

Ninth Series, Vol. IX, No. 11

Friday, August 24, 1990  
Bhadra 2, 1912 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**Third Session  
(Ninth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

*(Vol. IX contains Nos. 11 to 21)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

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LOK SABHA

Friday, August 24, 1990/Bhadra 2,  
1912 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at three minutes  
past Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House of the sad demise of one of our former colleagues, Shri Mulki Raj Saini, who was a Member of the Fifth Lok Sabha during 1971-77 representing Dehra Dun constituency of Uttar Pradesh. Earlier, he had been a Member of Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha during 1967-68.

A veteran freedom fighter and an active social and political worker, Shri Saini was associated with several social and educational organisations in various capacities. He took keen interest in agriculture.

An able parliamentarian, Shri Saini actively participated in the proceedings of this House and made valuable contributions thereto.

Shri Saini passed away at Saharanpur on 15th July, 1990 at the age of about 78.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

The House may now stand in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the deceased.

*(The Members then stood in silence  
for a short while)*

[Translation]

SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, all the roads in Delhi are blocked. How can the people come here? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is Question Hour. All right we will take it later.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUHDURY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, how will the people come here as all the roads are closed. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Choudhury, I know that; let us proceed with the question hour.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Members of Parliament are not being allowed to come here. They are not able to come here. (Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUHDURY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government should take serious note of it and should declare as to what is the policy of the Government in this regard.

[English]

Nobody is taking notice of anything. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I agree with you but the point is that at the moment, we should go ahead with the question hour.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Sir, the Finance Minister takes pride that if he is there, such disputes do not arise and those are settled with his help. Now he is here. Through you, let us request the

Finance Minister also to intervene and see that the dispute is settled in favour of the employees..... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

**SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are no means of transport. We feel great difficulty in reaching home and in coming here in time. All the routes in Delhi are closed.

[*English*]

**SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOU-DHURY :** My only appeal is that this movement should not continue any more; there should be a dialogue. It has very dangerous potentials. I request the Government to call all parties and try to formulate a kind of negotiated understanding. We cannot allow this to continue any more... (*Interruptions*). We have to take necessary steps immediately ... (*Interruptions*).

[*Translation*]

**MR. SPEAKER :** Choudhury Sahib, about whom you are talking? Are you talking about All India Institute of Medical Sciences.

(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, there must be some arrangement. I have also faced great difficulty in coming here. I came here by bus and rickshaw at 1.00 o'clock to give my notice.

**MR. SPEAKER :** All right, Mr. Jatiya. Let the question hour continue. We will take this issue after 12 o'clock. Please take your seat. Now you may ask your question.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

**SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY :** Sir, how are the Members going to enter the Parliament House? Tear gas shells are being fired at the main entrance of the Parliament House... (*Interruptions*). How do you expect the

Members to come to Lok Sabha? That is the question.

**SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOU-DHURY :** How can we remain silent spectators? (*Interruptions*).

[*Translation*]

**MR. SPEAKER :** But you have already come.

(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, something should be done in this connection, Members are not able to come to Parliament. All the routes are closed. (*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER :** Please take your seat. I am on my legs. Listen to me, question is this that two things are being raised at a time. I agree that there are some problems outside. Members are not in a position to come to Parliament. We will take up this issue after question hour. But Shri Saifuddin Choudhury has raised altogether a different question. That is why I am saying that you should let us continue with the question hour. The Government should think over it and come out with a statement on it. Why should we interrupt the question hour. So, Jatyaji, now you may ask your question.

11.09 Hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*Translation*]

#### Hindi and English Programmes in National Network

\*224. **SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the average daily time being given to Hindi and English programmes on the TV National Network from January, 1990 to July, 1990;

(b) whether any changes have been made or are proposed to be made in the relay time and day of Hindi feature films on National Network; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) The average time given in telecast of Hindi and English programmes in national and Network segments of Doordarshan has been about 47% and 42% respectively.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The decision was essentially taken to make the programme schedule of Doordarshan more relevant to the requirement of viewers in different parts of the country.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA: Hon. Speaker, Sir, hon. Minister has said in his reply that the average time given in telecast of Hindi and English programmes in national and network segments of Doordarshan has been about 47% and 42% respectively. Sir, Hindi is the national language of our country and keeping in view of its significance it should be given more importance and time in the programmes but 42 per cent time has been given to English programmes. I would like to say that I am not against giving time to English but our regional languages should be given more and more time and in view of that, is the Government going to lay down any such policy so that regional languages of different states may be given a fillip. I would like to know whether the allocation of time is actually quite proportionate, if not, what steps are proposed to be taken by the hon. Minister?

[*English*]

SHRI P. UPENDRA: Sir, Members are aware that the national programme has to cater to all the States and there are different languages in different States. There are about 14 languages. It is not possible to do justice to all the languages in the National Network. We are almost

equitably distributing the time between English and Hindi language in the National Network and we are giving prominence to regional languages from the Regional Kendras. In fact the timings of the Regional Kendras have been increased by one hour since the new Government has come in power.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as it has been said that we want to give coverage to all the regional languages but it is not possible without establishing studios. As there is no studio in Madhya Pradesh, it does not find representation. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Government proposes to establish Doordarshan studios in Madhya Pradesh and other states to give regional coverage in the news and programmes to Madhya Pradesh and other states?

SHRI P. UPENDRA: I had visited Madhya Pradesh a few days back and had also asked for the detailed information about the Doordarshan and radio programmes of that State. As at present a studio is coming up in Bhopal. As soon as it is ready, it will be convenient to prepare more and more programmes in Madhya Pradesh.

[*English*]

SHRI RAMESH CHENNI-THALA: Sir, I would like to know from the Minister whether the Government is aware that the Malayalee films are not getting as much time as other regional languages. If so whether the Minister will take appropriate action for that?

SHRI P. UPENDRA: I am happy to say that we are receiving a large number of offers from Malayalee films because they have won many National awards and a large number of them are in waiting list also. We are doing justice to the Malayalee films. I can write to him also about the percentage of Malayalee film shown in the National Network.

**SHRIMATI UMA GAJAPATHI**

**RAJU:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, language is a very touchy issue today. I would like to ask the hon. Minister will he assure the South-Indian Parliament Members—who keep raising the language issue all the time—that English would also be given prime time along with the Hindi.

**SHRI P. UPENDRA:** Sir, the answer has clearly indicated that out of hundred per cent, 47 per cent accounts for Hindi, 42 per cent accounts for English and 11 per cent for other languages in the National Network. I don't think English is getting anything less.

[Translation]

**SHRI ARIF BAIG:** Sir, through you I would like to bring it to the notice of the hon. Minister that in these 42 years of our independence we have not been able to popularise North Indian languages in the South and South Indian languages in the North. Can not we start any programme on the Doordarshan to promote national integration in the whole country and to make successful use of T.V. to deal with the language issue which continues to assume serious dimensions.

[English]

**SHRI P. UPENDRA:** Sir, in the National Network we are giving programmes particularly in Music and Dance and other subjects, which have an All-India appeal. They are from South as well as from North and people of all the States are viewing these programmes. I think we are trying our best to promote national integration by showing various programmes of different States.

We are showing programmes of all the States.

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):** There are some programmes which do not need language at all.

[Translation]

**SHRI KARIA MUNDA:** Hindi is our official language. The News Readers of Doordarshan use incorrect Hindi in which English words are used so often. It appears as if they are bringing disgrace to Hindi. Will the hon'ble Minister take steps to see that the News Readers speak correct Hindi?

**SHRI P. UPENDRA:** They will speak Hindi which may be understood by everybody. If we use the Sanskritised form of Hindi no one will be able to understand it.

**HON'BLE SPEAKER:** If we speak Hindustani instead of Hindi, it will solve the problem.

[English]

**SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE:** As a matter of fact, if *ashudh* Hindi is spoken, it comes close to both Oriya and Bengali.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

**SHRI P. UPENDRA:** There are various forms of Hindi. South Indian people speak a different type of Hindi while the Bengalis speak another type of Hindi. It is equally true even in respect of English in India.

We should develop only like that. I think, there is nothing wrong in that.

**SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM:** Sir, through you, I would like to ask the hon. Minister for Information and Broadcasting a fundamental issue. We noticed that the regional language coverage that is there invariably is only in the local Second national languages which are there in Tamil Nadu. We know that the amount of time that is given for the national languages which are there in our Constitution other than Hindi, according to the Minister who has just now said, is only 11 per cent, which is a very small percentage. If one

really wants to have national integration, the amount of time that is allotted to those national languages which are there in our Schedule should increase and unless it increases, there will constantly be this problem of languages issue.

Would the Minister consider this favourably?

SHRI P. UPENDRA: Sir, the time for the Regional Kendras which essentially telecast the regional programmes has been increased by one hour since we came. Previously, the programme used to start from 6.30. now we are starting it from 5.30.

As far as Madras Kendra is concerned, now in Channel 1, the regional Tamil programme starts at 5.30 and goes upto 9 O'clock, i.e. until the end of the National Hindi news. Again, Tamil programmes in Channel 2 start at 8.40 and go upto 10.30. That means, from 5-30 to 10.30 p.m. there is continuous Tamil programme either on Channel 1 or on Channel 2. In fact, we have increased the Tamil programmes in Madras.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, he has not got my question at all.

