had to suffer such a heavy loss. What had prompted the then Government to take the decision of suspending the operation of A-320 Air Buses for such a long period after this one accident? Mr. Speaker, Sir, today, many doubts are being expressed in regard to the suspension of A-320 buses. It is being said that the then Government under the pressure from or the allurements of a foreign company, which sells the planes to India, took this decision. After Bangalore accident the then Minister incharge while replying to the questions of the News persons, had ruled out the possibility of withdrawing the A-320 buses till the findings of the

enquiry are available. But as soon as he reached Delhi he was instructed by the Prime Minister's office to ban to operation of these Air-buses. He was also asked to give statement to this effect. He was compelled to give statement to the effect that he was suspending the services of A-320 Air-buses and they would not resume their services till they were fully satisfied with all the operational aspects. Regarding suspension many things have been said both within and outside this House. A number of stories about it in circulation.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not go by those stories, You express your views.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Today, many doubts against the former ministers are being expressed over this issue, Sir, you know well that I have great regard for both the former Prime Minister, Shri V.P. Singh and the former Minister of Civil Aviation, Shri Arif Mohammad Khan and they are my personal friends. So I am grieved to hear a remark against them that they took this decision of discontinuing the services of the A-320 Air buses for long time under the pressure of a foreign Boeing company. These are not healthy remarks indeed. So many things are being said in this regard. I would, therefore, request the Government to issue a white-paper on it giving all the details of the circumstances in which the decision to withdraw these Air-Buses from the operational fleet of Indian Airlines was taken and also giving the extent of loss suffered by Indian Air-lines on this account. The Government should also state the new circumstance which satisfied it that these Air-buses have now become airworthy and they have decided to resume their flights. All these things should be made known to the House as well as to the country. So I would like to request the Government to present all the details in this regard in the House.

SHRI BHOGENDRAJHA (Madhubani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to make one personal request to Government, to whole House and to all the hon. Members. We all know that country is passing through

[Sh. Bhogendra Jha]

a financial crisis. We are having deficit budget. Government have been announcing from time to time some economy measures to overcome the crisis. On the same lines I would like to make one submission. Our Ministers, we Parliamentarians, and the Government officials as well as the officers of the Public undertakings stay in Five Star hotels at Government's expense. Personally, I am shocked to see the huge amount of the Hotel-bill whenever I have to stay in a hotel and sign the bills. After all, we do not eat silver or gold there, but the prices charged are four times more than the usual prices. I tried twice to stop this practice. First as a member of Fifth Lok Sabha and then as a member of Seventh Lok Sabha. The committee, of which I was a member during the Seventh Lok Sabha, stopped the practice of staying in Five-Star hotels at my request. But now this practice has been resumed. So, Sir, through you, I would like to request all the hon. Members of this House to support my views. We all should request the Government to issue instructions in this regard. No one, whether he is a Minister or an officer, should stay in a Five Star-hotel at the Government's expense. Leaders of all the political parties are present here. If they take such a decision, it would certainly be easier for the Government to stop this practice. It all would be better if we follow it voluntarily. There is another aspect also. I have observed many times that our guests are lodged in Hotels of Private Sector although Government hotels are located there. I do not know the exact reason, but there is certainly something behind all this. Therefore, it should be strictly ensured that no one stays in private hotels at the Government's expense at places where Inspection Bungalow or Government hotels are available with a view to save the public money. I again request all of you to support my views.

[English]

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Wardha): Mr. Speaker, Sir, since the other day we have

been listening... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you dilly-dallying?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, I want to catch your ears. Unless I catch your ears how can I make my submission?

Sir, since the other day, we have been listening to the Finance Minister assuring us that as far as the Excise scandal is concerned, a full-fledged enquiry would be done. We have been asking for a Joint Parliamentary Committee which alone can go into the entire question. I do not think, to be fair even to the former Finance Minister and to everyone concerned, anyone on any side will oppose the idea of a Joint Parliamentary Committee.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, if the House agrees, I am in full agreement for a Joint Parliamentary Committee to enquire into the matter right from 1981 to 1990.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, if Prof. Dandavate himself is agreeable why the Government should not agree to it? When everyone is agreed, now I would like the Government to kindly say that they would agree to a Joint Parliamentary Committee. Let it not be postponed. Let Shri Digvijay Singh say that Joint Parliamentary Committee would be formed to enquire into the matter. If they do not agree, then we would feel that the Government is trying to avoid something. That would be the impression. Let it not be taken lightly.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): Sir, yesterday, the Finance Minister had given a statement in Rajya Sabha that he would be giving a statement in Rajya Sabha.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: We are not bothered about the statements. I am asking

for a Joint Parliamentary Committee. You can give 100 statements. We want that a Joint Parliamentary Committee should enquire into the entire matter. Why are you refusing it? (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your kind permission, I would like to move a Motion for breach of privilege against the Doordarshan under Rule 223.

MR. SPEAKER: Khuranaji, do not move a motion for breach of privilege, instead you make a submission.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Yes, Sir, I would like to submit that on the second instant proceedings of the House were telecast by the doordarshan in a distorted manner. While the Government is making its all out efforts to save Dr. Swamy, the doordarshan has also given him shelter. While giving broad outlines of the news, no mention was made that such and such action had been taken against Dr. Swamy, rather it was said that the hon. Speaker had closed the matter against him. In this connection I would like to request you to call for the T.V. news file telecast on the 2nd. After going through the file you will come to know that in the news it has been said twice that the case against Dr. Swamy had been closed. But you know well that the case has not yet been closed. When you were requested twice to give your views in this regard, both the times you gave clarification that the matter was under consideration. While the matter was under consideration, the doordarshan misled the entire country by telecasting an incorrect news, first in the headline and then in the news that the hon. Speaker had closed the matter. We shall take them to task out-side and seek their clarification for their taking a partisan stance. So far as the House is concerned. I would like to seek a clarification from the Government for misleading the House. This is my submission. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIPRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT (Baroda): Mr. Speaker, Sir, just see... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not permitted you. I did not call you. In this way.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

(*Interruptions*)\*

[*Translation*]

PROF. YADU NATH PANDEY (Hazaribagh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to draw the attention of the august House that land belonging to 33 Advasis of village Phurphria in a block in Ranchi district has been illegally occupied by the Christians and clergymen of the R.C. Mission. According to Section-46 of Chhota Nagpur Tenancy Act land belonging to an Advasi can be owned by another Advasi of the same block and no one else could acquire Adivasi land. But in this case people who have taken illegal possession belong to Ranchi. A magisterial enquiry into the case had been conducted. The enquiry revealed that 200 acres of land, which includes Government land also, has been illegally acquired and a boundary wall has been constructed on the land. The Deputy Commission ordered demolition of the boundary wall. But the order was not implemented. The reason being that during the course of his visit to Ranchi on 22nd December, the hon. Minister of State for Home Affairs, Shri Subodh Kant Sahay, categorically stated that the Christian Missionaries would be given full protection. He gave verbal instructions to the Deputy Commissioner that the boundary wall should not be demolished. In view of the above I would like to request you to conduct an enquiry into the matter so that the Adivasis could be given some relief. Due to undue

\*Not recorded.

[Prof. Yadu Nath Pandey]

pressure put by the hon. Minister of State for Home Affairs, Shri Subodh Kant Sahay, the Deputy Commissioner was not implementing the order and has been holding it up. I want that an enquiry should be conducted into the matter and the Adivasis should get back their land and the Government should get the land released from the illegal possession of the R.C. Mission.

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, the demand for the reinstatement of dismissed railway workers was raised a number of times in this House. There was an agreement between the workers and the Government of India for reduction of duty hours to ten hours. Since that agreement was not implemented by the Railways, the workers had to go on strike. About one thousand loco running staff were dismissed from service. Their reinstatement in service was demanded from all sides of this House and ultimately the previous Government issued orders on 22nd October to reinstate all the victimised workers who are dismissed from service since 1980 under rule 14 (2). This Order was issued on 22nd October and it is surprising that in reply to a question in Rajya Sabha, the Deputy Minister of State for Railways replied that no Order was issued by the previous Government as regards reinstatement of dismissed railway employees. I would like to quote from the Order:—

- " (a) All employees removed/dismissed under 14 (ii) may be reinstated and their seniority etc., be restored.
- (b) An option may be given to all such employees as have not crossed the age of superannuation to nominate one of their wards for employment if the concerned employees choose not to rejoin duty.
- (c) All retired employees may be

allowed to nominate one of their wards for suitable employment on the Railways.

- (d) The dependants/heirs of the deceased employees may be allowed to nominate one of the wards of the deceased employees for employment.
6. The period from the date of dismissal/removal to the date of reinstatement or retirement due to superannuation before such reinstatement may be treated as duty period for purposes of increments, promotions, retirement benefits etc.
7. What payment to be made for the period the removed/dismissed employees were out of work be examined and proposals be put up for consideration."

This order was subsequently approved by the Cabinet on 6th November. In spite of the order being issued and in spite of the unanimous demand from all sides of the House, why is the Order not being implemented? Government is not implementing this Order. (*Interruptions*) An Order was issued by the previous Government for the reinstatement of railway workers dismissed from service. It should be implemented immediately. This is the demand of the entire House. So, Government should implement this Order immediately.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: This is an issue on which Government should agree. The Deputy Prime Minister Shri Devi Lal is also here. He should make a statement. The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways is here. He should make a statement.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Let the hon. Minister please inform only this much whether any such order was there or not... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: He is listening to you. What can I do in this regard?

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Let him take his own time, but he must give a reply. When an hon. Member is showing the copy of the order, he must be given some information. The hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is sitting here. He should say something.... (*Interruptions*) Please ask him to give a reply. It means that the Government has been deliberately withholding the order.

SHRI MANDHATA SINGH (Lucknow): Or should it be taken as granted that the Government is very ineffective.

[*English*]

The bureaucracy in the Railway Board is not prepared to abide by the order... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Or let them deny that there was any such order and if there was an order they should implement it.

[*English*]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): Sir, let the Parliamentary Affairs Minister assure the House that even just now he will contact Railway Minister and come back to the House by any time today and inform us what is the reaction and what they are going to do.

SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI (Kanpur): Sir, let him ask the Railway Minister and tell us about the matter.

(*Interruptions*)

Sir, please ask him to inform us after verifying from the Railway Minister.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: The

same treatment was meted out to the D.T.C. employees. Their case has since been decided by the Cabinet, but the Government is not implementing the decision. I will raise this issue on Monday. This case is in respect of the Railway employees. There was a Cabinet decision and Mr. Malaviya was a part of the party in power at that time. (*Interruptions*) Mr. Malaviya was part of National Front Government. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA): I have heard with rapt attention what the hon. Members said. I shall talk to the Minister concerned. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Mere listening would not do. He will have to implement it.

SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI: The hon. Minister will not only talk to the Minister concerned, but also give a reply. Is it a joke... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Let him contact the Railway Minister and inform us. The Parliamentary Affairs Minister should react to it... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The Parliamentary Affairs Minister has said what he has to say.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: How can they say that there was no order.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was in Jammu during the last three days. The condition of the people, who after having been displaced from the Kashmir Valley have gone to Jammu, is very deplorable. People are living in houses made

[Sh. Rajveer Singh]

of cloth and tents facing rain and severe cold. In some cases, as many as three families live in one tent and their blankets have been drenched in rain. The Government has not supplied even one blanket to one person. Of course, my party has distributed two blankets to each of them. Even now, my party is distributing one more blanket to each of them. Mr. Speaker, Sir, life of people living in tents has totally been ruined. Their clothes are wet. They find it difficult to live in tents. No officer either from the Central Government or the State Government has gone there to study their plight. Sir, I am of the view that these people are not being given human treatment. It appears as if they have come from aboard having been attacked by their opponents. No representative either of the present Government or the previous Government has so far gone there to assess their sufferings. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to make an appeal to you to send a committee to hear their tales of woes.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a very important matter. The employees of the Central Government as well as that of the State Government who are working there.

MR. SPEAKER: No please do not do like this. It will not be that effective.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: They are also not getting monetary assistance. I would like to submit that they should be paid salary. They are prepared to take any job anywhere in the country. Please provide them some relief and pay them salary.

SHRI KALKA DAS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no corporation or Metropolitan Council in Delhi for the last one year. All the problems being experienced in Delhi continue to remain unsolved, at the mercy of the bureaucracy.

13.00 hrs.

That is why no development is taking place in Delhi. Mr. Speaker, Sir, some

colonies in Delhi have been approved about eight months back, out of which five colonies are in my constituency such as Baljeet Nagar, Bapanagar, Baba Faridpur Basti, Amritkaur Colony etc. I have been constantly putting pressure on the Commission of Corporation, Chief Secretary and Delhi Development Authority for initiating development work in these colonies but to of no use. No development work has since been started in these approved colonies. Therefore, I would request you, Sir to direct the Government to hold elections in Delhi as early as possible so that the people may not have to live at the mercy of these officers and their problems may be looked into and development work may also be carried out in Delhi. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I will not allow all of you to speak at a time. Please sit down all of you.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER Mr. Lodha, please sit down.

[English]

SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK (Bombay South Central): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to bring to your notice a very important and burning question about the so-called steamer transport along the Konkan Coastline between Mumbai and Goa which has been stopped by the State Government and the Central Government for the last three years by stopping the Mughal line shipping transport controlled by the Central Government. The reason is one only and that is, that almost all the 30 harbours are filled in with mud and stones because they are situated at the mouth of rivers which bring this mud and other materials with floods. They can be cleared off by using big sized dredgers so that the steamers can come into the harbours. Even the Government did not help the scheme of the State Government to ply the steamers of small dredgers. Now some scheme of plying speedy hovercraft by a private agency named Sadguru Shipping

Corporation is under consideration. But that scheme also is not made successful because of the same condition of the harbours. Because of that, lakhs of passengers plying through the steamers along the Konkan Coast are in unrest and a flaring agitation will be started by all political parties including my party Shiv Sena. But before that the Central Government should clear up all the harbours by dredging the mud and stones and making arrangements for plying the old and the new steamers without delay. A Committee may be appointed immediately for this work including the MPs from the Konkan region.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reply we have received during Question hour has startled us. It is a matter of concern that Drug manufacturing companies in Punjab are manufacturing sub standard and spurious drugs. All companies are selling sub-standard and spurious drugs all over the Punjab. In spite of it, investigations have been made in respect of three companies only and now wine is being sold in the name of medicines. These companies are selling drugs with false labels. They are defaming Ayurveda and playing with the lives of the people. They are selling alcohol in the name of wine. In Punjab these companies are selling wine under the label of Ashvagandha. The Government should take stern action against such companies.

I regret to see that not even a single company has been prosecuted there. Therefore, I would request that legal action should be taken against such companies. I also would like to know from the hon. Minister of Health if he is present in the House, as to how long these companies will continue to play with the lives of the people and how long they will be allowed to sell spurious drugs to the people. The Government should take appropriate action in the regard as early as possible... (*Interruptions*)

KUMARI UMA BHARATI (Khajuraho): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have not been given chance to speak.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

KUMARI UMA BHARATI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you assure us that we will be given time.

MR. SPEAKER: You know my assurance. You see me lantern, at present you please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD (Salempur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, please listen to me also.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Now I will not listen to any one. You listen to me and sit down. I will look into it.

(*Interruptions*)

13.06 hrs.

## BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRISATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing Monday, the 7th January, 1991, will consist of:—

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
2. Discussion on the Resolution seeking disapproval of the Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Ordinance 1991 and consideration and passing of the Bill in replacement thereof.
3. Consideration and passing of the Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 1990, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

[Sh. Satya Prakash Malviya]

4. Discussion on the Resolution seeking disapproval of the Finance (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1990 and consideration and passing of the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1990.
5. Discussion and Voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1990-91.
6. Discussion and Voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Jammu & Kashmir) for 1990-91.
7. Consideration of the motions for concurrence for reference of the following Bills to Joint Committee:—
  - (a) The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1990.
  - (b) The Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Prevention Bill, 1989.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the following matters may also be included in the Business for the next week.

1. Immediate arrangements, may be made to view television programmes telecast by Jaipur Doordarshan Kendra, all over Rajasthan through satellite.
2. In view of the fact that there are 84000 registered applicants for gas connection in Rajasthan. The quota of 5000 gas connections should be raised to 25000 connections per year for Jaipur.

SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA (Udaipur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the following

matter may be included in the Business for the next week:

1. Though Udaipur is a world famous tourist place yet it is backward in respect of rail transportation. Thus speed of Chetak Express should be increased and an additional train should be introduced from Delhi to Ahmedabad viz Udaipur.
2. The State Government have sanctioned Rs. 96 lakh for the construction of service line at National Highway No. 8 for the proposal bye pass near Udaipur. So I request the Central Government also to make available the financial resources immediately for the construction of the bye-pass.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the following matter may be included in the Business for the next week:—

1. The decision to set up a colour photo film lab was taken in 1981 by the then Prime Minister at Majkhali in Almora district of Uttar Pradesh. But after the lapse of such a long period the said colour photo film lab has not yet been set up there which has caused resentment among the local people. The Government should issue directives to set up colour photo film lab there immediately.

S. ATINDER PAL SINGH (Patiala): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the following matter may be included in the Business for the next week:

1. The matter regarding the continuous strike by the thousands of junior Engineers and their 'Jail-Bharo Andolan' in Himachal Pradesh and Punjab should be discussed in the Parliament.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR (Bareilly): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the following

subject may kindly be included in the next week's Business:

The Central Government has decided to develop Bareilly (U.P.) as Counter Magnate City under National Capital Region. Sufficient funds should be provided for overall development of this city, construction of overbridge and widening of National Highway, construction of Bypass and other development works in the Eighth Five Year Plan.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla): Mr. Speaker, the following subjects may kindly be included in the Business for the next week.

1. A discussion on setting up of Degree College at Aonla, Faridpur and Datagunj may please be allowed today itself.
2. A discussion on setting up of three sugar Mills at (1) Aonla (2) Faridpur and (3) Binawar and construction of a new road between Binawar and Datagunj in my constituency. It may also be ascertained that permission for discussion may be given today itself.

[English]

SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK (Bombay South Central): I request that the following subjects may please be included in the next week's agenda.

In Mumbai, a large number of people are forced to live in hutments and old slum chawlas because of the acute housing shortage and expensive housing. There are at least five lakh hutments on the land owned by Central Government or its agencies and more than 20 lakh people live in these hutments. These slum colonies are denied of any basic amenities. The Central Government should provide basic amenities of water, toilet, electricity and sewerage in such hutment colonies as given by Maharashtra Government and other State

Governments and Municipal authorities since 1970.

Energy crisis has been created by the situation in Gulf. Our Government is announcing new measures to conserve energy. However, natural gas with which nearly twenty five lakh cooking gas cylinders can be filled is being flared up in the Bombay High.

The proposals of industrialists from Mumbai (Bombay) for utilising gas as a substitute for the petrol and diesel need to be examined thoroughly.

The proposals will save the country some precious foreign exchange and provide relief from pollution caused by the use of petrol, diesel, wood, etc.

SHRI A.K. ROY (Dhanbad): I request that the following subjects may please be included in the next week's agenda.

1. Discussion on the Draft Bill on Workers' Participation in the Management.
2. Need to set up fertilizer industry, specially the renovation of Sindri Unit and other Units of F.C.I and H.F.C. and H.F.C. to meet the fertilizer demand during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

DR. VENKATESH KABDE (Nanded): I request that the following subject may please be included in next week's agenda.

The Maharashtra State produces forty percent of the total sugarcane in the country. It is submitted that sugarcane policy should provide protection to sugarcane growers in Maharashtra and encourage the starting of new sugar mills in Maharashtra.

DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA (Sawai Modhopur): I request that the following items may please be included in the next week's agenda.

[Dr. Kirodilal Meena]

1. On the demand of Association (ARTEE), MIB engaged NPC for job evaluation of the engineering cadres with the similarly placed cadres in Doordarshan. The NPC has submitted its report on 31.10.90 but why the Ministry denied to endorse its copy to the Association for further dialogue for which the Association has been agitating since 17.12.1990.
2. In April, 1989 Assistant Commercial Superintendent, Kota and CMI Development, justified halting of Paschim Express (2925 Dn/2926 Up) at Hindon in view of all factors, but why the Ministry did not take action in halting of Paschim Express at Hindon.

[Translation]

KUMARI UMA BHARATI (Khajuraho): Mr. Speaker, Sir, ever since the formation of new Lok Sabha in 1989, we have brought it to the notice of the Railway Minister time and again under Rule 377, Calling Attention and during Question Hour about a railway line between Lalitpur and Singrauli. A survey had already been conducted between 1977 and 1980. All of us—Shri Lokendra Singh, Shri Rajendra Agnihotri, Shri Jagannath Singh, Shri Sukhendra Singh and myself were informed that again there will be a survey of Lalitpur-Singrauli railway line. So many days have passed, monsoon is also over, Mr. George Fernandes is no more in the Railway Ministry but we have not got any information, whether any work is going on in this regard or not, nor do we get any information about it in our Constituency or by post. So we have decided that if we don't get any reply from the Railway Minister today, we will be compelled to launch an agitation for Lalitpur-Singrauli railway line. We may be compelled to launch an agitation with the support of the people of that area.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, therefore, this is my

submission that, Railway Minister may kindly be asked to give a clear information in the House regarding Lalitpur-Singrauli railway line.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI (Jhansi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, when Mr. Dandavate was the Railway Minister the Lalitpur-Singrauli railway line was approved. Now this situation has come, is it not misleading the House. Lalitpur and Tikamgarh are among the five-six most poor districts of Uttar Pradesh. When Mr. George Fernandes was the Railway Minister he had sent a letter to inform that provision of 33 lakh rupees has been made in this budget for this purpose. Eight months have passed but not a single penny has been spent for any work. We met the Railway Minister Shri Janeshwar Mishra also. His reply was that the relevant file, which was asked for, has not been received yet. Through you, I demand that the honourable Railway Minister may please be informed about the real facts. We would be compelled to launch an agitation. It appears that we may have to sit for a 'dharna' outside the Railway Ministry.

[English]

SHRI LOKENDRA SINGH (Damoh): Sir, in an area of 90,000 square kilometres, there is no railway line whatsoever in Panna-Tikamgarh-Satna. A sum of Rs. 33 lakh has been sanctioned for survey of this line. But not a single penny has been spent.

In the same way, this year, the Damoh railway over-bridge was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 1,30,00,000. But till today, no work has taken place. There is a long delay about these projects and we will have to resort to agitational methods.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please be seated.

(Interruptions)

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY (Jagatsinghpur): Sir, a cyclone took place in

November last. It has caused an unprecedented damage in Ganjam district. The people are still under the sky. Government of Orissa has no capacity to meet the colossal damage. The Prime Minister visited the spot affected by the flood and he promised to pay Rs. 50 crores as flood relief. But unfortunately, even two days back he has given a statement that he has released the funds to Orissa. But the Government of Orissa, has not received the money so far and the sufferings of the people are growing. I demand a special discussion in this matter as this is a very rare incident. I want the Deputy Prime Minister who is in charge of flood relief to make a statement here. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MITRA SEN YADAV (Faizabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, since the present government took over, the railway management is completely in shambles. All the trains are running late. We are also facing tremendous harassment because we do not reach our destination in time. The day before yesterday, when I was coming here, I was late by four hours and could not participate in the proceedings of the House. The standard of trains has considerably gone down with the coming of the present government. Government and private employees do not reach their offices in time. Please direct the Railway Minister that the trains may be run on time and should not run late. Their standard may also be improved. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI NANDU THAPA (Sikkim): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a news item has appeared in today's Hindustan Times with the heading 'More forces deployed in Darjeeling Hills.' Sikkim is a land-locked State and very sensitive from defence point of view also. The civilians, the Army and the paramilitary movement and also all essential commodities have move by only one road to Sikkim, i.e. 31A—National Highway from Siliguri to Gangtok. In view of the proposed movement

in the Darjeeling Hills from 5th to 11th January, 1991, Sikkim suffers in all the above said movements and functions of the State and Central Government. Sikkim has also become a victim of political blackmail. Therefore, the Home Ministry and the Central Government should see that 31—National Highway should be opened even on such political *bandhs* so that the State of Sikkim does not suffer. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

S. ATINDER PAL SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, 70 per cent of the total strength of B.S.F., 55 per cent of C.R.P.F. is posted in Punjab in addition to Sixty thousand jawans of Punjab Police. Now the Central Government has sent a division of army to Punjab to take action against the citizens there. It will be extremely fatal for the country, because at present after every four Sikh youths in Punjab a jawan has been posted. If more forces are posted there in Punjab it will be taken that the Central Government is adopting hostile policy and the citizens of Punjab are not being considered citizens of this country. So keeping in view the action being taken by the Indian Army on civilian population, I would like the Government to make an announcement that army won't take any action against the citizens and will return to their barracks.

So the Government should explain and regain the confidence of the citizens of Punjab.

SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD (Salempur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that on 7th Shri George Fernandes had laid the foundation stone of Chhitauni-Bagaha bridge in Gorakhpur-Devaria area in eastern part of Bihar which is also known as the 'Jungle Party'. However, the present Government issued an order on 30.11.90 to suspend the construction work of Chhitauni-Bagaha railway bridge. The former Union Minister had earmarked about Rs. 10 crore for the project out of which Rs. 7 crores were sanctioned.

[Sh. Harikewal Prasad]

Secondly, Gorakhpur Fertilizer plant which was supplying urea to Eastern U.P. has also been closed down. Thousands of labourers have been rendered jobless as a result thereof. The Chief Minister Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav had promised to provide adequate funds for the construction of a bridge over Ghaghra river in my constituency but the Central Government did not give its share due to which the construction work of the bridge was stopped. Through you, I would like to urge the Government not to act in a vindictive manner and keeping in view the public welfare supreme they should soon start the construction of railway bridge connecting Uttar Pradesh with Bihar. The foundation stone of this bridge was laid by late Shrimati Indira Gandhi in 1972 but the Janata Dal Government did not complete this project. I request the present Government that it should immediately release the budget earmarked for the purpose so that work on this bridge could be started soon.

SHRI YUVRAJ (Katihar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House to a very important matter. The previous Government had announced to waive off farmers' loans upto Rs. ten thousand. But later on it was decided that the in statement of the loan given to farmers between April, 1986 to Oct. 2, 1989 would be written off if any natural calamity takes place and the farmers suffer loss on that account during this period. But the loans outstanding against farmers upto October 2, 1989 have not been written off and are being recovered from them. Loans are outstanding against about six crore farmers and among them about four crore farmers are living below the poverty line and they owe IRDP loan. Generally, farmers are being given priority so far as the matter of writing off loans is concerned, whereas the process to recover the make from those who are poorer than farmers like rickshaw pullers, etc. is going on. Red cards have been issued to them. Therefore, my submission to the Government is that the present Government should not

repeat the mistake committed by the previous Government and the loans given up to October, 2, 1989 should be written off and no revenue should be recovered from them. The Government must fulfil the commitment made to the people and must withdraw the whole process being carried out to recover the loans from farmers. IRDP loans given to those farmers who are living below the poverty line should immediately be written off.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Rajveer Singhji, please sit down, why have you stood up again?

PROF. PREM KUMAR DHUMAL (Hamirpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the members of Indian Postal Employees Union have been on hunger strike since January 2. They are demanding that their pay scales should be revised. Through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Deputy Minister to the fact that last time communication employees had gone on strike and Government first had not paid any heed to it and the people had to face a great inconvenience but later on Government accepted their demands and sanctioned Rs. 100/- as a relief to each of them. Now the postal employees have also raised the same demand of Rs. 100/-

I would like to urge the hon. Minister to provide relief to postal employees as has been provided to communication employees because they are doing equally important job. Their demand is genuine one and it should be accept immediately. Their other demands should also be considered sympathetically.

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIA (Ujjain): Mr. Speaker, Sir, telephone service in Ujjain is totally unsatisfactory. People are facing great inconvenience as a result thereof. Telephone Exchange of Ujjain is also quite old. Unless a new digital exchange is set up there, or E10 B system is introduced, telephone serviced is not likely to be improved there. Waiting List for telephone connections in also very long. Sir, the 'Kumbh Mela' will also be organised in the year 1992. A well

equipped telephone exchange is very essential to maintain law and order situation at that time. My submission is that an improvement should be brought about in the functioning of telephone exchange there.

[*English*]

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Sir, I request that the floor price for natural rubber may please be fixed. The last Government had given an assurance that they would declare the price, but they did not do it. After this Government came, we have been giving representations. I request the hon. Commerce Minister to make a statement as to when the floor price of natural rubber can be fixed. Let the Commerce Minister make a statement.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, hundreds of students of Aligarh Muslim University Student's Union have been staging dharna on Boat Club. They are demanding disbanding of PAC in view of the role played by it in the riots in Uttar Pradesh particularly in Aligarh. They are also demanding to raise Anti-Riot Police force at the earliest. They are also of the opinion that security cannot be assured there in view of the communal role played by Aligarh administration... (*Interruptions*) Mr. Speaker, Sir, they have been continuously trying to seek the time to meet the Prime Minister. They could not get time to meet the Prime Minister so they have decided to give their memorandum to you. Through you, we would like to request that the Government should set up an Anti-Riot Police force at the earliest and PAC should be removed from Aligarh.

[*English*]

SHRI K.S. RAO (Machilipatnam): It is universally agreed that the farming community are not getting right price for the efforts they are putting in. In various parts of Andhra Pradesh, while procuring paddy from

the farmers, the rice millers are not paying even the minimum support price announced by the Government. While the minimum support price is Rs. 225 per quintal, they are paying just Rs. 180 or Rs. 190. Thereby the farmers are being put to a lot of inconvenience and loss. I request the hon. Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Agriculture and also the hon. Minister of Food and Civil Supplies to insist upon the Food Corporation of India to open more centres and pay the minimum support price to the farmers.

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRISATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): I have noted all the points.

13.34 hrs.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA  
(AMENDMENT) BILL\*

[*English*]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH): on behalf of Shri Yashwant Sinha, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

*The motion was adopted*

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH: I introduce the Bill

13.35 hrs.

STATEMENT GIVING REASONS FOR  
IMMEDIATE LEGISLATION BY RESERVE  
BANK OF INDIA (AMENDMENT)  
ORDINANCE

[*English*]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND DEPUTY  
MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF  
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DIGVIJAY  
SINGH): (a) On behalf of Shri Yashwant  
Sinha, I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory  
statement (Hindi and English versions) giving  
reasons for immediate legislation by the  
Reserve Bank of India (Amendment)  
Ordinance, 190. [Placed in Library. See No.  
LT—1698/91]

13.35 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch  
till Thirty Five minutes past Fourteen of the  
clock*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch  
at thirtyeight minutes past fourteen of the  
Clock*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

## PUBLIC LIABILITY INSURANCE BILL

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, let us  
take up the legislative Business. Shrimati  
Maneka Gandhi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND  
FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI):  
I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for public liability  
insurance for the purpose of providing  
immediate relief to the persons affected  
by accident occurring while handling  
any hazardous substance and for

matters connected therewith or  
incidental thereto, be taken into  
consideration."

In doing so, I beg to submit that this Bill  
seeks to fulfil a long felt demand for some  
mechanism to give immediate relief to victims  
of accidents in hazardous industries or  
operations. The growth of hazardous  
industries and operations which produce  
the many goods needed by us is essential for  
our development and in recent times there  
has been a tremendous increase of such  
industries. However, it has also increased  
the risks of accidents not only to the workmen  
but also to others who may be in the vicinity  
of the accident sites. Very often, the people  
affected belong to the very poor and weak  
strata of society with little or no capacity to  
secure compensation for their sufferings.  
Workers who are victims of such accidents in  
hazardous industries are protected by the  
Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 and by  
the Employee's State Insurance Act of 1948,  
but the members of the public are not assured  
of any relief except through long legal  
procedures.

The Supreme Court of India in the case  
of M/s Sriram Foods and Fertilizers, have  
held that the hazardous industries are strictly  
liable to compensate for any damage caused  
by an accident in their industries. The liability  
to give relief in such cases is based on the  
principle of no fault. The claimant for relief  
shall not be required to plead and establish  
that the disaster, injury or damage in respect  
of which the claim has been made was due  
to any wrongful act, neglect or default of any  
person. However, it is our common  
experience that industrial units seldom have  
the willingness to readily compensate the  
victims of accidents and, therefore, the only  
remedy available to the victims is the legal  
one. Even when a court orders relief, the  
industries and operations where such  
accidents occur may not be financially sound  
and an unanticipated liability often cannot be  
met by them. These enterprises also run the  
risk of bankruptcy in case of large accident  
liability. This is particularly true of small scale  
industries.