My question is completely gone off.

It is not the Madras Regional Kendra at all that we are talking about. We are talking about the National Programme. We are saying that, there, the amount of time that you give for the national languages or what you call regional languages is very limited. Would you give larger amount of time so that it has an impact on national integration? I am not talking about the Regional Kendras.

SHRI P. UPENDRA: The regional programmes are there only in the form of regional films and sometimes other development programmes once in a month. There are programmes of music and dance which we have not taken into account in that 11 per cent. They are also there. But they do not require language because, we

have the 'national' programme of music and 'national' programme of dance. So, they are also there in the particular languages. It is not possible to increase this percentage right now because either we have to sacrifice Hindi or English which is not desirable.

[*Translation*]

PROF. MAHADEO SHIWANKAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister whether some arrangements are being made by the Government to extend the T.V. coverage to the rural, backward and hilly areas, specially those inhabited by tribals and people belonging to backward classes with a view to bring about national integration? Is the Government going to make some arrangements so that these programmes may be seen by the people of Gadchirauli and Chandrapur districts of Maharashtra by bringing these areas within the transmission range of Doordarshan? There is long standing demand of the people of this region that a relay centre should be set up in Brahmpuri. Will the hon'ble Minister state as to what steps are being taken by the authorities to expedite the setting up of a relay centre at Brahmpuri in Chandrapur district? The relay centre at Akola has been completed and is awaiting inauguration by the hon'ble Minister. Will he soon visit Akola to inaugurate that Centre?

SHRI P. UPENDRA: Sir, we have received a number of suggestions for opening new Relay Centres for Doordarshan and also for local Radio Station. We have already finalised certain plans tentatively for the Eighth Five Year Plan and we are awaiting a final clearance from the Planning Commission. As soon as we get the amount from the Planning Commission, we will finalise this and announce these Centres also. Brahmpuri is also one among them. Of course the opening of Akola Station will be done by September or October. We will open it.

**SHRIMATI MALINI BHAT-TACHARYA:** My question is one in continuation with the one put by Shri Kumaramangalam. Since national network is for the whole nation, I do not see what objection there is, to giving a certain parity to the other national languages as well, so that at least one-third of the time on the national network can be given to the other regional programmes.

**SHRI P. UPENDRA:** No, Sir; as I said, 11% is already there for the regional languages right now. In addition, there is a National Programme of Music and Dance. If you add that also, the percentage will considerably increase. But I do not think it is possible to increase the percentage right now.

**SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV:** Before the Prasar Bharati Bill is passed.....(*Interruptions*) we have to bear with Upendra Bharati Door-darshan. He has very rightly said that the thrust is also given to regional languages at the regional level. Keeping that as the aim, the previous Government did it, specially in the border areas of Bangladesh and Pakistan— which you are also following; you tried to strengthen the TV network and radio network; and recently, you have declared some schemes in Punjab for strengthening Amristar and other stations, which is very much appreciated by all. I do not know whether, after the Prasar Bharati Bill is passed, you will keep it up.

But certain studios like Shillong and Silchar which had been started and were supposed to be finished by 1989, are ready; why is it that you are not inaugurating them, and are thus depriving people from having their regional cultures focussed through these TV studios? What action are you taking, to see that these studios are inaugurated very soon.

**SHRI P. UPENDRA:** As Mr. Sontosh Mohan Dev rightly said, we are giving great importance to transmission facilities in border areas. We will continue to do that.

As regards north-eastern region also, a number of schemes have been undertaken in the past. They are in their final stages, or have already been completed. In fact, I am going to Guwahati tomorrow to make a review of the programmes and facilities in the north-eastern region. This opening would be done as soon as possible. We are waiting for the posting of the staff. The staff has been sanctioned, but the recruitment has not been completed by UPSC. I have talked to the UPSC also, and requested them to expedite the selections. If they cannot do it in time, we asked them for a one-time exemption, so that we can go in for direct recruitment. As soon as we get the staff, we will open them also.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI KAPIL DEV SHASTRI:** Sir, I would like to inform the hon'ble minister that in north India, the South Indian languages are not given as much importance as is given to English. Mr. Kumaramangalam has also expressed the same views. I would like to request the Government to give as much importance to South Indian languages like Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, Bengali, Gujarati and Marathi as is given to Hindi and to that extent these languages should be brought in place of English and as such all the languages should be placed on the same footing. It is a must that South Indian languages are given their due importance.

**SHRI PAUL R. MANTOSH:** The English language which is spoken in Doordarshan is of such a high vocabulary that general people do not understand it. I would suggest that the vocabulary be limited to 2,000 or 3,000 words *i.e.* for the language used in Doordarshan, so that simple people can also understand it.

**SHRI P. UPENDRA:** I welcome this suggestion. (*Interruptions*).

**MR. SPEAKER:** Next question: Mr Sanat Kumar Mandal.

(*Interruptions*)

**Outstanding Income-tax and Excise Duty**

\*225. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of firms, companies, Hindu undivided families and individual against whom Income-tax arrears amounting to Rs. one crore and above is outstanding as on 1 July, 1990;

(b) the firms and companies against whom Central Excise Duty arrears amounting to Rs. one crore and above is outstanding as on 1 July, 1990; and

(c) the effective steps taken or being taken to recover the arrears and the action taken to ensure early disposal of the cases, if any, pending in various courts?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE):

(a) There were 555 companies, individuals, firms and HUFs against whom Income-tax arrears amounting to Rs. 1 crore and above were outstanding as on 31-3-1990 as per details given in *Statement I* below.

(b) There were 140 firms and companies against whom Central Excise duty arrears amounting to Rs. 1 crore and above is outstanding as on 1-7-90 as per details given in *Statement II* below.

(c) Appropriate administrative, legal and other steps as considered necessary are being taken. Efforts are also being made to get the cases pending in Courts listed for early hearings and stay orders against the recovery vacated.

**STATEMENT I**

*List of Companies, Individuals, Firms and HUFs Against whom Income Tax to the tune of Rs. 1 Crore and above is outstanding as on 31-3-1990*

S.No.	Name of the Assessee	GROSS IT Demand outstanding (Rs. in lakhs)	1	2	3
			19.	Sh. Amba Lal V. Patel	139.82
			20.	Sh. Shantilal Nagardas Sopariwala	199.79
			21.	M/s Surat Electricity Co. Ltd.	182.57
			22.	Sh. Kantilal H. Mali	122.65
			23.	Sh. B.C. Shroff	156.00
			24.	Sh. Papatlal Kanji Ghelani	160.53
			25.	Dilip Kumar Hansraj	302.02
			26.	Sh. Jyntondora Sinhji Vikram Sinhji Jodeja.	199.89
			27.	M/s Sunrise Tiles (P) Ltd.	157.79
			28.	Sh. S.N. Wadiyar	954.03
			29.	M/s Karnataka State Food & Civil Supplies Corpn. Ltd.	898.80
			30.	Hegde & Golay Ltd.	116.62
			31.	Sh. B.T. Shankar Hegde.	151.95
			32.	M/s Karnataka Agro-corn Products Ltd.	105.08
			33.	M/s Bharat Electronics Ltd. Bangalore.	989.39
			34.	M/s B.E.M.L.	180.80
			35.	M/s Essar Shipping Ltd.	421.87
			36.	M/s Pythagorous Communications Systems Ltd.	109.05
			37.	M/s Betamatex (P) Ltd.	118.06
			38.	M/s Karnataka State Industrial Investment Dev. Corpn.	338.79
			39.	Sh. Vasumal Bhagwan Dass.	131.37
1	2	3			
1.	Poly Steel (India) Ltd.	226.51			
2.	Rustam Mills & Industries Ltd.	110.32			
3.	M/s. Mahesana Distt. Co-op Milk Producers Corpn.	1827.55			
4.	M/s Repropack Pvt. Ltd.	125.48			
5.	M/s Kalindi Investment (P) Ltd.	299.62			
6.	Sh. H.R. Trivedi	594.10			
7.	R.N. Shroff Nadiad	186.19			
8.	Shri G.R. Malhotra	103.32			
9.	M/s Indian Petrochemicals Corpn. Ltd.	247.13			
10.	M/s Ahamedabad Manufacturing & Calico Printing Co. Ltd.	249.32			
11.	Indcon Marketing Co. Ltd.	131.52			
12.	M/s Pravin Prakash Family Trust	175.19			
13.	Sh. N.I. Patel	336.28			
14.	Sh. N.I. Patel	212.13			
15.	Sh. Mohmad Akhtar Hussain	112.91			
16.	Alkapuri Investment Pvt. Ltd.	353.40			
17.	N.I. Patel & Others	1412.79			
18.	Sh. Jiva Bhai A. Patel	130.33			

1	2	3	1	2	3
40.	Sh. Vasumal Bhagwan Das	316.58	63.	M/s Telco Ltd.	2193.00
41.	M/s Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.	1305.00	64.	M/s Tata Oil Mills Co Ltd.	559.00
42.	M/s Eskayef Ltd. Bangalore.	167.00	65.	M/s Tata Sons	273.00
43.	Sh. P.R. Matrani	132.86	66.	M/s Madhav Lal & Co. (P) Ltd.	178.59
44.	M/s B.S. Dampo & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	575.86	67.	M/s Indian Express Newspapers (Bombay Pvt. Ltd.	1228.48
45.	Sh. A. Vishwanath	431.80	68.	M/s Indian Hume pipe Co. Ltd.	179.00
46.	Sesa Gob Ltd.	192.55	69.	Walchand Nagar Industries Ltd.	277.63
47.	M/s Dempo Mining Corpn. Ltd.	111.21	70.	M/s Indian Hotels Co. Ltd.	1129.00
48.			71.	M/s National Radio Electric Co. Ltd.	125.39
49.	M/s Meghji Girdhari Lal.	163.09	72.	M/s Voltas Ltd.	532.00
50.	Nandlal Bhandari & Sons Pvt. Ltd.	120.26	73.	M/s Western Indian Spg. Co. Ltd.	187.00
51.	Kalyan Solvent Extraction Ltd.	144.21	74.	M/s Poona Electricals & Industrial Co. Ltd.	260.73
52.	M/s Eicher Motors Ltd. Indore.	100.16	75.	M/s Tata Housing Development Corpn.	158.00
53.	M/s National News Print & Paper Ltd.	197.25	76.	M/s Hoechst India Ltd.	101.00
54.	D & H Sechron Electrodes (P) Ltd.	209.39	77.	M/s Premior Automobiles Ltd.	571.00
55.	M/s Vijay Kumar Rajendra Kumar & Co.	152.35	78.	M/s Cotton Corpn. of India.	121.00
56.	M/s M.P. Financial Corpn.	127.18	79.	M/s Andhra Vally Power Supply Co.	679.00
57.	M/s Jaora Sugar Mills Ltd.	111.24	80.	Tata Hydro Electric Supply Co.	517.00
58.	Sh. Lokumal C. Viamani.	260.04	81.	M/s Sachin Transo (P) Ltd.	129.00
59.	M/s Ram Kumar Jalan.	527.55	82.	Sh. Ajit K. Mehta	197.00
60.	M/s Kandoi Bros	334.30	83.	M/s S.M. Dychemicals (P) Ltd.	346.00
61.	Mahabir Prasad R. Kandoi.	102.64	84.	M/s Kanakmbar Investment & Trading Co. Ltd.	200.00
62.	M/s Chemicals & Resiore Ltd.	167.00			

1	2	3	1	2	3
85.	M/s Advani Oerliko Ltd.	195.00	107.	M/s Indian Organic Chemicals Co. Ltd.	157.52
86.	Searl (India) Ltd.	267.30	108.	M/s Bilimoria Constructions Ltd.	154.73
87.	Indian Sewing Machine Co. Ltd.	130.00	109.	M/s Indian Dyestuff Industries Ltd.	117.05
88.	M/s Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.	504.00	110.	M/s Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.	1696.00
89.	Sh. Rajesh Khanna	115.12	111.	M/s India Sugar Refineries Ltd.	123.51
90.	M/s Kamal Vijay Productions.	120.77	112.	Dr. C.V. Jain	156.39
91.	Sh. Arjun Hingoreni.	200.71	113.	M/s National Building Corporation Ltd.	145.61
92.	M/s Navrang Cine Centre Pvt. Ltd.	575.97	114.	M/s Automobiles Peugeot France	104.43
93.	Late Shri Sayajirao Gaikwad.	186.29	115.	Mitsubishi Electric Corpn.	109.79
94.	Sh. Amjad Khan	118.50	116.	M/s Nova SPA Officing and Metal Mechanics	114.18
95.	M/s Tata Power Co. (A) Ltd.	1254.00	117.	M/s Taylor Diving Corpn. (P) Ltd.	180.93
96.	M/s Jolly Maker Premises Co-operative Society Ltd.	212.95	118.	M/s Bhatia Enterprises.	184.51
97.	M/s T.V. Patel Pvt. Ltd.	352.10	119.	Sh. Vinod Bhatia	139.12
98.	Indian Oil Corpn. Ltd.	14692.00	120.	American Express Bank.	1140.53
99.	M/s National Organic Chemicals Industries Ltd.	2285.10	121.	M/s Orsan Electronics Ltd.	144.00
100.	M/s Parekh Marketing (P) Ltd.	120.29	122.	M/s ICICI Ltd.	1906.17
101.	M/s Polylofin Industries Ltd.	277.04	123.	M/s Interechnik Consultations (P) Ltd.	244.27
102.	M/s Hindustan Lever Ltd.	1367.08	124.	M/s Castlo Rock Sea Food (P) Ltd.	205.03
103.	M/s Mafat Lal Industries Ltd.	208.95	125.	M/s Maker Development Services Ltd.	1094.00
104.	M/s Nirlon Synthetics Fibres & Chemicals Ltd.	835.48	126.	M/s Linde A.G.	1147.74
105.	Suraj Diamond (P) Ltd.	100.56	127.	M/s New Era Fabrics (P) Ltd.	109.47
106.	International Computers (I) Makt. Ltd.	243.06	128.	M/s E. Merck (I) Ltd.	152.00

1	2	3	1	2	3
129.	M/s XLC (I) Ltd.	112.00	153.	Sh. Shanti Lal P.Jain	136.03
130.	M/s Jitpan Holdings (P) Ltd.	819.00	154.	Sh. Mayurdhwaj Singh L/H Smt. Vijay Kunverba of Morvi.	100.68
131.	M/s Boms Holdings (P) Ltd.	707.00	155.	Smt. Gitesh Bansal	125.06
132.	M/s Artital Chemaux Ltd.	136.00	156.	Sh. Nikhil A. Dholkia	1213.87
133.	M/s Orsi Holdings (P) Ltd.	819.00	157.	Sh. Surendra Kumar Garg.	295.14
134.	M/s Mamnu Holdings (P) Ltd.	383.00	158.	M/s Systems Communications.	346.94
135.	M/s Union Bank of India.	1005.94	159.	M/s Sai Enterprises	156.71
136.	M/s Standard Chartered Bank Ltd.	430.00	160.	M/s Almadina Constructing Establishment Co.	148.83
137.	M/s SBM Engineering Products (P) Ltd.	147.00	161.	M/s Chhabria International.	148.83
138.	M/s General Electric Services Co. Ltd.	218.00	162.	Sh. S.L. Arora	117.78
139.	Sh. D.M. Pawar	174.86	163.	Sh. S.K. Spod	104.50
140.	M/s Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd.	259.94	164.	Sh. Satish Shourie	130.20
141.	M/s Venilal Exports House (P) Ltd.	104.32	165.	Sh. Kishori Lal Ramji	165.37
142.	Associated Cement Co. Ltd.	119.66	166.	M/s Nagpal Stainless Steel (P) Ltd.	680.29
143.	D.C. Damani	104.30	167.	Echjay Industries (P) Ltd.	138.00
144.	H.C. Damani	100.68	168.	M/s Indian Plywood Mfg. Co. Ltd.	627.45
145.	M/s J.B. Boda & Co. Ltd.	130.12	169.	M/s Durgaprasad Ram Chandran (P) Ltd.	171.62
146.	M/s Mahindra Ugino & Steel Co. (P) Ltd.	252.43	170.	M/s Boehringer Knoll Ltd.	142.61
147.	M/s Otis Elevators Co. (India) Ltd.	332.52	171.	M/s Jhonson & Jhonsons Ltd.	139.00
148.	Bhavarlal B. Jain	252.47	172.	M/s Crompton Greaves & Co. Ltd.	452.55
149.	Indermal Manji	222.80	173.	M/s Aquarius Agencies (P) Ltd.	410.49
150.	Estate of Sh. Mahendra Singh.	126.52	174.	M/s Geoffrey Manners & Co. Ltd.	118.00
151.	Smt. Vijay Kunverba of Morvi.	125.00	175.	ADP of Shri S. Rajan, R. Rajan & Sh. Kishan P. Jindal.	135.56
152.	Sh. N.P. Dave	119.62			

1	2	3	1	2	3
176.	M/s EWAC Alloys Ltd.	196.27	201.	M/s. Goverdhan Investment Co.	113.08
177.	M/s Desai Steel Ltd.	150.00	202.	M/s. K. Raheja Construction Ltd.	145.98
178.	M/s Liberty Exports Ltd.	107.00	203.	J.B.A. Printing Inks (P) Ltd.	108.13
179.	M/s Gammon India Ltd.	420.00	204.	M/s. I.A.E.C. (I) Ltd.	121.36
180.	M/s Parekh Brothers	1168.38	205.	M/s. Reliance Indus. Ltd.	1248.62
181.	M/s Glindia Ltd.	167.20	206.	M/s. Siemens India Ltd.	1157.90
182.	M/s Genlac Ltd.	138.01	207.	M/s. Dharamji Morarji Chemicals Co. Ltd.	129.85
183.	Shri R.K. Parekh	696.62	208.	M/s. Gannon Dunkerley & Co. Ltd.	288.24
184.	Sh. N.K. Parekh	658.75	209.	M/s. Safari Industries Ltd.	133.06
185.	M/s Expo Traders Co.	445.58	210.	M/s. VIP Industries Ltd.	132.33
186.	M/s Jost's Engineering Co.	113.04	211.	M/s. Laxmi Chand Bhagaji.	615.46
187.	M/s Nicholers Laboratories Ltd. Co.	116.56	212.	M/s. Bush India Ltd.	184.10
188.	Indian Rare Earths Ltd.	478.39	213.	M/s. Cable Corporation of India Ltd.	249.98
189.	Kapadia Constn. Co. (P) Ltd.	198.29	214.	M/s. Zenith Tin Works	157.96
190.	M/s International Data Management Ltd.	109.08	215.	Sh. S.N. Kapadia	714.74
191.	M/s Blue Star Ltd.	173.52	216.	M/s. Deora Kedia Development Co. (P) Ltd.	128.34
192.	M/s Royal Western Co.	106.57	217.	Bannet Colemon & Co. Ltd.	128.35
193.	Maharashtra State Road Transport Corpn.	1108.50	218.	Hindustan Ferodo (P) Ltd.	224.08
194.	M/s Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.	405.18	219.	M/s. Sohal Engg. Works.	122.59
195.	M/s Universal Ferrow & Allied Ch.(P) Ltd.	177.45	220.	Shri Bhupat Rai K. Sheth.	115.28
196.	M/s Indodan Industries Ltd.	136.88	221.	Shri Mansukh M. Jagde.	118.07
197.	M/s Dynamatic Forgings (P) Ltd.	100.77	222.	Shri J.B. Rupani	522.70
198.	M/s. Mather Platt. (India) Ltd.	133.42			
199.	Sh. M.R. Moraka	108.61			
200.	M/s. Ingersoll Rand (I) Ltd.	195.68			