Keeping these in view, we have thought of a scheme whereby every industry or operation which handles hazardous substances would mandatorily take an insurance policy covering their liability to provide immediate relief on a specified scale to any person who suffers an injury or damage to property or, in the event of death, to the legal heirs of the deceased persons. We have considered this issue from various angles and consulted the various interests involved in these matters. They include the Ministries/Departments of Labour, Industrial Development, Economic Affairs, Chemicals and Petro-Chemicals, General Insurance Corporation, Indian Chemical Manufacturers Association and the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry. This Bill is therefore based on such wide consultations.

It was also examined if such a measure could be introduced under the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act of 1986 by framing rules. We were advised by the Ministry of Law and Justice that a separate legislation would be necessary to cover all aspects relating to the proposal since the objective of the proposal is to provide relief to the victims. As far as is known, an exercise of this nature is being undertaken for the first time in any country, with the specific aim of providing quick relief to the members of the public who are victims of industrial accidents.

With these words, I move the motion for consideration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for public liability insurance for the purpose of providing immediate relief to the persons affected by accident occurring while handling any hazardous substance and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

Well, there are amendments suggested by some members. Shri Girdharilal Bhargava.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: I want to move my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Kirodi Lal Meena—not present.

Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat—not present, Shri Gulab Chand Kataria—not present.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 5th April, 1991."

SHRI THAN SINGH JATAV (Bayana): I have also given my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: These amendments are for the consideration of the Bill. When we come to consider different clauses, then we will take up your amendment.

Shri K.S. Rao.

SHRI K.S. RAO (Machilipatnam): I welcome this Bill particularly keeping in view very poor people who have already suffered due to serious accidents while working in the hazardous industries or operations or living nearby them. I am equally happy that, while bringing forward this Bill, the Madam Minister is very clear in assigning the responsibility, time limit for various aspects, powers for different people and the jurisdiction, etc.

This Bill was contemplated three-four years back and kept pending for the cabinet approval till last year. I am happy that she has been able to bring forward this Bill during this session. I am also happy that she is trying to get it passed even today. So, we do not want to take more time in discussing this Bill in detail except to suggest certain improvements which can be made, if she feels fit.

It is known to every one of us that the people who had suffered due to carbide incident at Bhopal four-five years back, could

[Sh. K.S. Rao]

not receive even Rs. 1/- as assistance for years together. It is purely due to the judicial delay and indecision or the clear-cut powers not being given to different authorities. I do not want to repeat all the aspects of the Bill with regard to victims other than workmen and the property other than public property, which are dealt with by different Acts which are already in existence.

I do not know whether any assessment about financial implications on the insurance companies has been made assessing the number of people who have suffered in such industries keeping in view the great increase in the number of chemical industries in the last couple of years. I understand that their production is of the order of Rs. 20,000 crores every year, which constitutes 10 per cent of the total GNP.

I am also happy to know that they have identified 245 hazardous industries out of 8,500 chemical industries working in the country.

I also wanted to know from the hon. Minister whether there are enough schemes already laid down in the General Insurance Corporation, to safeguard this and if so what are the premiums that are to be paid by different organisations, or other things. If it is not looked into, the total quantum of finance involved in this has to be calculated and if the insurance companies were not to come forward with different schemes immediately after passing of this Act then purpose will not be served. I am sure by now the hon. Minister must have had discussions with the insurance companies also, though she has not mentioned it here.

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: I have mentioned it.

SHRI K.S. RAO: If it is mentioned, it is all the more good. Then, in regard to the reimbursement of medical expenses a sum of Rs. 12,500 is made available. But I am of the opinion that as we already have the

Medical Care Insurance scheme in the General Insurance instead of paying Rs. 12,500 if some amount is paid for medical insurance then it can look after the entire expenditure that has to be met for reimbursement to these people. Then this amount of Rs. 12,500 need not be there. A link up can be arranged between these two. So, I request the hon. Minister to consider this.

As regards the loss of private property it was mentioned that the ceiling is only Rs. 6,000 which appears to be very low. I request the hon. Minister to see in terms whether it can be raised a little more, if not substantially.

No where in the Bill has it been mentioned about the workers working on contract labour in unauthorised units while they are there working in quite a number in this country. This Bill covers only those who are legally existing in this country and it takes care of only such workers. But every one of us knows, particularly with regard to Diwali crackers lot of industries are there indifferent parts of the country and lot of people also are there, who are very low paid workers in those areas not only in manufacturing, handling or several other areas incidents of death or damage of injury to several people are common. One aspect which I want the hon. Minister to look into particularly is the industries in Shivakasi and other areas where these crackers are being manufactured in good quantity.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): Many of them are being treated as casual labour.

SHRI K.S. RAO: Yes, they are treated as casual labour.

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: They are covered under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

SHRI K.S. RAO: I know. I am only speaking about the casual labour but not those covered by the Workmen's Compensation Act. The earlier Bills on this subject have covered the workmen under

the workmen's Compensation Act. But this is not reflected here about these who are not coming under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Now I wish to mention some of the clauses. In Clause 2(b) while giving the definition of the Collector it is mentioned that he has to decide and give away the compensation. But it may not be possible for the Collector himself if he is the only authority to assess all the cases and decide the quantum.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Would you like to discuss it now?

SHRI K.S. RAO: I am only mentioning it. I think that apart from the Collector, in case one of his representatives is given the same authority then the purpose of the Act will be served better.

Similarly, in regard to clause 4(1) it was mentioned that the policies are to be taken by those industries within one year after the commencement of the Act. But what happens to those people when we are passing the Act today, and for whom the benefits were to be passed on at the earliest and if one year is to be given for taking the policy, that means the applications will not be made for another year to come. It is quite possible that every industry will take advantage of this. So, I request the hon. Minister to think about this, whether this one year could be reduced to one or two months. It may be known to every industry.

It is also mentioned that the Collector should give extensive publicity whenever an accident occurs. But it is absolutely and practically not possible for Collector himself to take action, considering the number of accidents that are occurring through out the length and breadth of the country, and in this own area. So, I think this publicity can be made through the Radio, TV and newspapers and the same publicity can be done by the Collector to be made initially or at regular intervals rather than whenever somebody is subjected to an accident. So, I think, this

would be more feasible rather than asking the Collector to do so.

I appropriate her care to ensure the time limit for most of the things. But no time limit has been mentioned about giving the award.

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: It is mentioned.

SHRI K.S. RAO: It is not mentioned here. It is only after giving the award, 15 days time is given to intimate the concerned people and one month time is given thereon to take action. It is quite good. I wish, this aspect also can be taken into account so that the good intention of the Government, the Minister and all of us can be felt by the poorer sections of the society.

While coming to punishment, it is mentioned in Clauses 14 and 15 that there shall be punishment of one year to one and a half years imprisonment if somebody were to violate the Clauses 4 (1) and 4 (2); if the renewal of the insurance policy has been violated, they will be subjected to punishment of 11/2 years imprisonment or Rs. 1 lakh fine.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Rao, do you realise that you are suggesting amendments without giving amendments to the clauses?

SHRI K.S. RAO: I am mentioning the points. I did not give any amendment. My points are all very relevant.

Sir, at one time, you had asked us to speak only in regard to the Bill and the subject. Today you are asking me to speak on the general matter. I am saying everything relevant to the Act or Bill that she has brought in I am suggesting that certain improvements can be made.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I wanted to help you. Please carry on.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): He has made a good study on this. Let him speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can mention these points at the time of speaking on the clauses, not at time of the general discussion because there is a difference of opinion about what is mentioned in the clauses.

SHRI K.S. RAO: I wish to point out that this punishment of 1 1/2 years extendable to six years with a penalty of Rs. 1 lakh is very serious and it may be exploited by some of the unscrupulous officers at that level. So, there should not be so much punishment. There can be strict punishment. It should be reduced. This aspect has to be taken into account.

As regards advisory committee, it did not contain other than the officers, the insurers and the companies. I think, some of the social service organisations or the people's representatives who are committed particularly to the poorer sections of the society and whose commitment is known to everyone can be included in that advisory committee.

As both the Minister as well as the Deputy-Speaker is very particular that I should early...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Rao, I did not want to disturb you. I wanted to help you. For your benefit, for my benefit and for the benefit of the House, I will read out the rule no. 75 of Rules of Procedure & Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, which says:

"On a motion referred to in rule 74 being made, the principle of the Bill and its provisions may be discussed generally, but the details of the Bill shall not be discussed further than is necessary to explain its principles."

SHRI K.S. RAO: I am discussing the provisions

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Okay. You carry on.

SHRI K.S. RAO: Keeping the method of her working in mind, I suggest that the same

thing can be applied in regard to lakhs of acres of wasteland, which is lying unused in this country by atleast giving three *pattas* to those people in areas, where though it is under the name of forest, there is no forest and even bushes are also not there.

With these words, I welcome this Bill. I am sure that passing of this Bill will increase the confidence among those unfortunate people who are suffering all these years with several accidents for no fault of theirs. Now they will have an immediate assured relief with no loss of time in courts.

[Translation]

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I welcome Public Liability Insurance Bill as an appreciable and dynamic step in the direction of achieving social justice.

With the passing of this bill people handling hazardous substance would be able to get compensation in case any of them meets with an accident. Earlier these people were deprived of such benefits. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise an important matter in this regard in this august House. There is a great anomaly in our country as regard the matter of compensating the human life is concerned. It is a great irony that when a common agriculturist or a worker dies in an accident, a small amount is paid in compensation to his family, if the same persons dies in a railway accident while travelling in first class or Ac coach, his family gets about two lakh rupees and if he dies in an air crash his family receives about five lakh rupees. But if a person dies while serving the nation or doing some creative work for the society, his family gets a nominal amount of Rs. 5000/- 7000/-, the provision made in this Bill is very small in my views. We often talk of socialism, equality and unity and our constitution also says the same thing but it is most unfortunate that while enacting laws we forget everything. My submission is that a national debate should be held over this issue so that it could be to decide as to how much compensation should be given for the

loss of a human life—no matter whether the person dies while working in the factory or in any other accident. At least the cost of human life should not be less than the amount so fixed. My personal opinion is that "No fault" compensation proposed to be fixed by this bill should be raised at least to two lakh rupees, in view of the fact that compensation to the tune of Rs. five lakh is paid in case a person dies in an air crash. It is good that besides all this, a person can go to the court to claim more compensation.

I would like to submit that in our country unfortunately the number of uneducated and illiterate people is very large and they know nothing about the law. Therefore there should be no precondition of submitting the application. So far as social security or social justice is concerned the district Magistrate should himself take the initiative to complete the formalities of providing compensation. I would like to give an example in this regard. In Bhopal gas tragedy lakhs of people were killed, several injured and many were rendered physically handicapped, Government had to enact a separate law as earlier laws were inadequate to meet the situation. Even those who were ignorant of the fact that they could claim compensation received the same. Thus the conditions to submit application within a specified period and also in a prescribed manner, are against the principles of social justice. Therefore I would like that when our Government, our system, our Constitution want to provide compensation to the poor people as per the concept of socialism no pre-condition of submitting application within a specified period should be imposed.

15.00 hrs.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to add one more thing that, the District Collector is the busiest person in any district. Apart from wide-ranging powers to maintain law and order in the District the Collector has powers under at least 200-400 laws. Therefore, it is not advisable to confer the collector with this power as well. Such malpractices are going on in our judiciary,

business and other activities in our country and this provision would prove to be a shot in its arm. Therefore, a competent authority should be constituted in place of the Collector, to decide over such matters. If this is done, I am sure that inexpensive justice would be accessible to the affected people, without any delay, whatsoever.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say that no provision has been made regarding the amount of insurance to be deposited by the owner to take policy. For example, when the gas tragedy took place in Bhopal, lakhs of people living in the nearby areas were killed and seriously affected. Now, the owners of this company, which deals with hazardous substances keep these things in suspense. If it is not specified whether the owner has to take a policy of say one lakhs ten lakh or twenty lakh, keeping in mind the danger any accident can cause to the people living in the nearby areas, then chances are that he may take insurance policies of five hundred on five thousands rupees, just to complete the formalities. Now, if an accident occurs and one lakh people are affected, how will they be compensated with the meagre amount of insurance? There is an anomaly and I am confident that the Government would pay serious attention towards this anomaly.

With these words, I once again extend my support to this Bill.

DR. BENGALI SINGH (Hathras): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I whole heartedly support this Bill and alongwith this, I would also like to say that the hon. Minister has done a Commendable job by introducing this legislation which aims at providing some facilities to the poor workers. I would also like to give some suggestions in this regard. Similar provisions should be made for farm labourers who lead a life of misery and poverty.

Further, it has also been observed that such accidents are a regular feature in pickles and jam producing units, which use hazardous gas. There are many such

[Dr. Bengali Singh]

factories in Hathras also. About to 10-20 casualties in a year is not an uncommon feature. Therefore, both the farm labourers and labourers working in such units should be brought under the purview of this Bill. Similarly, construction labourers should also be brought under its purview as many of them die in wall collapses and similar accidents, during the course of their work.

Sir, through you, I would like to request to the hon. Minister to incorporate the suggestions I had given on this Bill. With these words, I once again extend my support to this Bill.

[*English*]

**SHRI RADHIKA RANJAN PRAMANIK** (Mathurapur): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak a few words on this Bill the Public Liability Insurance Bill, 1991. The Bill has come very late. It should have come much earlier, just after the Bhopal gas leak disaster in 1984, if not earlier. But it is better late than never.

I would like to say that in framing a Bill like this, and even while speaking on this Bill, one should fully understand the Bhopal gas leak disaster in all its dimensions because it is a lesson to be learnt from that disaster while framing this Bill.

As you know, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in 1984 more than five lakh innocent people were injured and more than 3000 people were killed in this disaster and you know, after long legal proceedings—the original demand was for \$ 3,250 million, but the settlement was achieved, the out-of-court settlement legalised in the court came down to 470 million. So, it is a very painful settlement and it was in the year when Congress (I) was in power and when it was in the election year. So, it is anybody's guess as to how this settlement could come down so low at the cost of the thousands of innocent Indians and for the benefit of the multinational Union Carbide Corporation of USA. So, it is to be

remembered while framing this Bill and while speaking on this Bill. And I would request the hon. Minister—I could fully understand her interest keep the environment of this country in order, I appreciate her good intentions, but at the same time, I would request her and tell her that the case of more than 3000 people of Bhopal will not be in vain if she could take responsibility to assure this House that in the age of hazardous technology, she has got the machinery or she will lock after the machinery to control, to monitor and to regulate the foreign collaboration because you know, the UCC and the UCIL, the parent concern of UCC of USA and the sister concern is UCIL, they maintain the double standards for these two industries for the same production. Yes, there was a difference in instrumentation and also about the system of control because they maintain this to earn more profit in India, they maintain a standard for the developed countries, and they maintain a different standard for the other countries as it is turned out so in India, in Bhopal, in respect of UCIL. So, how could one keep the region free when 3000 Kg of methyl isocyanate was kept for four long months at Bhopal? (*Interruptions*)

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I don't want you to go into the details. Please speak on the general principles of the Bill.

(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI RADHIKA RANJAN PRAMANIK:** I want only to say this because the law is there. (*Interruptions*) Hon. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is just relevant because the law is there, it is above you in all other countries, but in India we have seen the law is above the court. (*Interruptions*) So, the multinationals have maintained different standards here. So, you are going to have a very nice piece of law. But how to implement it? There must be an implementing authority. But the law can give benefits to the poor for whom the Bill is brought. So, I would only request the hon. Minister through you—she is very energetic and I appreciate that she is very much interested in the environment of the country. So, I would only request her,

through you and tell her that the Bill is nice, but the implementing authority should be such that these multinationals in particular while dealing in hazardous technology, must maintain the rules and orders and directives of the Government. Otherwise the law will be there, but the benefits will not come down to the people for whom this Bill is being passed. This is my maiden speech, you have given me a few minutes. So, I thank you very much. This is my first speech in the House. I thank all the Members for patiently listening to me.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Saharsa): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank the hon. Minister for bringing forward such a Bill, which aims at the welfare of the common people. So far, there was no provision to give compensation to the workers Sir, unfortunately, this Bill is a bit discriminatory in this sense that on the one hand people coming under certain categories are provided 5-10 lakh Rupees as compensation, while on the other hand, dependents of factory workers are eligible to get a compensation of only 5-10 thousand rupees, in case of death. I would like to say that after making some changes we should provide for maximum compensation to the workers.