1	2	3	1	2	3
223.	M/s. Machinery Manufacturers Corpn Ltd.	178.76	246.	M/s. United Industrial Bank Ltd.	158.32
224.	M/s. Damodar Valley Corpn.	106.40	247.	M/s. Capri Home Products Ltd.	100.58
225.	M/s. Badulipar Tea Co. Ltd.	116.07	248.	M/s. New Tobacco Co. Ltd.	207.51
226.	M/s. GEC (India) Ltd	131.89	249.	M/s. United Bank of India.	1142.50
227.	M/s. Rishi Gases (P) Ltd.	129.14	250.	M/s. Bata India Ltd.	144.36
228.	M/s. Peico Electricals & Electronics Ltd.	551.99	251.	M/s. Jaymac (India) Ltd.	187.36
229.	Sri (Major) Dev Dutt	203.68	252.	M/s. G.S. Atwal & Co. Asansol.	134.11
230.	M/s. Eastern Paper Mills Ltd.	135.00	253.	M/s. Great Eastern Hotel Authority Ltd.	188.70
231.	M/s. Brook Bond India Ltd.	733.12	254.	M/s. Oberoi Hotel (P) Ltd.	105.86
232.	M/s. Meleod Russel India Ltd.	113.68	255.	M/s. Sanchaita Investment.	1767.50
233.	M/s. Macneill & Magor Ltd.	210.54	256.	M/s. Laxmidas Premji	136.81
234.	M/s. Goodriok Group Ltd.	182.29	257.	M/s. Ganapati Exports Ltd.	671.18
235.	M/s. A. Tosh & Sons (P) Ltd.	140.52	258.	M/s. B.N. Elias Co. Ltd.	107.80
236.	Shri Haridas Mundra	839.60	259.	M/s. Dabur India (P) Ltd. (Dr. S.K. Burman)	102.88
237.	Sh. Ram Nath Bajoria	116.53	260.	M/s. Poddar Brothers	125.08
238.	M/s. Kohinoor Rubber Works (P) Ltd.	217.88	261.	M/s. Suraj Mull Nagar Mull.	315.82
239.	East India Hotels Ltd.	562.46	262.	M/s. Marshall Sons & Co. (I) Ltd.	160.66
240.	M/s. Allahabad Bank	934.31	263.	Moti Lal Malpani (Deceased) L/H Nandkishore Malpani.	110.22
241.	M/s. Bengal Lamps Ltd.	165.99	264.	Dishergarh Power Supply Co. Ltd.	102.15
242.	M/s. G.S. Atwal & Co. (Engg.)	136.62	265.	Shri Rashi Nath Roy	683.83
243.	Sh. Chandra Nath Banik.	267.06	266.	Shri Laxminarayan Khemka.	200.03
244.	M/s. Sita Casting (P) Ltd.	281.19	267.	Shri Hariram Agarwal	164.60
245.	M/s. Favouraite Small Investments Ltd.	195.09	268.	M/s Kerala State Civil Supplies Co. Ltd.	266.21
			269.	M/s Bhageerath Engg. Co. Ltd.	292.07

1	2	3	1	2	3
270.	Travancore Electric Chemical Industries Ltd.	150.21	293.	Shri O. P. Gupta	100.89
271.	R. Bharathan	127.35	294.	M/s. Associated Agricultural Devp. Foundation Society	143.90
272.	M/s. Joseph Michael & Bros.	165.02	295.	M/s. Pearl Cycle Industries (P) Ltd.	150.68
273.	Shri L. Kanju	161.54	296.	M/s. Bansal Exports (P) Ltd.	1020.86
274.	Indian Rly. Constn. Co. Ltd.	284.14	297.	M/s. Allenberry & Co. (P) Ltd.	147.87
275.	M/s. Ganesh Flour Mills Ltd.	260.58	298.	M/s. Bharat Union Agencies (P) Ltd.	140.34
276.	Dr. J.D. Dharma Teja	1014.92	299.	Shri O. P. Arora	218.43
277.	M/s. Indian Tourism Devp. Corpn.	309.05	300.	Project & Equipment Corpn. of India Ltd.	122.62
278.	M/s. Kay Films (P) Ltd.	121.13	301.	M/s. Ampco India Ltd. (IWC)	118.92
279.	Maharishi Institute of Creative Intelligence	190.57	302.	M/s. N. P. C. C.	205.45
280.	Dharma Pratishtanam	721.00	303.	M/s. Roger Enterprises.	265.64
281.	Smt. Gayatri Devi	109.47	304.	M/s. Divya International.	360.17
282.	Sh. Jagat Singh	164.00	305.	M/s. Delhi Automobiles.	742.90
283.	Smt. Urvashi Devi	108.90	306.	M/s. Deeksha Holdings	110.80
284.	M/s. Dharma Singh Ram Singh Motors (P) Ltd.	131.89	307.	Shri W. N. Chadha	4262.13
285.	M/s. Trade Fair Authority of India Ltd.	462.78	308.	M/s. Indian Airlines	852.93
286.	M/s. Barmatt (India) Ltd.	197.42	309.	M/s. Bharat Hotels	676.11
287.	M/s. N. T. P. C. Ltd.	111.24	310.	M/s. Campa Beverages (P) Ltd.	171.01
288.	M/s. Indian Communication Network Ltd.	141.50	311.	M/s. Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd.	136.69
289.	M/s. Aero Leather (P) Ltd.	127.76	312.	M/s. B. G. Finance Industry (P) Ltd.	147.34
290.	M/s. International Airports Authority of India Ltd.	3076.56	313.	M/s. Gangeshwar Ltd.	280.97
291.	M/s. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	4737.43	314.	Shri Pritpal Singh	241.50
292.	National Hydro Electro Electric Corporation Ltd.	109.73	315.	M/s. Rajasthan Mercantile Co-Ltd.	233.32
			316.	M/s. Press Steels & Fabrication Ltd.	107.56

1	2	3	1	2	3
317.	M/s. Electronics Corporation of India Ltd.	216.57	338.	M/s. Raza Textiles Ltd. (Rampur).	284.94
318.	Deleted		339.	Smt. Darshni Devi Khurana Jhansi.	102.77
319.	M/s. Liquors India (P) Ltd.	204.82	340.	M/s. Giri Lal Mam & Co.	105.04
320.	M/s. Nizam's Supplemental Jewellery Trust	161.02	341.	M/s. Dermott Int. Inc. Co.	1798.49
321.	M/s. Badrachelam Paper Board.	120.15	342.	M/s. Sumitomo Heavy Inds. Co.	1227.92
322.	M/s. Feno Foams (P) Ltd.	114.93	343.	Brown & Root It. Co.	1758.22
323.	A. P. State Civil Supplies Corpn.	1683.00	344.	Gulf Fleet Marine Operation.	1813.40
324.	M/s. A. P. State Essential Commodities Corporation.	443.25	345.	D.P.J.D.C.	4151.34
325.	Indian Ocean Alignment (P) Ltd.	106.49	346.	Okanacan Helicopters Ltd.	268.10
326.	M/s. State Bank of Hyderabad.	557.56	347.	Mecelland Int. Inc.	143.52
327.	M/s. Singh Poultry (P) Ltd.	109.71	348.	Atwood Int. Inc.	602.28
328.	M/s. Andhra Bank	184.88	349.	Swire Pacific Offshore.	1303.52
329.	Saint Jogeoph's Education Society.	104.89	350.	E.T.P.M.	1199.84
330.	M/s. Andhra Steel & Hardware Corporation (P) Ltd.	328.50	351.	Nippon Kesan K. K. Japan.	1592.01
331.	Rajendra Plastic Industries.	111.44	352.	Sadco Int. Incs. A	9001.01
332.	Shri Girdhari Lal Gupta.	155.75	353.	Viking Offshore	114.49
333.	Saraf Textiles Mills (P) Ltd.	320.60	354.	Schlumberger Far-East	641.98
334.	Shri Hem Chand Golecha Jaipur.	370.25	355.	Hundai Corpn. & HHT.	3669.32
335.	M/s. Om Metal & Mineral (P) Ltd.	291.27	356.	Geophysical Services International.	174.88
336.	Shri Nami Chand Karnawat.	144.00	357.	Dowell Schlumberger	107.82
337.	Smt. Pushpa Devi Tak L/H of late Shri Bal Kishan Tak.	209.45	358.	Halliburton Offshore Direct.	336.10
			359.	Oil & Natural Gas Commission.	13423.94
			360.	M/s. U. P. State Bridge Corpn. Ltd.	533.70
			361.	Uptron India Ltd.	108.75
			362.	U. P. Rajkiya Nirman Nigam Ltd.	349.63
			363.	M/s. Moradabad Syn-tex Ltd.	135.82

1	2	3	1	2	3
364.	Dhampur Sugar Mills Ltd.	167.65	386.	M/s. Chordia Brothers	105.46
365.	M/s. PIC UP Lucknow	158.92	387.	M/s. Marshall Sons Co. (Mkt) Ltd.	207.74
366.	M/s. Indo Gulf Fertilizers & Chemicals Corporation.	137.32	388.	M/s. Essar Gujarat Ltd.	1695.45
367.	M/s. U.P. State Mineral Development Corporation.	118.00	389.	Shri S.A. Kareen	124.78
368.	M/s. U.P. State Electricity Board.	33914.52	390.	Madras Fertilizers	153.26
369.	M/s. J.P. Industries Ltd.	425.50	391.	India Meters Ltd.	106.16
370.	M/s. Harijan & Nirbal warg Awas Nigam Ltd.	176.00	392.	M/s. M.R.F. Ltd.	505.98
371.	M/s. Handloom Intensive Dev. Project Ltd.	131.37	393.	Shri S. Ahmed Yasin	103.89
372.	Tamilnadu Industrial Devp. Corpn.	104.61	394.	M/s. Janta Janta SeHEME Sirhind.	591.66
373.	M/s. Tamilnadu Industrial Inv. Corpn.	1388.94	395.	Punjab Anand Battaries Ltd.	127.63
374.	M/s. London Rubber Co. (India.) Ltd.	207.93	396.	M/s. Industrial Cables (I) Ltd.	152.46
375.	Deleted		397.	M/s. Somany Pilkington Ltd.	284.41
376.	Deleted		398.	M/s. Nuchem Plastic Ltd. (Faridabad)	251.24
377.	M/s. Express Newspaper Ltd.	326.03	399.	M/s. Bihar State Forest Devp. Corporation Ltd.	415.78
378.	M/s. Anglo French Textiles Ltd.	394.31	400.	M/s. S.C.C.L. Ranchi.	136.87
379.	M/s. Changanarayam Co-op. Sugar Mills Ltd.	118.29	401.	M/s. Mecon (I) Ltd.	189.30
380.	M/s. Lakshmi Vilash Bank Ltd.	138.12	402.	M/s. Orissa Forest Corpn. Ltd.	203.62
381.	M/s. Indian Express (Madurai) (P) Ltd.	244.16	403.	M/s. National Aluminium Co. Ltd.	198.51
382.	M/s. Balaji Distillaries Ltd.	167.56	404.	M/s. Paradeep Phosphates Ltd.	182.57
383.	Dr. K. Jagdeesan High Road, Madras.	107.40	405.	M/s. George William Son (Assam) Ltd.	210.36
384.	M/s. Vijaya Products (P) Ltd.	623.19	406.	M/s. A.B.C. India Ltd.	138.03
385.	M/s. T.N. State Marketing Corpn. Ltd.	738.47	407.	M/s. Shri Chatrapati Sakkar Karkhanna Ltd.	106.64
			408.	Shokari Sahakari Sakkar Karkhanna Ltd.	219.19
			409.	Shri Bhagwati Sahakari Sakkar Karkhanna Ltd.	166.92

1	2	3	1	2	3
410.	Ballarpur Industries Ltd.	114.71	432.	M/s. Escorts Ltd.	3253.87
411.	Shri Sri Krishna Janaki Lal Baid.	152.43	433.	Goteze India Ltd.	644.62
412.	M/s. R.B. Shreeram Durga Prashad & Fateh Chand Nairainder (Export).	323.17	434.	M/s. Good Year India Ltd.	181.51
413.	M/s. R.B. Shreeram Durga Prasad (P) Ltd.	234.33	435.	Harprasad & Co. Ltd.	289.91
414.	Deleted		436.	M/s. Niki Tasha India (P) Ltd.	360.46
415.	M/s. Ashoka Marketing Ltd.	106.45	437.	M/s. Super Cassettes Industries (P) Ltd.	117.23
416.	M/s. Walter Bushnell (P) Ltd.	128.82	438.	M/s. Escorts JCB Ltd.	211.92
417.	M/s. Tea King (P) Ltd.	110.06	439.	Shri P.P. Gupta.	230.31
418.	Shri Chainroop Bhan-sali.	143.56	440.	Orissa Cement Ltd.	552.28
419.	Murlidhar & Co. Exports (P) Ltd.	138.80	441.	Swadeshi Polytex Ltd..	103.17
420.	M/s. Dunlop India Ltd.	7208.13	442.	Kapri International (P) Ltd.	162.25
421.	M/s. Philips Carbon Black Ltd.	229.41	443.	J.K. Synthetics Ltd.	4421.60
422.	Shri Chandra Kanta Seth.	136.15	444.	M/s. Rajasthan Wools Industries.	112.26
423.	Shri Sughan Chand Aggarwal & Co.	119.65	445.	Dior International (P) Ltd.	267.87
424.	M/s. Duncan Agro Industries Ltd.	706.43	446.	Continental Marketing (P) Ltd.	141.97
425.	M/s. Continental Const. Ltd.	4470.45	447.	M/s. Jay Engineering Works Ltd.	190.32
426.	Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd.	1145.03	448.	Shri Narendra Anand.	103.12
427.	D.S. Const (P) Ltd.	1488.71	449.	M/s. Shri Ram Pistons & Rings Ltd.	124.39
428.	Delhi Automobiles (P) Ltd.	503.24	450.	M/s. Usha Rectifier Corpn. (India) Ltd.	200.71
429.	M/s. Excorts Tractors Ltd.	1306.72	451.	Modi Industries Ltd.	1197.99
430.	Dalmia Dairy Industries Ltd.	316.33	452.	M/s. Concord International (P) Ltd.	1454.22
431.	E.C.E. Industries Ltd.	507.94	453.	Modi Pon Ltd.	2814.58
			454.	Madan Mohan Lal Sriram (P) Ltd.	357.23
			455.	M/s. Weston Electronics Ltd.	130.76
			456.	M/s. D.C.M. Ltd.	694.00
			457.	Usha Micro Process Control Ltd.	129.10

1	2	3	1	2	3
458.	Modi Rubber Ltd.	4014.11	484.	M/s. Amortex Agencies (P) Ltd.	176.33
459.	Usha International Ltd.	166.66	485.	M/s. Berlia Chemicals & Trading (P) Ltd.	574.61
460.	Khemka Aviation (P) Ltd.	296.06	486.	M/s. Sawrashtra Ball Pen Ltd.	204.25
461.	N.L. Malhotra . . .	102.96	487.	M/s. Daga Fibres (P) Ltd.	111.04
462.	M/s. Kishan Chand & Co. Oil Industries.	100.60	488.	Sh. Bharmal Lodha . .	124.66
463.	M/s. Pure Drinks Ltd.	361.23	489.	Sh. Ghanshyam Dass Bijani.	125.64
464.	M/s. Pure Drinks (N. Delhi) Ltd.	1192.28	490.	Ambalal Sarabhai Enterprises (P) Ltd.	557.58
465.	Pure Drinks (P) Ltd. .	114.75	491.	Sh. Sukar Narain Bakhia.	2624.93
466.	Sh. Sudhir M. Zaveri	154.89	492.	M/s. Binoy Agency . .	161.44
467.	M/s. Orkey Silk Mills Ltd.	1865.19	493.	Sh. K.B. Verma. . .	208.11
468.	M/s. GTC Industries Ltd.	10435.46	494.	Sh. Bhanabhai K. Patal	359.47
469.	M/s. Narang Hotels (P) Ltd.	338.49	495.	M/s. Vallabha Glass Works (P) Ltd.	100.32
470.	Shri O.P. Mansingka .	114.69	496.	Nirma Chemical Works (P) Ltd.	600.15
471.	Sh. Amitabh Bachhan	281.63	497.	Nirma Specific Family Trust.	292.73
472.	Om Sadan (P) Ltd. .	487.75	498.	C.A. Takatwala . . .	170.78
473.	M/s. West Coast Builders (P) Ltd.	233.80	499.	Patel Specific Family Trust.	118.36
474.	Sh. M.L. Gupta . . .	291.96	500.	K. Kacharadas Patel Family Trust.	180.80
475.	M/s. Crescent Builders (P) Ltd.	179.51	501.	M/s. Hynoup Food and Oil Industries (P) Ltd.	182.80
476.	Sh. O.P. Navani . . .	177.42	502.	M/s. Harisidh Specific Family Trust.	535.40
477.	M/s. Industrial Meters (P) Ltd.	155.47	503.	Ambika Specific Family Trust.	187.35
478.	Sh. G.M. Ray . . .	161.55	504.	S. K. Patel Family Trust.	163.28
479.	Sh. Prakash Mehra . .	181.07	505.	M/s. Elecon Engineering Co. Ltd.	147.55
480.	M/s. Om Builders (P) Ltd.	237.96	506.	Sh. P.J. Fernandez, Bangalore.	137.98
481.	Sh. Bipink K. Jain . .	135.91			
482.	M/s. Pari Constructions Co. (Bombay) (P) Ltd.	322.13			
483.	M/s. Vikas Premises . .	514.75			