Secondly, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, even the Holy Ganga has got polluted, due to the effluents coming out of the factories. I would like to say that you have formulated various schemes to clear the Ganges, but unfortunately the work has not been done as efficiently as it should have been done. Both human beings and animal are affected thereby. Therefore, you should endeavour to improve the working of these projects and schemes, by paying special attention towards it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have no dearth of wastelands in this country.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not cover

the entire gamut of environment. Please come to the Bill.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: It is not possible to check the losses incurred by the country, due to these wastelands what I want to say is that, it is very necessary to effectively implement the laws that you formulate. As I said earlier, there is no dearth of barren land in our country and through tree-plantation in these areas, we can check pollution to a great extent, but you should also take necessary measures and make proper arrangements to check and control the pollution being caused by factories. You should formulate such a law under which it should be made mandatory on the part of the industrialists to plant trees in the vicinity of their units and thus create a clean, hygienic and pollution free atmosphere. I know that the hon. Minister is very much concerned about it. We had lot of alterations with her predecessor on this subject, but by bringing forward a comprehensive Bill, of this nature she has taken a revolutionary step. Therefore, I would like to thank you for it. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI MITRA SEN YADAV (Faizabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am extremely grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I welcome the Bill introduced by the hon. Minister. However, I would insist that efforts should be made to plug the loopholes.

Sir, our Government provides a compensation of five lakh rupees to the dependents of those who get killed in air crash, it provides a compensation of one lakh rupees to the Kith and Kin of the victims of train accidents, but the near and dear ones of the workers who get killed due to some accident in the factories are paid 25,000 Rupees, 12,000 Rupees on just 5,000 rupees. Thus, there is a lot of difference in the amount of compensation. Human life is precious and there cannot be any difference in its value and there should be parity in this regard. If the amount of compensation varies from individual to individual, then it would mean

[Sh. Mitra Sen Yadav]

that we discriminate between individuals on the basis of their wealth. Therefore, we should do away with these disparities. Secondly, we should endeavour to prevent and check corruption and dishonesty in these matters. The link officers working under the District Collectors, present such wrong and distorted reports that the Kith and Kin of accident victims do not get the benefits that are due to them. Similarly, in cases of truck accidents, neither the truck owner nor the Mill owner are brought to book—It is only the poor labourers who lose their lives this Bill should be made applicable in Government, non-Government and private establishments equally. Farm labourers should also get benefit from it. I wholeheartedly welcome this Bill. Efforts should be made to plug the loopholes and there should be no scope for any kind of corruption. Parity should be brought about in the amount of compensation to be provided to the Kith and Kin of those who get killed in various types of accidents. At present, the lives of those who get killed in plane crash are considered much more precious than the lives of those who get killed in accidents that take place in factories. Our Deputy Prime Minister is a great champion of the cause of the farm labourers. Their life is valued at a meagre five thousand Rupees. Efforts should be made to remove this disparity.

15.16 hrs.

[English]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani):  
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this is a welcome Bill and India now has the honour to be the first country in the world, as has been pointed out by the hon. Minister to provide for relief arising out of the industrial accidents. I congratulate the Government for that.

It is a welfare measure providing for public liability insurance for the purpose of providing immediate relief to members of the general public who are affected by accidents occurring while handling any hazardous substance.

It is also good to find that both man-made accidents and natural disasters are sought to be covered by this Bill. Another good point is the principle of 'no-fault liability' as a result of which, the relief has to be provided regardless of at whose fault the accident was caused and even if the accidents were caused by the natural events. These are very positive aspects of the Bill.

However, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to a few points. The very purpose of the Bill is speedy relief to the members of the public in case of natural accidents. The idea is not compensation. The idea is to provide speedy relief. We do understand that. But the provisions of the Bill do not mention time-limit within which an application has to be disposed of finally by the Collector. Of course, I do understand that clause 7 provides that the application should be disposed of as expeditiously as possible. But then, at the same time, this clause ought to have been elaborated enough to provide for a maximum time-limit also within which the application should be disposed off. I have an amendment on this aspect which I shall move at the appropriate stage.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I do not know whether damage to public property or damage to natural resources has been covered by this Bill. Perhaps that may not be the object of the Bill also. But then it would have been better if the question of damage that is caused to the natural resources or the damage caused to public property had been clearly provided for. At the same time, we have the harm being done to the members of the general public consequent to gradual pollution caused by the hazardous units. I doubt whether that aspect is covered by the Bill. Otherwise, greater attention has to be given to this particular aspects especially from the hon. Minister who has moved such a Bill which is the first Bill of its kind in the world.

The implementation of the entire scheme will depend upon one important factor and that is the adequacy of the insurance cover.

Hazardous units are supposed to calculate the risk potential. But then how is this calculation to be done? What would be the guidelines? What would be the position if there is a difference in the calculation of the risk potential by the officers appointed for the implementation of the Bill under various Clauses and the industrial units concerned? There are absolutely no guidelines provided as to how the risk potential is going to be calculated. It is on the basis of calculation of the risk potential that adequate insurance cover should be had so that in the case of any damage to the public, the funds are available in order to give the relief. I find that even in the rule-making power, there is no mention of any guidelines or any machinery or anything which has to consider this question of calculating the risk potential.

I think there could have been some machinery, some panel or some experts which could be referred to in case of any difference of opinion between the Department and the industry concerned.

However, an important lacuna that I find is that there is absolutely no guideline thought of in the Bill with respect to calculation of this risk potential. This would be not only creating difficulties for the industrial units but, at the same time, it may also create difficulties for the general public, if adequate insurance cover is not available.

The last point and I have done. I must express my dissatisfaction with respect to the schedule that provides for pitifully low scales of relief.

Even the medical expenses that are to be provided for are being limited to Rs. 12,500/-, I think here at least in this matter, the reasonable medical expenses incurred or may have to be incurred should be provided for as relief. Otherwise, the very purpose of providing relief is defeated.

Similarly, a point already made by the hon. Member Mr. Roy is about private property. A pittance of Rs. 6,000/- would be offered as relief. This is a mockery, I would

say, of the low scale of relief provided. It is a mockery of the very concept of relief. I do understand that the idea is to provide the minimum relief and not to provide the entire compensation which can be claimed under the provisions of any other law. But at the same time, relief that is provided must cover the reasonable medical expenses in the case of industrial accidents. The other point with respect to the low level of relief provided for has already been made by the hon. Members. I subscribe to them and I need not repeat them.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE (Aurangabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Public Liability insurance Bill, 1990 introduced by Shrimati Maneka Gandhi is indeed a laudable one. I whole-heartedly support this Bill, which seeks to provide for public liability insurance for the purpose of providing immediate relief to the persons affected by accidents occurring while handling any hazardous substance and for matters connected therewith, but Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we should also take note of the loopholes in this Bill. Chances are that some crooked and unscrupulous factory owners may take advantage of them. Therefore, I would suggest some modifications in this Bill and that is that only the term 'accident' is not enough. It is very much necessary to explain the terms 'accident' 'incident' or 'occurrence'.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, recently about 30 people were burnt alive in an explosion in the gas cracker unit of I.P.C.L, situated in Nagthana in the State of Maharashtra. Now this was an 'accident' but few months back, there was leakage of chlorine gas at the Standard Alkalies Factory Situated in the Thane-Belapur belt which affected many people and due to which people are still suffering from breathing problems. Now this is an example of the term 'incident'.

I am confident that the inclusion of these three terms would give more teeth to this Bill and no unscrupulous manufacturer would be able to escape the provisions of this Bill by

[Sh. Moreshwar Save]

playing one or the other trick. This Bill should be passed without any delay whatsoever the term "Ashubhasya Kalharanam" should not be applicable here and therefore, there is no need to refer this labour welfare Bill to a Select Committee. With these words, I conclude.

[*English*]

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Bill in itself is a very welcome Bill to say the least. It has been a long-awaited one because we have seen in the recent past many major industrial accidents which have caused deaths and horror to a very great extent. Of course, one of the most popular, well-known and famous accidents that took place was the Bhopal Gas Tragedy. In that tragedy we had seen not hundreds or thousands but hundreds of thousands of people who have been very badly limited in the help there were disabilities wide-ranging many a death and on top of it as if to and insult to injury it has taken many years even for the Government to legislate and for moving, on behalf of the victims, to court to settle the matter. Even today, the matter has been reopened and pending in litigation before the Supreme Court.

It is clear that Public Liability Insurance Bill is not only welcome but also a very needed law and legislation. I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister for having brought it forward. But at the same time, I would only like the Minister to look into a few points.

15.29 hrs.

[DR. THAMBI DURAI *in the Chair*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kumaramangalam, you can continue next time. Now, we are taking Private Members' Business.

15.30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS'  
BILLS AND RESOLUTION

Eleventh Report

[*English*]

SHRI K. PRADHANI (Nowrangpur): Sir, I beg to move that this House do agree with the Eleventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 14th January, 1991.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Eleventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 4th January, 1991."

*The motion was adopted*

15.31 hrs.

RESOLUTION *RE.* MEASURES TO  
PROTECT THE INTERESTS OF  
FARMERS

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall take up further discussion on the Resolution moved by Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria on the 17th August, 1990.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): Mr. Chairman, I think the discussion on this Shri Bhuria's Resolution has already taken more than two hours and some further time has also been allotted. I would only request that this discussion should be concluded today leaving sufficient time for the next Resolution to be moved at least so that it does not lapse. I have spoken to Shri Bhuria and he is quite agree to cooperate. And then Minister has to reply. I hope, you will oblige.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** All right. If everyone agrees, I have no objection. Now I call upon Shri Sarju Prasad Saroj to continue his speech. As he is not present, I call upon Prof. Ranga to speak.

15.32 hrs.

**PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very glad to have this opportunity of speaking on this Resolution. It reads as the House is of the opinion that in order to protect the interest of the farmers in the country Government should announce the prices of different crops at least three months before the sowing season, making available the agricultural inputs and implements at reasonable prices as also purchasing the entire produce of the farmers." Sir, this has been formulated in the usual non-technical farmer's fashion. This indicates generally the needs of our farmers. I am very glad that my hon. friend Shri Devi Lal happens to be in charge of this Ministry particularly because he has chosen this Ministry even though bigger political and other responsibilities are placed on his shoulders as the Deputy Prime Minister. I am very glad that in spite of all the higher status involved in his being the Deputy Prime Minister, he has chosen this portfolio of agriculture. That is a most important decision that he has taken and I congratulate him on this. I also congratulate him for the second opportunity that he has got to serve our farmers' all over the country in this noble capacity of being the Minister of Agriculture as also the Deputy Prime Minister. Quite a number of growers of crops have been assured of the fixation of minimum prices as also the remunerative prices. For a number of crops, administrative steps have already been taken by the statutory authorities not only to fix this remunerative prices but also to implement it. I am glad this happens to be so in the case of the most important cereals and foodgrains like rice as well as wheat, tobacco, sugarcane, jute, cotton and even potatoes and onions. But what exactly happens in the actual practice is that farmers are not able to get remunerative price at the right time although it has been fixed already just because the

purchasing authority does not happen to be there..

It happened in the case of cotton last year. It happens in the case of several other crops also. Fortunately it no longer happens in regard to rice and wheat. I do not know the exact position in regard to jute. The most important thing is to fix these prices as indicators a few months before the farmers are able to and are obliged to settle upon their crop planning which means before the sowing season. But it does not mean that it should be the final fixture because between the sowing of the seed and the actual marketing of the produce a long period of waiting takes place and during this period fluctuations also takes place not only in regard to the prices of fertilizers and their supplies and all the rest of it. Therefore the earlier fixture should only be a kind of indicative; it should not be the final one.

In the light of what actually happens during the course of the year when the crop is being raised, garnered and got ready for marketing, it is that time when the final fixture has got to be made. In order to watch all these developments it is necessary to have a permanent machinery for agricultural prices fixation and also its implementation. But that permanent machinery does not happen to be here.

True, last year we were able to get remunerative price not because of the machinery that we had had, but because of the determination of the Minister in charge, Devi Lalji. A reasonable price has got to be paid and it must be remunerative and it should be even higher than what has been suggested by the agricultural prices commission. Therefore the personal question comes in The Agricultural Prices Commission has got to be appointed as a permanent body for a particular period of three years. Its decision should not be final; it should be indicative, it should be advisory and whatever is suggested by it should not be the highest but it should only be the indicative and the higher prices which would be in harmony with the needs of the farmers and with the

[Prof. N.G. Ranga]

needs of the marketing situation have got to be settled by the Minister concerned in charge of Agriculture.

Now is that Minister to be only a minister like several other ministers or is he to be as important as the Finance Minister; next only to the Prime Minister?

I suggest that the Minister for Agriculture should be second only to the Prime Minister and should be coeval in his authority politically as well as economically as the Finance Minister. Otherwise the Finance Minister comes in and says various difficulties are coming in and therefore such and such a price is not allowed to be fixed and implemented for agriculturists and a lower price that might have been suggested by the Agricultural Prices Commission would have to be implemented.

The next thing is this. Once the prices are fixed, they have to be implemented. How are they to be implemented and at what stage? There should be machinery for that. It should be prepared to go to the market; true, in regard to tobacco, cotton and several other crops, there are one markets and regulated markets. But, in regulated markets also, there is no proper competition among the buyers and the buyers are much bigger farmers are too many, too small and too poor. So, the marketing organisation is giving them some support with ware-housing facilities and so on. Therefore, the farmers must be helped by having a permanent machinery to purchase agricultural commodities whenever the market-competitive price falls lower than the remunerative price. Whenever the combination of the merchants and the buyers is too much, too strong, the farmers complain against it. So, that permanent machinery has got to be provided. It is being provided for some crops during some seasons. But for all crops, it is not there at all. Therefore, there should be a permanent machinery which is ready to come to the market and take over whatever agricultural produce the farmers

are prepared to place at its disposal. When they find that the so-called competitive price is too low, un-remunerative and un-productive, a decision has got to be taken. I am glad that my hon. friend happens to be in charge of it. He knows the difficulties of our farmers. Indeed he took an unique step, the other day. Ordinarily, nobody would have supported it; but in his own reckless, but pro farmer-fashion, he took the decision as the Chief Minister of Haryana. Later on, as fortunes would have it, he became the Deputy Prime Minister here. Anyhow, for the time being, he was able to persuade the Chief Minister of States to fall in line with him and they have fixed a price, which was remunerative. What is more important is that, they decided in favour of getting the debt arrears cancelled for all those farmers who are small land holders. Who are those small holders? It had got to be decided and it was decided, anyway. Thousands of crores worth of debt arrears came to be cancelled. Ordinarily, the Prime Minister here and the Chief Minister there would have had to take a decision in in this regard. I am afraid, only after consulting the bank authorities, cooperatives, Reserve Bank of India, State Bank of India and other banks, this would have been done. It was a political decision. I do not say that it was the wisest possible decision, but certainly it proved to be a beneficial decision so far as the farmers are concerned. A very large number of small farmers were able to start afresh, their economic career, free from debt arrears. That kind of a determined leadership is needed so far as the farmers are concerned. When it came from Shri Devi Lal, I was very happy about it. I was afraid for a long time that it might prove to be infructuous, but it proved to be effective. It might have been sabotaged by the bankers, it might be sabotaged by them also to some extent; but nevertheless, in the end, any how, it came to be implemented. In such a determined manner and on such lines, a political decision has got to be taken now as well as in future by the Central Government as well as by the State Governments to see that the benefits that are asked for, the protection that is pleaded for in this resolution, re provided for

our agriculturists. In detail, if one is to consider this, it is possible to find fault. I am not bothered about that. But what is needed is that the fertilisers have got to be provided, seeds have to be provided, credit also has got to be provided for purchase, for what you call crop sowing and harvesting. For all these things, special steps have got to be made. Till today, neither the cooperative banks nor the scheduled banks nor the Governments through their *taqavi* loans operations have sincerely made up their mind to provide these facilities. They have got to be prodded. I have been pleading for them for more than half a century. But at long last, a beginning has been made. The sunrise has taken place. Here is a man coming from the grassroots, from the farm-hands, who has come forward and then said, these are the facilities which have got to be provided for our agriculturists on those lines. I congratulate my hon. friend, Mr. Dileep Singh Bhuria, who is not a Minister but he is Member of Parliament, for having got this opportunity of moving this resolution. He has placed this proposition before the House. I am sure, my hon. friend, the Minister left to himself, would certainly be prepared to agree with me in seconding this resolution and seeing in a technical manner that all these problems and associated problems also will be got studied in a sympathetic manner and in a sincere manner and effect would be sought to be given to these desires, to these needs, to these propositions which have been placed before the House in the shape of this resolution.