1	2	3	1	2	3
507.	M/s. K.C.P. Ltd.	152.83	528.	Sh. K. Subramanian Iyer.	114.77
508.	A.P. Paper Mills Ltd.	247.68	529.	Sh. Vinod Kumar Didwania.	4166.62
509.	Sh. M. Subbarami Reddy L/H of Reghava Reddy.	165.80	530.	Sh. Anupam Kumar Didwania.	323.75
510.	M/s. K.S. Dattatreya, Bangalore.	132.00	531.	Deen Dayala Didwania.	317.80
511.	Sh. M. Srinivasulu Reddy.	117.85	532.	Pawan Kumar Didwania.	558.81
512.	M/s. Aravinda Parimala Works, Mysore.	152.73	533.	Anil Kumar Didwania	953.43
513.	M/s. MAC Dowell & Co., Bangalore.	679.33	534.	Rattan Lal Didwania	400.45
514.	Progressive Construction (P) Ltd.	134.28	535.	Indo Steel Products (P) Ltd.	194.15
515.	Deepak Roadlines	576.87	536.	Manoj Kr. Didwania	201.70
516.	Indian Pneumatic Rock Drills (P) Ltd.	248.28	537.	South India Iron & Steel Co.	168.03
517.	M/s. K. Venkatesh Dutt, Bangalore.	150.08	538.	Hyder Enterprises	233.64
518.	M/s. Deepak Transport Agencies.	407.57	539.	Sh. P. Govindaswamy	165.61
519.	Duncon Tobacco Ltd.	1111.86	540.	R. Laxshmandas	177.80
520.	M/s. Kodamandrami Reddy Nellore.	178.10	541.	P.K. Balamurgesh	117.42
521.	M/s. Andhra Sugars Ltd.	285.74	542.	M/s. V.G.P. Housing (P) Ltd.	168.90
522.	Sh. S. Sewak	170.65	543.	Rayala Corpn. (P) Ltd.	153.78
523.	M/s. Aruna International (P) Ltd.	355.62	544.	Smt. R. Jayaprada	162.81
524.	M/s. Sujatha Films (P) Ltd.	610.46	545.	M/s. Sh. Ranganathan & Co.	132.62
525.	Sh. N.K. Mohnot	186.80	546.	Sh. M.P. Purushotaman.	111.09
526.	Sh. C.C. Albert	190.47	547.	Sh. A. Thangam	147.62
527.	G. Ventatesaram	111.78	548.	R.L. Dhanabala	159.49
			549.	M/s. Southern Petro-Chemical Ind. Corpn. Ltd.	491.54

1	2	3	1	2	3
550.	Sh. S. Sundarama Pillai	104.51	556.	M/s. South Indian Corpn. (Agencies) Ltd.	264.87
551.	M/s. Indo National Ltd.	149.17	557.	M/s. Vorion Chemicals & Distilleries Ltd.	313.91
552.	The Thanthi Trust	266.50	558.	M/s. Trichy Everest Automobiles (P) Ltd.	111.27
553.	M/s. Coromandal Indag Products India (P) Ltd.	186.40	559.	Sh. S. Balasubramanian.	104.13
554.	M/s. Mohan Breweries & Distilleries Ltd.	236.84	560.	Sh. A. Balasubramaniam	167.83
555.	M/s. Dynavision Ltd.	139.79			

*Note 1* : Entries at Sl. No. 48, 318, 375, 376 and 414 have been deleted.

*Note 2* : A demand of about Rs. 64.58 crores was raised in case of M/s. ITC Ltd. but before the demand notice could be served, the Calcutta High Court passed interim injunction restraining the Deptt. from serving the assessment orders and the demand notices. This demand has, therefore, not been shown.

## STATEMENT II

*List of Companies against whom Central Excise Duty to the tune of Rs. 1 crore and above is outstanding as on 1-7-1990*

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of Company</i>	<i>Amount (Rs. in lakhs)</i>	<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of Company</i>	<i>Amount (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1.	A.C.C. Ltd.	129.33	26.	Century Enka Ltd.	133.80
2.	Ahmedabad Shri Ramakrishna Mills.	158.24	27.	Coramandel Cigarette Company.	133.85
3.	Air Control and Chemicals.	195.22	28.	Durgapur Cement Works.	500.00
4.	Alcobex Metals (P) Ltd.	598.24	29.	Dunlop India Ltd.	101.93
5.	Amarpali Structures .	110.00	30.	Dr. Beck & Co..	132.28
6.	Ambica Mills .	215.61	31.	Dai-Ichi (K) Ltd.	174.38
7.	Aruna Mills Ltd.	112.50	32.	Elecon Engg. Co. Ltd.	212.08
8.	Arvind Mills Ltd.	283.50	33.	Feddors Lloyed Corp.	180.00
9.	Ashok Leyland Ltd.	254.81	34.	Fenner (I) Ltd. .	137.70
10.	Ashoka Mills Ltd.	122.00	35.	Frick (India) Ltd.	391.15
11.	Asian Paints .	160.00	36.	Ganon Dunkerly & Co. Ltd.	139.79
12.	Ampro Food Products Ltd.	278.87	37.	Garware Paints .	208.00
13.	Allwyn Ltd.	1031.78	38.	Garware Plastics & Polyester.	322.62
14.	Bajaj Auto Ltd.	306.81	39.	Godfrey Philips (I) Ltd.	347.00
15.	Bengal Paper Mill Works Ltd.	233.27	40.	Godrej Soaps Ltd.	430.00
16.	Bremel Rubbers	215.47	41.	Goodyear (I) India .	202.57
17.	Bata India Ltd.	115.94	42.	Gujarat Machinery Mfg. Ltd.	118.03
18.	Bombay Tyre International Ltd.	1223.00	43.	Gujarat Plastics Industries.	210.00
19.	Bralco Metal Industries.	212.00	44.	G.S.F.C. Ltd. .	117.00
20.	Ceam Electronics	284.00	45.	G.N.F.C. Ltd. .	380.00
21.	Ceat Tyres	477.07	46.	Hindustan Computers Ltd.	560.79
22.	Calico Mills	146.84	47.	Hilton Tobacco .	745.00
23.	Cantreads (P) Ltd.	285.76	48.	Hematic Motors Pvt. Ltd.	210.00
24.	Commercial Ahmedabad Mills.	266.00	49.	Hindustan Lever Ltd..	492.53
25.	Central Pulp Mills Ltd.	118.00	50.	Hindustan Pilkington Glass Works Ltd.	222.50

S. No.	Name of Company	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	S. No.	Name of Company	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
51.	ITC Ltd.	11800.00	82.	Mercury Plast	155.00
52.	J.K. Cotton Mills	163.22	83.	Mahindra Sintered Ltd.	164.13
53.	J.K. Industries	124.82	84.	Madhavnagar Mills Ltd.	126.94
54.	Jain Spinners Ltd.	110.81	85.	Mahalaxmi Glass Works.	1170.00
55.	Jaipur Syntex	180.62	86.	NOCIL	501.00
56.	Jaipur Udyog Ltd.	829.66	87.	National Carbon Co.	115.00
57.	Johnson & Johnson	182.00	88.	Navasari Cotton & Silk Mills.	109.00
58.	Jay Engineering Works	175.74	89.	O.R.G. Systems.	298.00
59.	Jagdish Oil India Ltd.	149.00	90.	Orient Paper Mills	180.61
60.	J.K. Synthetics Ltd.	102.00	91.	PDIEL	183.00
61.	J.K. Staple & Tows	122.18	92.	Peico Electronics	133.80
62.	Kaivan Cosmetics	642.00	93.	Panama Lab. Pvt. Ltd.	220.45
63.	Kasat Chemicals	195.03	94.	Parle Products (P) Ltd.	180.00
64.	Lakhanpal National Ltd.	151.00	95.	Pioma Industries	334.86
65.	L.D. Textiles	171.00	96.	Premier Tyres	220.80
66.	LML Fibre	436.00	97.	Punalur Paper Mills	773.23
67.	M.M. Rubber Company.	133.75	98.	Punjab National Fertilisers Ltd.	181.66
68.	M.R.F. Ltd.	453.70	99.	Quadromatic Engg. Pvt. Ltd.	110.00
69.	Madras Sheet Glass	117.10	100.	Reliance Chemotex Industries.	110.50
70.	Mahindra & Mahindra	379.05	101.	Radha Dyeing	348.00
71.	Manufacturing Technologies India (Ltd.)	152.76	102.	Rallies Machines Ltd.	144.00
72.	May & Baker	121.00	103.	Rallifan	172.00
73.	Metal Box (I) Ltd.	328.76	104.	Ralliwolf	218.00
74.	Metal Forgings (P) Ltd.	193.55	105.	Ramgopal Pvt. Ltd.	386.00
75.	Mico Ltd.	343.31	106.	Rohtas Industries	195.77
76.	Mihir Textiles	440.10	107.	Rustom Mills & Industries.	138.00
77.	Modern Syntex	120.48	108.	Sharp (India) Prints	152.96
78.	Modi Cloth Mills	117.00	109.	Shri Vallabh Glass Works.	1137.83
79.	Modi Zerox Ltd.	313.10			
80.	Modifon Ltd.	1178.00			
81.	Mafatlal Fine Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	130.00			