We are just beginning the new year. I wish all success to our agriculturists, to their champion here and also who happens to be our Deputy Prime Minister, Shri Devi Lal, and all those Members of our Parliament who would be good enough to support this resolution.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, the farmers are the identity of our country. Our country is mainly an agriculture country. Much importance is given to agriculture. But the importance of farmers

has been accepted only in principle and One can see clear cut difference in principle and practice.

Prior to independence British Government had constituted "the Royal Commission on Agriculture" to look into the problems of the farmers. This Commission was also to suggest measures to bring about improvement in rural environment and also in the condition of farmers. But that commission did not prove very effective. However, Imperial Council or Agriculture which is presently known as Indian Council of Agriculture was set up on the recommendation of this commission.

Mr. Chairman, even today, we are not in a position to claim proudly that the Farmer's condition has improved considerably in our country.

This resolution speaks only about providing remunerative prices to the Farmers. This resolution also recommends to take measures for the welfare of farmers and to safe-guard the interests of the farmers and to ensure that farmers should get adequate reward in return of their hard labour. I do not believe that farmers are living in good conditions and environment. They do not get good return of the hard labour they put in. Therefore, it has been said in the resolution that the Government should announce the support prices of different crops before the onset of sowing season so that farmers could know about it. But the question arises as to why the Government should bother about it, Government are wise. Farmers are unorganised so they are unable to put forward their demands before the Government. The other sectors in the country are organised but the farmers who constitute 80 per cent of the total population in the country, are not organised so they are not getting their due. It is very deplorable as they do not get adequate reward for the hard Labour they put in. So injustice is being done to them. The situation has not changed much after independence. They are still suffering they are still prisoners, only their shackles have changed. The improvement in the farmer's

[Sh. Satyanarayan Jatiya]

condition is not possible without bringing about a change in their social and economic condition. Those have not changed. The very discussion on their condition, which we are holding here in the House even 40 years after the freedom speaks itself about their real condition. The farmers are not getting reward of that labour. The other labour organisations are organised, they have their forums but the farmers are helpless. No one cares to understand the condition in which the farmers live villages and the circumstances in which they work in their field. They do not get water for irrigation. For irrigation they mainly depend on rain. Even if the God of rain bestows His grace on them like this time, yet the earthly god i.e. the government is not kind to show its grace on them. The government has no time to look after their interests. Though a glimpse of hope has been seen with assuming the charge by Shri Devi Lal. They face acute shortage of electricity and diesel. Despite the availability of water in their wells they cannot irrigate their fields due to the non-availability of the adequate means to bring it out from the well. Power is generally supplied at late night in the villages in the country. Farmers work hard through out the day but this, as if, is not enough, they get power in the night to irrigate their fields. In cold winter nights he goes to his field to irrigate his fields. In such a chilly cold he makes water-passages and he has to stand in water. His pangs and sorrows can be understood only by those who have themselves experienced it. One can feel the intensity of cold only when one has to put one's hands in cold water in a chilly cold night when the temperature plumps down to four to zero degree celsius. Sitting here we cannot feel the plight of a farmer who works in the chilly cold night. The farmer's misery is beightened further when he stands in water at cold night in order to irrigate his field, but suddenly finds that power has failed. Due to acute shortage of diesel, he has to stand in a long que for getting it. In such an adverse situation how can he irrigate his fields. Hence it is my

request that the injustice to which he is subjected to should be removed immediately. He should get remunerative price for his produce. Lok Manya Tilak had said that the liberty is our birth-right. And on the very basis of this slogan our country achieved independence. We have mentioned in our constitution that "we, the people of India, do hereby solemnly resolved to make India a sovereign, secular and democratic republic to provide social, economic and political justice to all its citizens". We are well aware of the condition of political justice in the country but the social environment cannot be changed without bringing about a change in the economic conditions in the country.

There are no proper education and medical facilities in the villages where the farmers live. The mandis are mainly in towns which are generally far away from the villages. They, even in the good weather, cannot take easily their produce to Mandis. In my own constituency farmers have to cross many rivers to take their produce to the Mandis. They do not have means to cross the river. It is said that the world has progressed much and has reached the rocket age but in our villages there are still bullock-carts. The same cart, with ox in the front and the cart behind is used in the villages. But problem is that even those carts cannot cross the rivers. And in such circumstances the farmers feel helpless. The government must show a firm determination to bring about a change in their pitiable condition.

Anyhow when he reaches Mandi with his produce, no one cares for him there and the buyers often neglect their produce calling it as rubbish. Thus, whole day passes away but his produce remain unsold in Mandi even the government which fix the support price do not purchase it. And ultimately in the evening, he is compelled to sell his goods at low prices because he has to reach his home as he does not have any shelter to pass the night there. But before reaching home he pays back his debt to moneylender. Thus he reaches homes empty handed. Such is the farmer's condition in the country. Mr. Chairman, Sir, condition of farmers can be

improved if the Government pay its full attention towards them.

I have just stated you as to how he irrigates his fields in the cold winter nights but you might not be knowing as to how he ploughs his fields. He ploughs his fields in the sun. Sweat drops fall from his body, like pearls on the ground. With these pearls of labour grows the grain on which the whole world survive. So it is our responsibility and duty to protect the interests of the farmers. Farmers, who constitute 80 per cent of the total population of India, have been deprived of their due. So, an attempt has been made to include all these in this things resolution. I have already state the price which he gets for his produce. Last time, the Deputy Prime Minister, Chaudhary Devi Lal had assured here in the House to consider all other aspects while fixing the prices of their produce. Whole exercise of fixing the support prices meaningless and baseless unless there is a guarantee to purchase the produce in case no customer is prepared to purchase it on this price. So I would like to say that there should be an arrangement for procuring their produce at the support price fixed by Government in case no one purchases their produce. Their interests cannot be protected unless such an arrangement is made. I, on behalf of the farmers, draw your attention towards their difficulties. I appeal that injustice being done to them should be stopped and their interests should be protected. On behalf of farmers I want to says:

"Utho Ki Aab Nayee Andhiyan Chhalao  
Armanon Ke Machalte Toofan Uthao,  
Kranti Ki Chingari Aab Sholay Banenge  
Jo Rokenge Rasta, Wo Nahin  
Bachenge."

SHRIM.S. PAL (Nainital): Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all I would like to express my thanks to Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria for bringing this resolution. At the same time I would like to extend my support to this resolution. This department comes under Shri Devi Lal, the Deputy Prime Minister who champions the cause of the farmers. The farmers of the country expect a lot from us. We hope that he

would bring a legislation for giving remunerative prices to the farmers in place of the present Bill. There one so many in the country but there is not a single board for farmers. There should be an agriculture board which would fix the prices of agriculture produces and ensure remunerative prices to the all farmers. There should be a Commission to defend farmers' interests and make time by announcement of remunerative prices. The commission should have representation from all sections of society including consumers and producers. Today, farmers all over the country do not get quality seeds. In the P.C.C. meeting of the farmers, we come to know from the farmers that they are had getting quality seeds all the appropriate time. The farmers all over the country have to face the problem of water shortage. Due attention will have to be paid to this problem and steps should also be taken to provide fertiliser to them. A large number of factories in the country have been facing closure. Even if fertilisers are available, the farmers do not get the same all reasonable prices and at appropriate time. As a result of that they are facing many problems. Since prices of fertiliser and other agricultural inputs are increasing, proper care should be taken while fixing the prices of agricultural produces. Earlier also, he had stated in the House that the women are required to look after the children besides taking food to the fields for the toiling farmers. They are hard working. I would, therefore, like that while fixing prices of agricultural produces these aspects, including labour by women, should also be taken into account. I would, particularly, like to draw the attention of the Government to fruits being produced in hill areas. Forest farming is being carried out in all the hill areas and fruits viz. apple, apricot etc. are being produced on a large scale. The problems of the hill are as one some how different than plain areas. I would like that while fixing the prices of these produces problems being experienced in these areas should also be taken into account. Earlier, the support price of apple was Rs. 275 per quintal viz. Rs. 2.75 per kilogram. Now that has been reduced to Rs. 1.33 per kilogram. The reduction in support

[Sh. M.S. Pal]

price has adversely affected the apple growers. It has caused lots of problems in Himachal Pradesh. While fixing prices of various items the State Governments also did not take these points into account. On account of it people in hill areas of Uttar Pradesh are also concerned. I would like that the Government, keeping in view the above hardships, being experienced by the farmers, should take some measures. Marketing problem is the biggest problem in my area. Due to lack of proper marketing facilities, the intermediaries are taking advantage of the situation. I understand that the Government is aware of the above problems and I hope that it would bring forward a new legislation so as to eliminate the involvement of the intermediaries. Problem of storage is also a matter of concern in my area. It is easy to provide cold storage facilities in the plains, but in Uttarakhand and Kumaon region of Uttar Pradesh proper storage facility is not available for apple and other fruits being produced in that area. If the fruit produced by the farmers could be stored for some time, the farmers can get remunerative prices to some extent. The farmers do not get remunerative prices for any of their produces. While drawing the attention of the hon. Deputy Prime Minister, Ch. Devi Lal, through you, to the above problems, I expect that necessary arrangements to provide storage facilities will be made in the Uttarakhand and Kumaon region of Uttar Pradesh at the earliest so that people could store their fruits and other produces and get remunerative prices by selling them at opportune time.

SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA (Jammu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Resolution brought by Shri Bhuria, in a real sense, aims at improving the lot of the farmers and watching their interests and I rise to speak in favour of the above Resolution. In our country the farmer has always been regarded as the backbone of country's economy, but in actual practice, we find that he belongs to the weaker section of the country. Presently, Ch. Devi Lal is the Minister of Agriculture and also the Deputy Prime Minister. He is a very senior and

experienced person. It has always been his policy to improve the lot of the farmers. He has been a great sympathiser of the farmers and has an honest will to help them. I am hopeful that under his leadership the Government would take such measures which will improve the lot improve and economic condition of the farmers. Sir, if the economic condition of the farmers improves, clashes taking place daily at different places in the country, some-times on the ground of reservation and for other reasons would not take place and a marked difference could be noticed in such things. If the farmers will have money with them, they can provide good education to their children, send them to colleges and good convent schools and their children can come at par with the urban children, who are getting education in public schools. In order to improve the economic condition of the farmers, if is necessary to provide them items of basic necessities for growing crops at reasonable prices or free of cost. The farmers need fertiliser. Earlier, the amount of subsidy used to be more which was reduced later. I would like that the Government should give more subsidy on fertiliser so that the farmers could grow more crops. It will benefit the country, its people and the farmers also. Seeds are very much needed in the country. The seeds should be provided at cheap rates and be supplied free of cost to small farmers. The most above all, that seeds should be made available at appropriate time. Now days insecticides are not available. If these are not available at the time of need, these are of no use? I want that either insecticides should be made available at cheap rates or the Government should supply them free of cost so that crops could be saved from insects and more crops could be grown.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the most important thing is that of providing irrigation facilities. There is a need to provide irrigation facilities to more and more people. On an earlier occasion also while speaking on a Private Member's Resolution brought by me, I insisted that irrigation should be included in the union list. If it is done, all inter state disputes regarding sharing of water by variou-

states such as Haryana, Punjab and Karnataka etc. will come to an end. In the State of Jammu and Kashmir and particularly in my constituency, Jammu, water does not at all reach at the tail end, the border land at Punch and Rajori. As a result of which only a few farmers, which get rain water in their fields can grow their crops and while others suffer. I want that due attention should be paid to this problem. I would like to suggest that pump sets should be fitted in small rivers and rivulets and water should be taken by lift irrigation system so that land could be irrigated and more crops could be grown.

Sir, the Land Reform Act should be fully implemented in the whole country. First of all land reform policy was implemented in Jammu and Kashmir after 1947 and farmers were provided land without any compensation. But this Act has not so far been strictly implemented in all parts of the country. Though a number of comprehensive laws have been enacted in this regard, but these are not being implemented. While one person possesses 400 acres of land and other 200 acres, there are people who own hardly one or two acres. I would, therefore, like to request you to provide land to landless farmers and agriculture labourers so that they could earn their living.

Sir, as you are aware, there are very good tourist spots in Jammu and Kashmir. But due to the policy formulated by previous V.P. Singh Government, not to speak of the visitors even for the natives it is very hard to live there. A situation has been created under which the permanent residents are fleeing. People have been rendered jobless and ruined. There is no source of income for them. I would therefore, like to make a request to Chaudhury Saheb to provide incentives to people belonging to Kandi and Mahari areas so as to enable them to grow fructiferous trees and raise small local produces and make a living one of that.

Sir, apart from the above, another important thing that is under consideration is that of insurance. While making a suggestion in this regard, I would like to point out that

wherever this scheme has been implemented, block has been made the base. By doing so individuals are not being benefited. I want that crops of the every farmer should be got insured so that as and when he suffers any loss due to heavy rain, flood etc. The benefit could be given to individual. Diesel should be supplied to villages. Particularly, I would like to plead the case of Jammu and Kashmir that the farmers of the state should be permitted to take five quality of Basmati rice to other States for sale so that they can improve their economic condition. With these words, I support the Resolution.

SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR (Bikaner): Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all I would like to express my thanks to my worthy friend, Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria, who has championed the cause of the farmers in the House. I am pained to note that except the few speakers, who are required to speak on this Bill, no other hon. Member is present in the House now. It reminds me of the words of Ch. Devi Lal when he made a reference that there are 375 farmers' representatives in this House. When we are taking up an important issue which is most important for regarding the condition of the farmers, the so called representatives are not present in the House. There is none. The counting of heads is wrong. By mere taking birth in a village, one does not become a farmer. Had these 375 hon. Members who have been elected to the House, real farmers, they would not have left the House today. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have been in politics since 1952. During the last 40 years and during the Congress regime, I have come across a number of such instances when farmers' interests were in jeopardy. I would not like to go into the achievements that the Janata Dal have made. I would also not like to go into merits of the Mandal Commission Report or the Ram Janmbhoomi issue. But one thing I must say that for the first time in the country the Janata Dal Government, especially, Ch. Devi Lal provided remunerative prices to the farmers during the last 11 months. There are three points in this Resolution. For the first time the farmers got remunerative prices. I

[Sh. Shopat Singh Makkasar]

am a farmer. We grow, paddy, rice and sugarcane etc. but we have never been given before such high prices for our produces. The farmers should be grateful to the Janata Dal and Ch. Devi Dal. I am not talking about farmers only. When the farmers will get high prices for their produce, their purchasing power will increase and the traders will also have more turnover and accordingly they will earn more profits. But the sufferers are employees and workers who have fixed income. The farmers who have enough land had bumper crops and got remunerative prices of their produce and the traders also earned profits. This has been the irony in our country. Farmers in our country are called Annadata. There are two sections of people in our society—one section who earn their livelihood with hard labour and leading a life of hell. In rural areas there is neither roads nor electricity. In cities even cremation grounds have mercury lights but in rural areas though poles have been erected but no bulb has been provided thereon.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I hail from an area of Rajasthan which is full of thorny bushes and sandy paths, there are no roads and metalled paths and I feel sad when I compare the life of cities with the life of that area. When I walk on rubber-like roads of Delhi and see mercury lights and compare it with the pitiable life of the farmers I feel that they are being befooled. It is a sheer hypocrisy that we call farmers as Annadata.

The main hunger of a farmer is to have more land because his social status is determined with the land he possesses. Even the poorest fellow has a strong desire to have land in which his family members can work and grow foodgrains. But in rural areas the farmers who work in the fields do not have land. It surprises us when we see that in Rajasthan big land lords have 12,000 acres of land in their possession. Birla who does not do farming have thousands of acres of land in his possession in the name of factories and that land neither comes under Ceiling Act nor any factory is set up there.

The biggest mistake which the Congress has committed during the last 40 years is that it acquired land for the construction of five star hotels. It is not understood as to what they actually wanted to do. They did not want to provide water, land, factory or good wages to the farmers as a result of which proper development of farmers did not take place in our country. When the farmer gets land for cultivation, he wants water for irrigation and only then he can grow crops of his choice.