S. No.	Name of Company	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
110.	Sir Silk Ltd.	211.10
111.	Sirpur Paper Mills	700.15
112.	Somany Pilkingtons Ltd.	166.31
113.	Sparr Equipments	113.00
114.	Special Steel Ltd.	187.00
115.	Stretch Fibre (P) Ltd.	148.90
116.	Sunil Plastics	410.89
117.	Shree Maroli Vibha Khand Udyof Mandli Ltd.	132.00
118.	Sree Rayalaseema Paper Mills Ltd.	764.83
119.	Swarna Tobacco Products Ltd.	1395.39
120.	Sewa Papers Ltd.	101.00
121.	Tisco	542.00
122.	Tinplate Co. (I) Ltd.	178.00
123.	Thermax Ltd.	100.49
124.	Teeson Rubber Products.	124.63
125.	Titagarh Paper Mills	581.00
126.	Universal Hydro Carbon.	115.00
127.	Upper India Polymers	322.46
128.	Uptron Digital Systems.	147.63
129.	Utility Engg. (I) Ltd.	1147.00
130.	Vijay Synthetics Prints	264.00
131.	Vikrant Tyres Ltd.	115.39
132.	Voltas Ltd.	238.00
133.	Vijaya Productions	469.00
134.	VXL India Ltd.	101.00
135.	Vitrum Glass	2554.00
136.	Vazir Sultan Tobacco	921.43
137.	Water Development Society.	330.50

S. No.	Name of Company	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
138.	Window Glass Ltd.	219.84
139.	Wipro Information Technology Ltd.	304.50
140.	Wood Paper Ltd.	128.00

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that one of the most potent causes for such non-payment of income tax and custom duty is that these defaulters with unlimited resources at their disposal — money and political link — go to the courts and seek stay order and then involve the government in prolonged litigation lasting for several years; if so, what steps does the government propose to take by way of amending the existing legislation barring the defaulters from initiating judicial proceedings in higher courts and thus dodging the payment for years together?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Through you, let me assure the House that so far as income tax and custom arrears are concerned, we are not at all concerned about their political affiliation or business or industrial status or anything of that sort; we are only concerned how much is the amount due to them, how much they have paid where there are irregularities. I have given the entire list of 500 companies and individuals as well as a list of 140 firms which are in arrears. As far as stay order and other procedure are concerned, it is in the hands of the court. I don't think that any changes in the law are necessary at this stage. All that is necessary is the effective implementation of the legal processes that are available. I can assure you that we will try our best to be as effective as possible.

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: In case of such major defaulters will the government consider imposing some penal action on them

by way of refusing them foreign exchange for foreign jaunts, issuing fresh income tax licence (I/LS) and even enforcing strictly the existing laws and orders to chasten them for such unsocial and unpatriotic acts as evasion of taxes etc. causing loss to the public exchequer?

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Already there is a provision for various types of penalties including attaching the bank account, also attaching their property and also instituting prosecution. We are using all these methods to see that arrears are cleared.

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:** Is there any action plan for the collection of direct taxes quarterly; if so, has it exceeded the target during the first quarter of 1990-91?

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Already we had initiated action plans. In addition to the normal plan where we find that there is a certain amount of hidden wealth on which the tax has not been paid, we have given the instructions to go in for the raids heavily. You will be glad to know that in the last fortnight various raids have been conducted; and as a result of that, we have been able to detect the income that was concealed. As far as the immediate effect in the last few months is concerned, though I am not able to give the direct figures just now, I will inform the hon. Member regarding the progress, as far as these targets are concerned.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI M. BAGA REDDY:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon'ble minister the total collections likely to be made under this head and what is total amount to be realised from these people.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** So far as the amount of outstanding arrears of income tax is concerned, it is Rs. 8495 crores.

**SHRI RAM NAIK:** The hon'ble minister has stated in his answer that

bank accounts can be attached but a perusal of the list shows that some of the nationalised banks such as Allahabad Bank, United Bank of India, Industrial Bank, Andhra Bank, American Express Bank and many other Institutions of the Central Government such as International Airport Authority of India, Trade Fair Authority, BHEL etc. have the income tax arrears of crores of rupees outstanding against them. I would, therefore like to submit that at least the amount of income tax arrears outstanding against the undertakings of the State Governments and Central Government should be recovered at the earliest. I would like to know whether the Government will prepare a special scheme for this purpose and if so, the main features of that scheme?

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, although there is a provision for freezing the bank accounts, but there is no provision for freezing the banks. You have rightly said that a substantial amount of arrears of income tax is outstanding against many public sector institutions, the list of which I have presented here and we are also trying our best to recover those arrears. I feel that all these institutions stand in need of the Central assistance and we are warning them that unless they clear their dues, they will not be paid the amount of Central assistance. When they get help from the Centre we will have to decide as to how much help we can provide to them on the basis of the tax arrears outstanding against them.

[*English*]

**SHRI RUPCHAND PAL:** Sir, if we look at the list given in the statement, we find that some of the Houses which have failed to pay their income tax arrears are large houses. Even in the other list giving those who have defaulted in the matter of paying excise duty, we find large houses and also there are large houses which are defaulters in the matter of repayment of their dues to the nationalised banks, financial ins-

tutions and others. May I know from the hon. Minister whether any study has been made by the Government as to which are the large houses which have failed to pay their dues in time.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** The hon. Member is right. Large houses have large profits, they have got large income and they have also got large arrears and if you look at the list whatever that we have indicated in the list broadly, it is very clear that what he has stated is correct. Those who have small incomes, naturally their income-tax is also low, the arrears that they have to pay are also less. But we are taking precautions to see that whenever penalties are to be imposed and where prosecutions are to be launched and other steps are to be taken, we have concentrated on those who have large arrears and they are bearing some fruits.

**SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the hon. Minister apprise the House of the percentage of collection of income-tax as compared to the notices issued? The assessment is made and after that notice for demand is issued. What is the percentage of the collection? Is the percentage not as low as the shocking figure of hardly 20 per cent or 30 per cent? This is the area that requires immediate attention and will any vigorous drive be launched with respect to this particular problem of seeing that there will be an increase in the percentage of collection vis-a-vis the notices?

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** As far as the estimated income-tax collection in the current Budget for 1990-91 is concerned, it is roughly of the order of Rs. 5,000 crores. I can very well say that it is almost 25 to 30 per cent. That is the correct estimate that you have made. To my mind, this is not a very satisfactory percentage. And that is the reason why.....(*interruptions*)

**SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:** It is shocking...(*Interruptions*)

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** For some people, even small percentage does not shock. It depends on your attitude to get shocked. Anyway, I do agree that it is not a satisfactory percentage and the various measures that we are trying to take including even the raids on some of the big houses, they are calculated to get better percentage. I can assure you that gradually the collection of Income-tax and Excise duty is going up. I can assure you that in the coming year also, we will be able to reach the target that we have fixed.

So **SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE:** Sir, before I put my supplementary question, I want to make a submission to you. In the Rajya Sabha we were all supplied with the replies. Here only five or six sets are there and people take away those pages. So, we cannot see the answers. If an arrangement is made to supply the replies to us, then it would be helpful to us.

In the list to the extent I was able to see, the biggest defaulter, the hon. Finance Minister has not mentioned, is ITI—Rs. 150 crores. Out of Rs. 600 crores, it is approximately Rs. 150 crores. This is a very surprising situation. A public sector unit, Indian Telephone Industries, is the largest defaulter. The relationship between the taxing department and the public sector unit are very curious. They even go to the court forgetting that both of them are liable for explanation to the same authority, that is, the Government of India. Is it in the purview of the Finance Ministry to see that in future such situation would not arise and settlement over the table can be arrived at in such cases? That is part A of my question.

Part B of my question is this. There is an overall arrears, as you have mentioned, CAG has also mentioned about it. Rs. 6,000 crores is the arrear amount in terms of direct taxes. Has the Minister taken this

amount into account while framing his Budgetary deficit or has he anticipated that fifty or sixty per cent of which would be collected and to that extent deficit would be further reduced?

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** He has put questions—part A, B & C. He forgot that he has put initially question A.

The part A of his question was that quite a big number of names of companies and institutions are involved and whether they will be able to get the full list. The entire list consists of 57 pages. I am not happy about it. But since the list is very large, those are available. I think, they have also been kept along with the replies to the question. They are already there...*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE:** We want more number of copies.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** I would like to inform the hon. Member, subject to correction, that more than 500 copies of the 57 page document are already ready and they were handed over to the Notice Office. Here of course few copies will be available for reference. But, I think, if you have gone and picked up your reply from the Notice Office, as I always used to do, probably there will be no difficulty. The prompt Parliamentarian like Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee do it...*(Interruptions)*

**SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:** Unfortunately, this does not contain those pages.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** I am sorry. I am withdrawing my thanks to you.