I have seen it during the last forty years that the farmers get the same prices for their produce whether they produce less or more. Last year we have bumper crop of cotton and 130 lakh bales were produced but this year the production decreased by 10 lakh bales because insects destroyed the crop but the farmers received the same price of their produce. Bonus is given for more production all over the world. The workers are given bonus every year for more production in the industry. They are awarded and sometimes medals are also given to them for more production but if the farmer produces more he has to pay fine. His produce is purchased at very cheap prices. I would like to say 2-3 things to Chaudhary Saheb that mere saying will not yield any results. It is not sure as to how long this Government will last because it is not known as to how long the supporting party will continue to support the Government. Therefore, one thing should be done. The system should be done away with in which the working class face starvations and lead a miserable life whereas the robbers lead a luxurious life. For this purpose, the Government should fix the procurement prices of all produces of the farmers and procure itself directly from the farmers. Godowns should be constructed in rural areas instead of urban areas. If the Government itself purchase all produces of the farmers be it gram, wheat or any other produce, the involvement of middlemen will automatically end. Otherwise what happens is that mustard was purchased at the rate of Rs. 500-600 per quintal from farmers but now it is being sold at Rs. 1200 per quintal in the market. The person who has neither

seen mustard nor produced it gives orders on the telephone to purchase so much trucks of mustard and store them in his godowns and the prices are increasing. The farmers who nurtured it like their own children for six months and worked hard in the fields get Rs. 600 per quintal whereas the traders are also getting Rs. 600 per quintal simply by keeping it in their stores. This plundering has to be stopped. Mere talking will not do. It will be of no use if you go on talking about the farmers but do nothing to check such plundering.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): You have been influenced by Shri Devi Lal so you deserve congratulations.

SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR: I was under his influence from the very beginning but now you have also been influenced by him but it is not sure how long you will continue to support him.

I have given one suggestion that all produces of the farmers should be purchased by the Government itself without bothering about the possible loss. The prices should not be allowed to increase. What are the reasons that the price of edible oil has gone upto Rs. 50 per kg.? Who is responsible for that? The traders who cheat all of us are leading luxurious life whereas our farmers are leading miserable life. First of all the Government should fix procurement prices of all commodities and purchase them directly from the farmers. The middlemen should not be allowed in it. In this way both the consumer as well as the farmer will be benefited.

In Rajasthan, the support prices of gwar and moth have not been fixed whereas the support prices of other commodities have been fixed. Therefore, I would request that the support price of gwar and moth should also be fixed.

I would like to make submission regarding fertilizer and pesticides also. I have not seen Delhi city completely but I am talking about small cities where you can find two types of shops at every corner of the city—Doctor's clinics and pesticides shops.

I would like to request the Government that shops of fertilizers and pesticides should be run by the Government because that would check the adulterations in fertilizers and pesticides which destroy the crops and it would also generate employment opportunities to the youth. The Government should take a decision that henceforth all the fertilizer and pesticides shops will be run by the Government and not by the traders. The farmers will get pesticides and fertilizer unadulterated. Otherwise what happens that they adulterate lime and gypsum in fertilizer and sell to the farmers. The Government should enact a law like Choudhary Chhotu Ram that the land of any farmer will not be taken in the payment of interest. I do not want to go in the matter as to what the Janata Dal Government have done and what it have not done. I would say that shops of fertilizer and pesticides should be run by the Government. In addition to it the Government should also enact a law which may determine the profit as ten per cent for the traders. The profit should be fixed. What actually happened is that an item is purchased for Rs. 5 and sold for Rs. 10. Therefore, profit should be fixed. If it is fixed 10 per cent the businessmen will earn their profit according to their turnover.

In the end I would say that that the Government should take a decision to provide all implements to the farmers such as tractors, tax free. On the one hand the country is moving toward 21st century and on the other hand farmers in interior areas are still using bullocks and plough for cultivating their land. Recently Shri Devi Lal visited China (*Interruptions*). Sir, I would like to say that it was announced that small tractors would be manufactured. The Government have it think over it seriously because in villages small farmers cannot keep bullocks or camals for cultivating their land. Therefore, like China, workshops have to be opened in every village. I had an opportunity to visit China in 1986 and I visited villages also where I found no bullocks or camals. Only few horses were there to pull carts. They have opened workshops in villages. The Government should do the same and provide tractors on rent basis to the farmers at cheap rates. You

[Sh. Shopat Singh Makkasar]

can fix Rs. 10, 20 or Rs. 23 per hours so that farmers need not to keep bullocks or camals for cultivation. You see in U.P. that farmers are having one or two acres of land as a result of that they cannot cultivate the small land and they left with no alternative but to sell their land.

Therefore, I would suggest that the Government should open workshops in villages where three-four tractors should be made available on rent basis to small farmers only and not to big landlords. They should be provided at cheap rates to the small farmers who have less than ten acres of land. Such facility should be provided to small farmers so that they may cultivate their land properly. With these suggestions, I hope that the Government would conduct raid on those people who are still holding 15,000 or 20,000 acres of land so that the landless farmers can get land. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI (Jhansi): You tell the names of such people so that raids may be conducted on them.

SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR: In Rajasthan Rajas are still holding 12,000 acres of land. The officers should conduct raids on them. (*Interruptions*) I am not a Raja. I am son of a farmer. It is not my fault that I born in a farmer's family. (*Interruptions*) The Government of Sh. Bhairon Singh Shekhwat is there, so ceiling should be enforced there. I invite you that your party Chief Minister should come forward and enforce ceiling there.

I have voluntarily surrendered the land under ceiling. I am the only person who has surrendered his land on his own and I did not make any appeal. I am not a person who sits in rest-houses and makes false announcements. All people were sitting in rest houses and the poor Kar-sevaks were being killed. I don't play such kind of politics. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI HET RAM (Sirs): Mr. Chairman,

Sir, I support the resolution which has been brought in the Parliament of India for raising the voice of farmers. Chaudhury Devi Lal ji is the saviour of farmers and he has taken the responsibility of solving the problems of agriculturists upon himself. Agriculturists are more hopeful of their future because of the works done for them and the facilities provided to them by Chaudhury Devi Lal ji within one year. Agriculturists have remained afflicted for centuries and they have always been amused by false promises and their problems have never been taken seriously. Today the agriculturist is purchasing seeds after taking loan from the bank, he has to water his fields shivering with cold. Even his son can be bitten by a snake or he can fall prey to any beast. The agriculturist produces the crop after tolerating all these hardships. But if nature is not merciful to him, the cold waves leave only 20 per cent of the crop with him. Hailstorm leaves not even one per cent of the crop with him. This way Chaudhury Sahib has performed a very important task by waiving of the loans. Chaudhury Sahib made an announcement to this effect in Haryana that we are not giving any alms to the farmers by waiving off the loans. Today the agriculturist is struggling with nature and if his crops are continue to damaged, and if he goes on borrowing the loans, how can he look after his children? Chaudhury Devi Lal ji is the first person to relieve the farmer from the tangles of loan so that a new lease of life is granted to him and he can start his life afresh.

Mr. Chairman, next I want to speak on price-rise. In 1977 Eicher tractor was costing Rs. 28 thousand and "narma" type of cotton was sold at the rate of Rs. 1000/- per quintal. But now this Eicher tractor is costing Rs. One lakh twenty thousand and the rate of "Narma" type of cotton is same i.e., Rupees one thousand per quintal. In other words, an agriculturist had to sell 28 quintals of crop to buy a tractor whereas now he has to sell 120 quintals of crop for the same purpose. Besides that fertilizers, seeds pesticides, electricity everything is costing more. The cost of tractor has also gone up. It has reached the price of 200 quintals of crop.

The farmer is left with nothing. What is the condition of the small farmer now-a-days? If he is having 10 acres of land he can utilise the tractor for 2-3 months only which he has procured from the loan-money. In the six months he can earn only Rs. 15 thousand and the instalment which he has to repay amounts to Rs. 17 thousand rupees for six months with interest added to it. Indian soil is more fertile than that of China but the production is less. It is because the agriculturist does not have the courage to produce more crop. He feels that if he produces more he will have to suffer a loss. The circumstances under which he has to work have remained the same. He has to face the same difficulties coming across snakes, scorpions and many other difficulties. He has to face the chilly nights, he has no home or hearth. Neither there is any proper arrangement for the education of his children or are the facilities regarding their health care. There is no proper medical care for his family. Besides the middleman is persistently robbing the agriculturist. Middleman is shameless to the extent that he is adulterating the pesticides and insecticides purchased by the agriculturists with their hard-earned money whereby these become ineffective. He thinks that he can get rid of insects and pests to safeguard his harvest, but these are ineffective because of adulteration. Due to adulteration the standing crops are damaged. Only God's intervention can save these farmers. Chaudhury Devi Lalji has been struggling for the welfare of agriculturists and small farmers right from his youth to the present time. He has awakened the agriculturists and he has utilised his energy to the full for the welfare of agriculturists.

When the condition of the agriculturist is improved, the Hindu-Muslim dispute as well as the dispute regarding reservation will end itself. If the children of agriculturists can have a better living in villages the distinction between village and city also will not continue for long. The reservation can't bridge the gap created between the two. We can do so by improving the condition of peasants. The condition of Punjab has improved because the wages are better. The situation in Haryana

has improved, because of the better wages. In Rajasthan where the agricultural produce is not so good, both the agriculturist as well as the labourer are suffering. It is, therefore, necessary to improve their situation. The problems of the country will automatically be solved thereafter. I should say that whatever the Indian agriculturist wants, be it fertiliser or seeds the rates should be fixed according to the commodity. If the price of a tractor is equal to the cost of 10 quintals of narma (a kind of cotton) after ten years also a tractor's cost should be equal to the cost of 10 quintals of narma. The rates of tractor, narma and commodity should not contradict with each other. It should not so happen that the price of tractor may go up ten times and the rate of "narma" will go up only five times. I want to say that prices should go up in such a manner so that an agriculturist can live a better life and have the courage equal to that of a Chinese farmer. Wheat was not produced in Saudi Arabia but within a short span of time the situation was reversed and Saudi people began exporting it. So the present deteriorating situation of foreign exchange in India can be improved only by an Indian peasant. He alone can elevate his position and export the crop, and can bring out India from this situation of crisis. We don't think that capitalist can release India out of this situation. With these words, I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome this Resolution brought by Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria. During the discussion one of the hon. Members said, the gravest sin that was committed by the Congress was to give privy purse to the Rajas. But they forget that they had elected a Raja as their leader. They should not forget this. No doubt, China has made very good progress as far as agriculture is concerned. It is not only the labour, but there are other reasons also which should be taken care of. In the last session, we discussed the Cow Slaughter Bill. What was the stand taken by the BJP? They wanted the Bill to be passed. There was a section in this House which

[Sh. Uttam Rathod]

opposed it. There must be people who can take beef that will result due to non-use of bullocks. In China, that is not the case. Whatever land fertile or infertile India had, we have utilised it during the Second World War; we have utilised that land for distribution to the cultivators after independence. On the contrary, when China became free, under the instructions of Dr. San Yat Sen, most of the graveyards were brought under plough. These lands were fertile I think, Mr. Chatterjee will bear with me. Those lands were brought under plough only 40 years back. These factors also cannot be neglected.

I am speaking on the Resolution simply because I feel that the agriculturists are not getting what they are supposed to get. My learned friend has spoken about bonus to cultivators. Perhaps he is not aware what the Maharashtra Government is doing. This year, they have given a bonus of Rs. 300 only. Last year, they had given Rs. 200.

I want to draw the attention of the House to one fact. Wherever protective irrigation is available, people have made good progress. People who have irrigated land consume more fertilizers and more insecticides. They consume more subsidy. People who do not have irrigated land, who are dry cultivators utilise less chemicals and fertilizers. Their output is also meagre. That aspect also should not be neglected. The price for agriculture commodity is fixed for the whole country. I have also brought forward a private Member's Bill. I have raised the questions on many occasions—whether the price will remain the same for the same commodity, for dry cultivators as well as irrigated cultivators? I want the prices for the dry cultivators produce more than the prices for irrigated cultivators' because the total inputs that would be put in and the total output that would be gained are vastly different. That is why, we suffer and not the people who have irrigated lands. This is the aspect which the Government should look into and, I hope, Devi Lal ji will certainly look into it. He should

not look only to Haryana and Punjab where irrigation is more than 75%.

As far as the agriculture prices are concerned, the prices should be declared three months earlier so that it gives pretty good chance to the cultivator to decide what crop he should take. I want that there must be some outlet for the people, for the cultivators where they can approach the Government and ask for increase in the prices that have been fixed by the Government.

16.47 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER—*in the Chair*]

Today the only tool is left to the farmers is *Rasto Roko*, which Shri Sharad Joshi has adopted today for sugarcane. Today Maharashtra is facing that movement. That should not be the case. The farmers should not be allowed to observe all these things. What I suggest is, there should be some machinery where the people can approach and tell them that these prices are not conducive to the expenditure and the labour that they have put in. So, they must get a better remunerative price. I hope that the Ministry of Agriculture will look into it and see that some sort of mechanism is found out where farmers can go, represent their case and get some more benefits, some remunerative price so that they will not be reverted back to *Rasto Roko Andolan*.

Another thing I would like to say is, that when we discuss the problem of a village or a problem that is connected with a village and either we lose interest in the debate or we get more agitated. Take the example of Panchayati Raj Bill. What was the fate of it? The people who oppose to help the villagers are the people who are ruling today. What was the fate of Mandal Commission? We have seen that. I think, whenever we discuss the problem of agriculturists or village, we see that the attendance in the House is too meagre. The Government also think that if they increase the price even by Rs. 5 or Rs. 10, they have done a great thing. I do not

think so. Look at the prices of Maruti and other cars. The prices have gone up during the last four or five months by nearly Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 25,000/-. Of course, the Government has increased the prices of agriculture produce but the inflation is on the increase.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The time allotted for this resolution is over and there is a list of other Members also who would like to speak.

[English]

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): There is the next resolution which is very important. That should not be allowed to be lapsed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have a very big list. It is a very long list of Members.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this is an important resolution in favour of farmers. So the time may please be extended at least upto 6.00 P.M.

SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR: It is an important resolution! That is why most of the seats are vacant! What an important resolution! (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): There is the next resolution which is very important. That should not be allowed to be lapsed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have a very big list. It is a very long list of Members.

[Translation]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): No doubt, you may extend the time for this resolution, but my submission is that the time may be extended in such a way so that the next resolution is also presented just today. This is also important. If possible, we can sit

for a long time, but the next resolution may please be presented today only. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us discuss it up to quarter to six. The discussion, with the hon. Minister's rely also, should be over by quarter to six. Please adjust within that time.

[Translation]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Please allow everybody to speak for two minutes. (Interruptions)

SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL (Rajgarh): My submission is that this subject is very important and it is related to the agriculturists of our country. If you won't allot sufficient time for this issue we won't be able to speak in detail. So time allotted for this proposal may be increased.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI (Jhansi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this issue can be discussed if there is no abatement to the time already announced for the same. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will decide when we come to that point of time.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: What I would suggest is that the prices for agricultural products should not be the same for the whole country. But they should be decided according to agro-climatic zones. We have something like 33 agro-climatic zones. Let the prices for a particular commodity be fixed at that level. Let there be some mechanism where the people can go to the concerned court and see whether whatever price they are getting is right or wrong.

With this suggestion and with the request to the hon. Minister to fix separate prices for dry cultivators, I once again thank Shri Dileep

[Sh. Uttam Rathod]

Singh Bhuria for having brought this particular resolution.

[*Translation*]

SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, first of all I would like to congratulate Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria who has presented this resolution in the House for the welfare of the farmers of the country. A few points in that resolution are quite significant. First thing what he has pointed out is that from the farmers' welfare point of view prices of food-grains should be announced at least three months earlier. Secondly, agricultural equipments should be provided at reasonable rates, and the most important thing is that the entire agricultural produce should be purchased by the Government itself. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, nobody can deny that the farmers of this country are the poorest of all. Unfortunately 70 percent of the total population reside in rural areas and they are the poorest of all, living below the poverty line. Even after 42 years of independent rural areas have not developed to the extent they should have. A little improvement may have occurred in the state to which the hon. Minister of Agriculture belongs or in Punjab but in the rest of the country the financial condition of the farmers has rather deteriorated. It would not be proper to assure that their condition has improved merely because the prices of some commodities have increased or because they have luxury items like radio, TV etc. in their homes. The prices of agricultural commodities are not increasing the way inflation is increasing. As a result the burden of debt is increasing more and more on them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is true that the farmers deserve to get the prices of their commodities in accordance to the present price-rise. This year the price of soyabeans came down as soon as they reached market from the field but rose only when the farmers had no more stock of the commodity. The farmers have to face similar situation in

regard to all other agricultural commodities. The gap between the prices of the commodities grown by the farmers and the commodities prepared in factories should not widen so as to exploit the farmers. This is the only significant point on which the Government should think seriously and also see that farmers are not exploited.

Hon. Deputy Prime Minister, you are always very much concerned about the farmers. You gave an assurance to waive off the loans of the farmers was made about one or one and a half year ago. Due to the successive years the condition of the farmers has been going from bad to worst. If the loans given to the farmers were waived off, the financial condition of the farmers could considerably improve but the Central Government did not do so. Hon. Deputy Minister, I would like to urge upon you that if the condition of the farmers has to be improved the prices of various agricultural produces should be announced three months earlier so that he can decide which commodity he should grow. Another matter of great concern is that the small farmers are deprived of the support price of their produces because by the time their produces reach the market, even Government agencies have not opened their purchase centres and by the time the Government purchase centres are opened the small farmers have sold their crops to the traders at much cheaper rates. The profit which these centres deserve is also extracted by the big farmers who can preserve their produces for several months. After several months when these farmers send their commodities to the open market these agencies purchase them. In this manner small farmers remain deprived getting the profit of their products. Therefore through this resolution I would urge the hon. Minister of Agriculture and the Government to bring about basic change in the policy so that the small farmers can get the benefits they deserve and make progress.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, before I conclude, I would like to submit that all the agricultural equipments like tractor etc. and fertilisers, pesticides, electricity and also

water-every thing should be provided at the cheap rates. Price of diesel has shot up these days which has affected the farmers. The condition of power supply is bad, in several states farmers do not get power supply to fulfil their needs of irrigation. As the hon. Member Shri Jatiaji said that if at all they get it is in intervals, at night when the farmer goes to his fields there is no power.

**17.00 hrs.**

This year diesel was not available to the farmers even at the time of sowing. The Government curtailed the supply of power which affected the sowing. The provision of diesel and power supply should be ensured to the farmers for irrigation purposes. This year water-supply was sufficient and farmers did sow various crops, but fertilisers and seeds of fine quality were not available I am aware that seeds were not available in several State in Government's agencies, fertiliser factories showed scarcity of fertilisers—whether they sold it in black market or shortage really existed—is not known. But seeds and fertilisers were not available in sufficient quantity. The result was that a major part of land remained uncultivated. All these factors caused the loss which the farmers had to suffer, this weakened their financial situation. My submission to the Government is that a firm policy should be framed to enable the farmers to earn profit in the season and to get procurement price of their produce. With these words, I conclude my speech.

**SHRI K. MANVENDRA SINGH** (Mathura): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I pay my heartiest congratulations to Shri Bhuria who has presented this resolution. Though forty two years have passed since we got independence yet we feel ashamed to see the deplorable condition of the agricultural labourers in rural areas and it is really a matter of great shame for us. There is no doubt that development has taken place during this period but the speed of development in rural areas has been quite slow and this has rendered the farmers financially weak. The reason behind it is that

they do not get the reasonable prices for their produce. Industrial development took place but whatever prices were fixed by the industrialists Government had to accept those. They expressed their inability to control the prices and thus increased them in the manner they liked. I remember that in 1960-62, the wages and also power rates were quite low. The agricultural inputs like fertilizers, tractors etc. were not easily available and their rates in the market were also quite low. But due to the sudden increase in rates during the last decade, the farmers have suffered a heavy loss and are gripped in heavy debts. The cause behind it is that in urban areas, the industrials have increased rates about 200-300 percent. In 1962, the wages of labour was just one or one and a half rupee per day whereas today it has reached to Rs. 50/- per day. Revenue charges, power charges, prices of fertilisers, seeds, tractors and other agricultural appliances have increased but at the same time, the bank interest and wages have also increased. In spite of all this the farmer has not been able to get the reasonable price of his produce therefore his financial condition has been deteriorating day by day. No doubt development has taken place in certain states. The Deputy Prime Minister is present here my constituency is Mathura and I remember that when Shri Bansi Lal was the Minister of Railways he went there. I told him that development in our area took place merely because it happens to be the adjoining area of your state, and that is why we feel jealous. He was surprised and said even then what was the harm in it. I replied that most of the marriages in our region are settled in Haryana and under such circumstances boys in our region would not receive proposals and thus they would remain unmarried. The hon. Minister is present here, I would like to urge him that in the Budget of this year such schemes should be introduced which may help to develop the rural areas.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, just now a meeting of the Ministry of Textiles and Ministry of Food Processing Industries took place and I attended the meeting. The Members severely opposed the proposal of setting up

[Sh. K. Manvendra Singh]

the unit of the multinational company Pepsi Cola here. The motive behind it was that various branches will be opened in rural areas to encourage industries there so that food processing, grain-processing, vegetable processing may take place there. Ensurance to set up small industries on priority basis in the rural areas was made but nothing has been done so far in this connection. The Ministry of Industries also pays no attention to the development of the rural areas. All the industrial units are set up in urban areas. I would like to urge upon the hon. Prime-Minister that he must take some initiative so that industries are set up in rural areas and the development of farmers, labourers etc. may take place if these industries are set up there the same material of which is available there itself, it would enable to provide employment to the local residents and also increase the production. A sugar factory was set up in Mathura. The place where the production of sugarcane was negligible, is producing it in such a huge quantity that the capacity of the unit had to be increased.

Agra upper canal which falls into Yamuna has been flowing since the British regime, the Ganga river has also been flowing since those days. But now restrictions are being imposed and it is said that due to the scarcity of water and the expansion of agricultural land water supply cannot be increased more resources cannot be made available. I would like to urge the hon. Minister that provision should be made to stop rivers. Rather dams should be constructed to increase the canals for irrigation in the whole of the country particularly in those areas where people are poor and power facilities are not available. Power resources should be increased so that tube wells are installed. Increase in the means of irrigation would enable the farmers to get two crops in a year.

Even after forty two years of independence, the farmer who works like the spine of the development, has to seek God's blessings for his cultivation. If rainfall is good, he gets rich harvest. On the real sense

it is a very unfortunate situation. The Government had introduced an insurance policy for those farmers whose crops were damaged by hailstones, but the farmers have not yet availed that facility. Natural Calamities cause a great loss to the farmers. I would like to urge the hon. Minister that either the Central Government or the State Governments should hold the responsibility to bear the whole expenditure in case the crops are damaged by hailstones, heavy rainfall or barn-burning.

Considerable compensation should be paid to the farmers if their crops are hit by natural calamities.

The Government had announced to waive off loans up to ten thousand rupees but nothing has been done so far in this connection. Particularly in Uttar Pradesh strict orders have been issued to recover loans. On one hand it has been promised by the Government that loans upto ten thousand will be waived and on the other hand police and 'Amin' are after the farmers with hand cuffs ready to put in their hands. It is a very unfortunate State of affair. In this regard, through you I would like to urge the hon. Minister to have a dialogue with the Finance Ministry and in case the loans are to be waived it should be given a formal shape. We are going to complete about one year after elections. *(Interruptions)* With these words, I want to express my gratitude for giving me time to speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Deputy Prime Minister.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Sir, we have been waiting for a quite long time and we have also given our name to you.

*(Interruptions)*

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF TOURISM (SHRIDEVI LAL): We should give due importance to this resolution and allow all those, who want to speak on it to put forth their views.

SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there are many members who want to speak and I have also given my name. But do take up the next issue. We have no objection if our friends are allowed to speak on this motion..... (*Interruptions*) The attitude of you people on it should also be known to us.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please do not discuss with them.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MITRA SEN YADAV: My bumble submission is that you please give your opinion about my Motion. This Motion should be presented positively today.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Four hours were allotted for this Motion. Discussion on it was held in the first Session also. Discussion on this motion has commenced today and one hour extra has already been allotted to it. Discussion on it has been held for five long hours and as I understand we do not sit for long on the day when Private Members business is taken up. As such in case you want to know the views of the Deputy Prime Minister on this issue, then his speech should commence right now otherwise the statement by the Deputy Prime Minister will be possible only in the next Session. In that case, neither you will be able to listen to his views nor would be able to express your views. In case all of you want to say the same thing, you are free to do so. But you should allow the Deputy Prime Minister to speak since what he says will be more important but in case you do not want to listen to him then I shall give time to all of you. It is not as if that we cannot extend this time. But if you go through the resolution, you will find that there are three things in it. First, fix the prices three months before the sowing season starts. The second, give prices based on the prices of inputs and the third, provide the implements. If you want to cover the entire agriculture sector under it then it would be difficult. If you do not want to listen to the Deputy Prime Minister then it is a different thing, I will give you the time but in my opinion

it would be in our interest to listen to Government's views in this regard.

SHRI DEVILAL: In my opinion views of all parties have been expressed. Only one thing has been said in it that the price should be fixed three months before the sowing season starts. I want to give reply, I do not think anybody has any objection in this regard.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I want to submit that 8 people from Congress, four people from B.J.P., four from Janata Party and four from Janata Dal have spoken on this issue and all these people have been allotted time.

[*English*]

I think you understand and appreciate the difficulty. If you do not want to hear the views of the Government, that is altogether a different thing.

[*Translation*]

You please do not behave like this. I am trying to say that the views you are having on it are of great importance and there cannot be two opinions about it. But you should also try to know the views of Government about it otherwise you will not be able to listen to it and that is not a good thing.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No time on any other day would be allotted for it. This can be discussed today only and no time can be spared during this session. As such you please allow me.

Had I been in a position to extend the time, I would have been very glad. But factual position is this, that we cannot extend it beyond 600 p.m. and moreover, there will be no Friday during this session and so it will be postponed again. What will be Government's stand at that time, it is not clear. We cannot do it otherwise we would have certainly done it. (*Interruptions*)

**PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer):** I want to tell you that there is no quorum in the House at present.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** The quorum bell be rung.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Now the quorum is complete Shri Devi Lal ji.

**SHRI DEVILAL:** Mr. Speaker, Sir. First of all I would like to congratulate Shri Dileep Singh Buria for bringing a resolution which is the demand of the present day and with him, I want to congratulate Prof. Ranga, Satyanarayan ji and Makkasar Saheb. Besides them I cannot forget to thank those persons who pose themselves as well-wishers of farmers for their conspicuous absence. Sir, today neither Shri V.P. Singh nor Shri Ajit Singh nor the others who always pose themselves to be the great sympathizers of the farmers, are present on their seats. This resolution is about declaring the supporting price three months before sowing the crops. I would like to go a step further, that the supporting price must be declared twice, i.e. before sowing season and before harvesting season the crops so that the farmers may decide to sow the crops according to the prices declared in advance.

I would like to apprise you of the fact that 9-10 years ago, I along with Sardar Prakash Singh Badal and Col. Pratap Singh Gill who also held the post of Lieutenant Governor of Goa, Daman and Diu had gone to jail for staging Satyagrah to demand for enhancing the price of wheat Rs. one only. Even that minor demand of increasing 1 rupee was not accepted by the Government. I want your permission to read the present prices of wheat. The wheat price is Rs. 280 against that of Rs. 183 in 1988-89.

**SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:** Please tell the difference between the past and the present prices of sugar.

**SHRI DEVI LAL:** At present, it is Rs. 280/- per quintal in Amritsar, Rs. 380 in Jaipur and Rs. 315/- in Hapur against Rs.

183/- per quintal in the past. The price of barley is Rs. 335/- per quintal in Alwar, Rs. 350/- in Jaipur and Rs. 257 in Beloor Ghat in Bengal against Rs. 145/- per quintal at that time. Like-wise the price of paddy has also increased. The price of cotton has risen by Rs. 455 and now it is Rs. 955/- against Rs. 500/-. The prices of groundnut has increased to Rs. 928/- from Rs. 430/- per quintal. Thus, I have state-wise datas in which the prices at different Mandis have been included. The price of mustard was Rs. 468/- and now it has increased to Rs. 930/-. In Mogra, it was Rs. 580/- earlier and now it is Rs. 930/-. There are different rates at different mandis.

As far as giving better remunerative price to farmers for their crops is concerned, it is being increased as we intend to. But the problems as faced by them vary from area to area. I am well aware of their difficulties faced by them in irrigating their fields in severe cold and reaping their crops in scorching that. The way their produce is auctioned in the Mandis is not the same for the other manufacturers. Rather the other manufacturers decide themselves the prices of their products. The Committee, I have constituted to work out the cost of production of the different crops by the farmers, has submitted its report. That Committee has adopted a methodology under which all the aspects of agricultural production such as the labour cost, the farmer's labour, cost that is paid to person who carries food to the fields, the children's labour and the managerial cost of the senior member of the farmer's family who looks after the work inside the house have been included in deciding the cost of the produce. Every Government, whichever Party it may belong to, will have to fix the price of crops on the basis of this methodology only.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, besides giving them better remunerative price for their produce, we in order to increase the production of grains, are making all efforts to arrange for adequate irrigation facilities for them. In this context a new technology called as dripping system is being experimented at my Kothi. Day after tomorrow, you may come

and see it as to how through this system with the minimum of water the crops can be produced just one and half times more.

In the same way, I would like to say about the Van-Mahotsava over which Rs. 450 crore per year are being invested. In this regard also, we are making a new experiment on the line of Haryana, under which the cash-crops mainly the planting of trees of fruits will be encouraged. I have nursery of different plants at my Kothi. Earlier, each plant was available at Rs. 7 but now the Government provides it free of cost. Besides, that Rs. 5 per plant is given in the beginning to look after it and if it survives Rs. 10 are given as subsidy, so that fruit plants may be grown everywhere in the country. Alongwith these facilities, the setting of dairy farms by the farmers should be encouraged in order to improve their condition. If we encourage the dairy farming, the farmers can earn from it for their livelihood and invest the earning from agricultural produces in some other works. But the problem is that with a slight increase in the price of milk, the middle-man make a hue and cry that it will have effects on the prices of other commodities and raise the overall prices. It is inevitable that with the increase in cotton-price, the price of clothes will increase. A poor farmer is least affected by price-hike of clothes because he needs simply a dhoti and a Kurta, even these are used by him only on some special occasions such as marriage and rest of the time, these are kept by him in a pitcher. He does not have any suit-case. With the fall of prices of mustard, the prices of mustard-oil will automatically fall down. You want to uplift the condition of the 80 per cent population of the country and on the other hand, you are shouting about price-rise. If the price of sugar is not raised, naturally the farmers will not have other options than burning their crops of sugarcane as happened at the time of last Government. So the whole economy is linked with the raw materials which are produced in the fields. Every commodity will become cheaper automatically if the purchasing power of the borrowers increases. But I am sorry to say that there are many persons who claim to be the well-wishers of farmers', want

to break the sittings in order to complete the quorum on this issue. Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I want to say that behind all this is the force of the businessmen. I will give an example of Rajasthan where in the ruling party, there are many members who belong to business community. Out of which 3 persons and 2 persons come mainly from Punjab and Sindh respectively and there are 2 Jats, 3 Gujjars and 8 Rajpoots. I would like to ask Shri Makkasar Ji that whether Shri Bhairon Singh Shekhawat will run his Government with the help of 35 Members or 13 Members? The farmers cannot progress in real sense until you do not change your attitude.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: This is the matter between the two father-in-laws.

SHRI DEVI LAL: This might be happening in your Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. The farmers of this country cannot lead a happy life. This is the Government of farmers and it is for the welfare of farmers. It has arranged water and power (electricity) for them. It has given adequate prices to them for their crops. It is exempting the loans upto Rs. 10 thousands. Old age pension of Rs. 100/- is being given in Haryana at present, we are trying to implement this provision in the whole country. You have failed in all the areas and you discuss only the Ram-Janam Bhoomi issue in order to exploit the people's religious feelings. I ask where was the Ram-Janam Bhoomi when the Britishers ruled this country, over 250 years. Had there been Ram Janam Bhoomi... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MAHESHWAR SINGH (Mandi): Confine yourself to the issue only. It is not related to this issue....(*Interruptions*)....

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: You should talk only about electricity, water and price. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DEVI LAL: I am talking about that only. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am talking about solving the farmer's problems. The only way is...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MAHESHWAR SINGH: We are ready to discuss the Ram-Janam-Bhoomi issue, if you wish to do that...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DEVI LAL: I am not discussing the Ram-Janam-Bhoomi...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K. MANVENDRA SINGH: You want to capture the power in the name of religion...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Manvendra Ji, you are disturbing your own Member. You will not interrupt in this way...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DEVI LAL: I am not mentioning Ram-Janam Bhoomi. I am talking about the solution of the farmer's problems. Their problems cannot be solved till their representatives are not elected to this House, Legislative Assemblies and employed in the Government services. I was saying about them that they by raising Ram-Janam-Bhoomi issue want to mislead the farmers. They are all businessmen. They don't have any programme for the farmers. They want to turn it into Raj-Janam Bhoomi by raising the issue of Ram-Janam Bhoomi. They are mentioning the number as 253, 319 and 375 but at present, there are 319 only and you are creating trouble. Many of us are speaking in favour of the farmers but they do not find themselves in a position to do something in that direction. I want to say that this is not an appropriate time to pass this Resolution. So, I request you to withdraw this resolution at present in order to avoid unnecessary confrontations. It is conducive that the farmer's representatives should be here in the Lok Sabha while the businessmen should look after their business only. In order to make the farmers happy by protecting them from the scorching sun and severe cold, a Committee has been appointed to fix the prices. There is an Advisory Committee to advise the Planning Commission regarding problems of the farmers. Likewise, a similar Committee should be constituted to fix the prices of the products produced in the factories. Just now Het Ram Ji had pointed out the price-rise of the Tractor as its present price is equivalent to 128 quintal of grains

against that of 120 quintal in the past. I specially, want to mention that please withdraw the resolution as we want to do something more for the farmers and take action at the earliest possible time.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Sir, Bundel Khand is a rocky area. There, an average farmer possesses not more than two and a half to four acres of land. They are too poor to afford proper equipments to sow their crops. Hence they are not able to grow crops. I would like to know whether the Government is ready to make an arrangement under which the Agriculture Department should undertake the work of sowing the fields.

SHRI DEVI LAL: I kept quiet and took my seat because you were in a very agitated mood. We have decided that the facility of providing loan for small tractor of 12 hrs. power—to a farmer who holds less than four acres of land now will be available to a farmer who holds four acres of land. Loan will be provided and we are trying to lower the interest rate also. Whatever we will decide, we will implement it also.

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI (Shimla): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Deputy Prime Minister knows very well that agricultural production is on the decline in Himachal Pradesh. The State's economy is dependant on its fruit production. The previous Government...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please raise only your questions.

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: The previous Government had announced a price of Rs. 2.75 per kilo for apples and this Government has reduced it to Rs. 1.30. Now, only the Deputy Prime Minister can tell us about a solution to this problem.

SHRI DEVI LAL: I would like to say something not only about the apples of Himachal Pradesh, but also about the oranges of Nagpur. Our Government has intervened in this regard and announced a

support price of three Rupees per kilo for oranges, but I would like to add here that out of the total produce, fifty percent would be bought by NAFED, and the rest would be purchased by the State Government agencies. It is being done in this manner in many states. If the Governments of Himachal Pradesh and Maharashtra are not doing it, we are not to be blamed for that. You ask your Government to do the needful. The Central Government on its part is willing to share half the expenditure. We would like to give a support price of three Rupees per kilo, throughout the country. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA (Jhabua): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am extremely grateful to all the hon. Members, who took part in this discussion and also to the hon. Minister for replying to it. I would like to say that this discussion was a significant one, so far as our country's farmers are concerned. I am pleased to hear from Hon. Devi Lalji that the Government proposes to formulate a policy for the benefit of the farmers. I would like to know from him whether the proposed policy, which aims at the upliftment and welfare of farmers, would be introduced in this session or in the next session? Agriculture is India's mainstay and it has been always given top priority. Business occupied second place and employment come only after that, but today it is just the opposite. Today, employment occupies the first place, business occupies second place and agriculture occupies the last place in terms of priority. The worst condition in this country is that of the farmers. I would like to request only this much to Choudhary Devi Lal that the Government should pay more attention towards the farmers. (*Interruptions*) Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say that as a vibrant democracy, Government changes from time to time, in our country, but the lot of the farmer remains unchanged. We should formulate a clear cut policy to improve the lot of the farmers, on the lines of similar policies existing in several countries, including Japan and Philippines. The Government should formulate a clear cut policy about ways and means to eliminate this disparity. We all talk

highly about our farmers, that they provide us with food etc., but when it comes to providing them with some benefits we say God save them. I would like to tell Ch. Devi Lal that he should ask these self-styled champions of the farmers to go to the fields for a few days and bear the brunt of the weather. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have brought forward this resolution to assuage the growing resentment and anger of the farmer, which is gaining ground as a result of their realization that despite their hard work and toil, a hand to mouth existence is what they get in return. This wrath, this resentment of our farmers doesn't augur well for our democracy. Today, we are sitting on top of a volcano. Therefore, it becomes our responsibility as elected representatives of the people, to formulate some effective policies and laws for the welfare of farmers. If it is done, we can look forward to a bright future.

SHRI DEVI LAL: You should support our endeavours in this regard.

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: You are right, Chaudhary Saheb, but the future generation will not forgive us, if we don't take some steps in the larger interests of the farmers. They will say that we did not formulate any policy in the interests of the farmers, although we were in a position to do so as members of Parliament. They will accuse us of making a fortune, while being in the Government. They will say that their condition remains the same, while the position of those whom they elected have changed overnight. Those people have bought large areas of land and built palatial mansions in and around Delhi, while they don't possess land enough to build even a hut. The farmers of this country are keenly observing our activities. Tomorrow, they won't hesitate to say that these representatives of the people have unlawfully occupied their land and that their condition remains unchanged. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if this volcano of anger and resentment, which is burning inside the minds and hearts of the farmers erupts, then no power on earth would be able to check it and it is to assuage this growing resentment

[Sh. Dileep Singh Bhuria]

that I have brought forward this Resolution. Chaudhary Saheb, as such, I do accept that you have done a lot to improve the condition of the impoverished farmers of this country. It is clear from the figures that the support prices for various commodities including cotton have increased considerably, compared to last year's prices, but you should also look at the prices, at which clothes are sold to the farmers. The prices of clothes have increased considerably and you will have to see whether the farmers are getting it at a fair price or not. The purpose behind my Resolution is to do away with the exploiters, the middlemen and the usurers. If we are not able to remove these vices, then who will do it? You should provide for such provisions, under which stringent action can be taken against the exploiters. You yourself agree with it. So far as oil seeds are concerned, today edible oil costs 600 Rupees per tin. The hoarders who had bought it for Rs. 500/- are now selling it for Rs. 600/-. They are selling it at prices ranging from 30-35-40 Rupees per kilo. It is being sold openly. The common people are facing immense difficulties due to this. There are long queues for purchasing diesel in villages across the country. I do not want to discuss it here. You just look at the manner in which the children of farmers are receiving education. You look at the condition of their families, their houses and their cattle. On the one hand are the splendid marriages that take place in five star hotels in the cities, their pomp and show is to be seen to be believed on the other hand are the marriages of the farmers and the difficult circumstances under which they somehow manage it. I have brought forward this resolution, because if Chaudhary Saheb agrees to it, it may be passed. The passing of this Resolution would be in the larger interests of our farmers, it would prove to be a beacon light in their path of progress and future generations would agree to it that we had done something genuine for the welfare of the farmers. Choudhary Saheb is a progressive man and known champion of farmers' cause. It is said that in this House there are 319 people coming from a rural

background. Now, if all these people join hands, we shall be able to give concrete shape to the dreams of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi. *(Interruptions)* Yes, I am taking it up and I am concluding. We had visualized a socialist set up in this country, under which everyone would be provided with food to keep the body and soul together and shelter to protect himself or herself from the vagaries of weather. If anyone has sincerely worked in this direction, it is the farmer. He toils and toils without caring for Saturday, Sunday or any holiday whatsoever. He earns his livelihood through honest means. He neither demands any kind of bonus, any holiday or any other privileges. Through this House, I would like to thank the millions of farmers, who have toiled hard and produced, so much, that they can not only feed the country's teeming millions, but also much more. When we were having a population of just 36 crores, we used to approach affluent countries with a begging bowl. Today, due to the strength and vigour of our farmers, we not only produce foodgrains enough to feed our millions, but we are also capable of exporting it to foreign countries. The credit for this goes to our farmers. He worked day and night together to enable us to reach this position. No one else has worked as hard as they have. Today, I would like to express my gratitude to our farmers and I would also like to thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for allowing such a long and wide-ranging discussion on my resolution. My only request to you is that this House should adopt this resolution, if Chaudhary Devi Lal agrees to it. With these words, I once again thank all those who participated in this discussion.

SHRI DEVI LAL: You please withdraw it.

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to get an assurance that the Government would bring forward a similar Bill in the next session.

SHRI DEVI LAL: We are bringing forward a policy for the farmers in the next session which would cover all these aspects

and solve all the outstanding problems of the farmers.

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: As the hon. Deputy Prime Minister has given an assurance in this regard, I seek leave of the House to withdraw my Resolution.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Has Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria leave of the House to withdraw his Resolution?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

*Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn*

17.45 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE. PLACES OF  
RELIGIOUS SIGNIFICANCE

[Translation]

SHRI MITRA SEN YADAV (Faizabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move...

SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA (Udaipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to point out that a resolution is going to be moved in the House, but there is no quorum. Therefore, my submission is that let there be quorum first and then only the resolution may be moved.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All right. Let the quorum bell be rung.

[English]

The bell is being rung.....

Now there is quorum. Shri Mitra Sen Yadav may move the resolution.

SHRI MITRA SEN YADAV: I beg to move:

"This House urges upon the

Government to bring forward suitable legislation for protection of Status of and title of places of religious significance as on 15 August, 1947."

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If you want to speak on it, you may do so.

SHRI MITRA SEN YADAV: Sir, I hope, you understand the importance of this resolution and so do the hon. Members of this House. Necessity is the mother of invention. Today when attempts are being made to break the unity and integrity of our country by raising disputes on the places of worship, such a legislation and resolution has become very necessary in the interest of our country, society and the system as a whole. In a secular country like India where people of different religions, cultures, and languages live together with amity and brotherhood, the objective of bringing this resolution can be none other than to wipe out communalism, strengthen the feelings of tolerance and communal harmony and to safeguard the unity of the country.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in view of the situation that has been created in the country today, the former as well as the present Prime Minister have repeatedly said that the status of places of worship belonging to different religions as existed in 1947 or on 26th January, 1949 would be restored through a legislation so that these disputes could be resolved for all times to come.

Actually I wanted this resolution to be moved not as Private Members' Resolution but as a Government Resolution. It would have been better, had this resolution been moved by the Government and supported by the opposition. Though this resolution has not come from Government side, yet I would request the august House which comprises learned Members, freedom fighters, social workers, poets, literateurs and scientists, to come forward with their valuable suggestions on this important resolution. With this point in view, I have moved this Resolution with your

[Sh. Mitra Sen Yadav]

permission. Last time also, I tried to move this resolution but I am distressed to point out that at that time also some hon. Members did not allow the resolution to be moved by raising the point of quorum. Only those who try to pose as patriots, block such important resolutions. There are people in this very House who are opposed to this resolution, the objective of which is to safeguard the unity of the country and humanity at large. They are the people who are responsible for creating conditions in which we find our country today. I would like to listen to the views of the hon. Members on this issue and, therefore, I would request them to participate in the debate, I do not want to go into the details and take more time of the House. Instead, I want to give opportunity to others to speak. This resolution is very timely as the entire country is in favour of bringing forward a legislation under which all places of worship could be protected so that nobody could play politics in the name of religious places and instigate clashes leading to blood shed. I do not think we have had so much of blood shed and economic loss in the wars that we fought during 44 years of our independence than what we suffered due to communal strife. This has been the result of communal tension. Today when its flames are engulfing the entire country, what is needed is that all our places of worship should be protected through a legislation so that we might not fall prey to this dispute in future. With this end in view, I have moved this resolution. I want that all hon. Members should participate in this discussion and extend their support to it. I want other hon. Members to get an opportunity to speak.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Resolution moved:

"That this House urges upon the Government to bring forward suitable legislation for protection of status of and title to places of religious significance as on 15 August, 1947."

Shri Harish Rawat.

SHRI SHIKIHO SEMA (Nagaland): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have a point of submission. BJP is the main opposition party in this House. But there are only two Members present now. One Member has just come and another Member is thinking to go out. They have failed to discharge their duty as the opposition party. How our democracy and Parliament will function without the opposition? It is better that they have not given the status of opposition in the interest of democracy..... (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

SHRIGULAB CHAND KATARIA: What you are saying is true of your own party as well as ours. You just count how many hon. Members belonging to your party are present in the House.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have called Mr. Harish Rawat to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to congratulate my friend Shri Mitra Sen Yadav for bringing this resolution in the House. It is not the language of the resolution and the situations mentioned there in that matter. What matters is the spirit behind moving such a resolution. The objective is to create conditions for communal harmony, brotherhood and fraternity in the country. This resolution has been moved in the House with a view to safeguard the constitutional provisions which we decided to honour on 15th August, 1947—the day on which we achieved freedom. I do not understand why anybody should feel scared of this resolution. Only those who are not clear-hearted will shy away from participating in the discussion on this resolution. Such people have no faith in the traditions and values on which the foundation of our democracy and secularism has been laid and the commitments and

resolve on which our nation stands. I was distressed to note that the Members belonging to the Bhartiya Janata Party tried, not one but thrice, to stall the discussion on this resolution in the House. Why are they making such an attempt after all? Whatever they are doing in and outside the House and the way their entire propaganda machine is at work, they should not run away from the discussion if they think whatever they are doing is right. They should have the courage to face the debate, but theirs is a guilty conscience. They know that whatever they are doing is against the Constitution to which they have taken an oath and under which their party has been recognised as a political party. They are trying to incite the feelings of the people and hence, their conduct is against the spirit of the Constitution.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I come from Uttar Pradesh. The situation that prevails in Uttar Pradesh today is a matter of concern for all. It does not matter who is in power in Delhi and who is ruling in Lucknow. The question is of our democracy, our secularism, our faith and our values. But they are giving blows to our faith and our values in the State time and again.

Just now, the condition of farmers was being discussed. The hon. Members asked questions as to what the farmer, the worker and the entrepreneur will do in such conditions. 50 cities of Uttar Pradesh are under curfew. Half of the State is affected by curfew in one way or the other. Whosoever party may be in power, it would have faced the same situation, because a particular political party and many of its supporting religious organisations are bent upon creating unrest and communal frenzy in Uttar Pradesh, come what may. They think that if they succeed in their attempts in U.P., it will have its impact in the neighbouring States and gradually the entire country would be on communal flames. They also think that perhaps they would be able to achieve the objective which they failed to achieve in 1947, but they forget that... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA: Our

party was not even born in 1947... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: I am not talking about the Bhartiya Janata Party. I am referring to those who follow the ideology of parties like the B.J.P. So far as the question of birth is concerned, I must say that I am proud of being born in India where thousands of people sacrificed their lives to protect the spirit of religious brotherhood... (*Interruptions*) I am also proud of my association with a party which had people like Mahatma Gandhi—whom you call father of the nation—as its leader who laid down his life for maintaining communal brotherhood in the country...

SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR (Bikaner): They are proud of the fact that they were instrumental in carrying thousands of people to Ayodhya and getting them killed.

SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA (Madhubani): Mahatma Gandhi did not have even four anna membership of the Congress Party.

SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA: The people of the country will decide it and you will see that your dreams will be shattered within three months.

SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR: I have been elected from Rajasthan by defeating the candidate of your party who lost his security deposit.

SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA: We shall meet there once again after three months and then you will come to know. Have courage to go there.

SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR: You want to get votes in the name of Rama and yet you argue with us. Your party was wiped out in 1984 when you gave the slogan, "Desh ka neta kaisa ho, Atal Behari jaisa ho". You do not feel the pulse of the people, you are always in the air.

SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA: I throw a challenge on you. You tender your

[Sh. Gulab Chand Kataria]

you can make your submission.

resignation today itself and seek re-election.

[*English*]

SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR:  
Yes, I am ready for that. I challenge you to contest from Bikaner. I am ready to resign, you also resign and come to the election arena. You are under illusion.

Mr. Rawat, you can continue next time please. The House stands adjourned to reassemble on Monday, the 7th January, 1991 at 11 A.M.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Makkasar, the entire House wants to listen to your submission, why are you addressing him alone. You will be given time and then

18.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, the 7th January, 1991/Pausa 17, 1912 (Saka)*