I am sorry that some people had missed it. We have adequate copies and there will be no difficulty in supplying them...*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Here the practice was that at least the political parties in the Parliament were supplied with one set. Normally we used to get it. Sometimes, it is given and sometimes it is not. If that at least is done, that enables us to see that.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** As far as recognised parties are concerned, you will get it in your papers. But if you have not received it, that is a lapse on our part. Secondly, they will be available in the library also. As far as this list is concerned, my instructions were to see that they are given to all the 500 members. Anyway, I take note of your suggestion.

Then part (b) of his question is that there are a number of organisations which are public sector organisations and he has also pointed to the fact that since large amount of arrears are there, how is it that even those matters go to the court when they themselves know that they are connected with the public sector, Government is also associated with the public sector and therefore, these issues should be settled on the table. I can assure you that in future we will try our best to settle these accounts on the table and not below the table. That will be done.

**SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE:** It is not ITI but Indian Oil.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Lastly, he has made a concrete suggestion that while settling these issues, the public sector institutions should also take into account the interest of the Government, the Government should also take into account their interest and while the budget is formulated, he has asked this question whether Government will take note of the fact that a certain percentage of income tax alone can be recovered. In fact, when we present the budget and the total revenues, tax and non-tax, and also total expenditure is indicated, we go by the targets that we fix. And if we start assuming

that the income-tax that is projected is, say Rs. 5000 crores and we expect Rs. 2500 crores, then those who are supposed to be the income tax payers, they themselves will take it for granted that Government has reconciled with the fact that half the amount will always be evaded and, therefore, they will act accordingly. So this is a dangerous proposition and no country's budget the income-tax and direct tax targets are filled up. They take it for granted that these are the accrual of the revenue. I am sorry, we cannot accept his suggestion.

**SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE:** I said that you also take into account the arrears that are there.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Yes, that is there.

[Translation]

**SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV:** Sir, I would like to bring it to the notice of the hon'ble Minister of Finance that cases of excise duty involving an amount of more than rupees ten thousand crores were pending in Bombay High Court against many big businessmen and industrialists of the country and a bench of Bombay High Court had given its verdict that the Government should not refund this amount to the businessmen and in case the Government is not willing to retain that amount in their custody, it should be kept in the form of a Consumer Welfare Fund. In this regard, a case has been filed in the Supreme Court also. On the basis of a circular of 1981 an officer of the Finance Ministry had issued a circular in March, 90. According to that circular it was ordered that an amount of rupees ten thousand crores may be refunded to the businessmen. When this case was still pending in the Supreme Court, the earlier bench ordered that this amount was not to be refunded to the businessmen because it was the consumer's money. However the money was not kept in the form of Consumer Welfare Fund

and a circular was issued by an official of the Ministry of Finance seeking the renewal of the earlier circular of 1981 just to refund this amount to the businessmen. Now I would like to know from the hon'ble minister whether, before issuing this circular, that officer had consulted the Government and had informed the Government of the same or he himself had taken that decision of refunding this amount of more than rupees fifty thousand crores to the businessmen? Is that officer guilty of not consulting the Government in respect of that decision? Are some of the officers of the Finance Ministry in collusion with the big Industrialists or not? They went on with the process of refunding a big amount of excise duty which was in fact the amount of the poor citizens and the consumers of this country, to these industrialists through excise duty which involves an amount of more than rupees ten thousand crores. (Interruptions)

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Sir, I am explaining the position to the hon. Member although this question no. 233 has appeared at S. No. 11 on the list of admitted questions, yet it so happens that we are not able to cover the question appearing at S. No. 11. So it is something very good that Shri Hukumdeoji has given an opportunity to the Government to clarify its policy in this regard. I would, therefore like to take a little more time of this House because it is a very important issue on which certain members have doubts in their minds. It is a fact that the Government, through its Department of Revenue, collects excise and customs duty according to the provisions laid down under the relevant Acts from the manufacturers and the exporters but in a number of cases, there may be some infringement of law. At times, an excessive amount of duty is realised from the manufacturers as it is the case in respect of Income-tax. Many people have rightly complained that this extra-charge is often recovered by the manufacturers and the exporters from the consumers by shifting this burden to them. While on the other hand when at a later stage,

that very money is refunded to the manufacturers and the exporters by the Government, it is called 'Unjust enrichment' in terms of the court. In this way all the manufacturers try to become rich. We are against this practice of becoming rich through illegal means. I would like to say in response to Shri Hukumdeoji's assertion that in such cases, different High Courts of the country have given their different verdicts. In one case a full Bench of the Bombay High Court, in the first part of its judgement had maintained that in case the Government refunded the amount of extra money to the manufacturers that would be something wrong because they had already collected that amount from the consumers and it would provide an opportunity to the manufacturers to become rich in an illegal way. However it should be left to the final judgement of the court where the case is still *subjudice*. So I won't say anything in this regard. This case is still before the Supreme Court. But I do not want to use that court as a shield for myself. I have already replied to Question No. 233 and I want to add only one thing to it. In the morning I had said that a sentence had been left due to typing-mistake. Now I read it.

[English]

'We have received representations from citizens claiming that since the tax was actually borne by the consumers, its refund if due should be utilised on public welfare schemes.'

[Translation]

With the refund, the public welfare schemes may prove to be a good step for the consumers. That amount should be refunded to them. However, I would like to make an announcement. It had been left earlier.

[English]

This suggestion will be considered by the Government in consultation with the Ministry of Law. In the mean-

time, we are staying action on the Revenue Department's Circular dated 20 March, 1990 regarding sanction of refund claims to manufacturers and importers where they have passed on the basic burden to their customers.

[Translation]

I would like to inform not only Shri Hukumdeoji but the entire House that I have ordered my department to stop action and not to let the manufacturers benefit from it unless and until the Government takes a decision in this regard as we may have to amend the Law also if considered necessary.

#### Assistance to Madhya Pradesh

\*228. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government have agreed to provide special assistance to Government of Madhya Pradesh in view of its budget deficit; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b) The budget of the Government of Madhya Pradesh indicates that the State Government propose to cover the current year's projected deficit through additional resource mobilisation, better collection of revenue and economy in expenditure. As such, the question of providing any special assistance to the State to cover its budget deficit does not arise.

[Translation]

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister's reply has disappointed us. Madhya Pradesh is the largest State of India and despite their contribution in the form of royalty on minerals, the people of that State are still backward. This State has the largest population

of Harijans, Adivasis and other poor sections. 56 per cent of its population is still living below poverty line. Just after the formation of the new Government in Madhya Pradesh, an assurance was given by them that a special assistance would be given by the Centre to the State Government for improving their condition. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what schemes are there with the Centre for the upliftment of the people of that State during the Eighth Plan period as it has begun now?

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:**  
Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member's question is in two parts. The first part is about the old burden of the budget deficit the new Government has inherited from its predecessors. Now I would like to know as to how much amount of grant would be sanctioned by the Centre to this State to solve the problem of deficit? I have got the contents of the budget-speech of the Finance Minister of Madhya Pradesh. He has prepared several schemes and I thank him therefor. He has stated that there will be a surplus income of about rupees 25 crores from all sources during the year 1990-91 bringing down the present level of deficit to rupees 115.47 crores. He has given an assurance that the remaining deficit would be made up through economy in expenditure and better realisation of the tax dues. The hon. Member will be pleased to note that under the new formula of the Finance Commission and the Gadgil Committee there are a number of provisions under which not only Madhya Pradesh but all the states can seek assistance. In reply to this question I would like to tell you that the Madhya Pradesh Government is entitled to a share of rupees 1090.72 crores in the total revenue receipts of the Centre from all sources such as the excise duty, income-tax and taxes on the passengers' services etc. However the amount released on that account to the State Government is to tune of rupees 334.68 crores. We have given them a grant of rupees 70.72 crores out of a total provision of rupees 141.45 crores under the Head 'Plan Revenue Deficit grants' for the year 1990-91. As far

as the Natural Calamities Relief fund is concerned, we have given them a sum of rupees 13.88 crores out of the total Central contribution of rupees 27.75 crores. Then, we have also given them an amount of rupees 153.92 crores against its total entitlement of rupees 503.19 crores in form of the Central Plan Assistance. The members of the House would be pleased to know that the State will receive a total grant of Rs. 1763.11 crores for the whole year out of which an amount of rupees 573.24 crores has already been given to that State during the first 4 months. I think that being it so there will be no difficulty for them because with that amount they will be able to carry out their plan without any difficulty.

**SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA:**  
Mr. Speaker, Sir, as the hon. Minister has stated that the Finance Minister of Madhya Pradesh has submitted a plan in which the State Chief Minister's formula known as "Patwa formula" has also been included. So, I want to know as to what extent the loans would be waived by the co-operative societies of Madhya Pradesh and how much amount of it would be borne by the Government of India.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:**  
Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have framed a loan-waiver scheme for the entire country as we had announced that as per their terms the Central Government would bear the hundred per cent burden of the loans given by the public Sector Banks such as the State Bank and Regional Rural Banks. But in case of the loans given by the Co-operative Banks and the Land Development Banks, the Central Government will bear only the half of the burden and the rest will be borne by the concerned States. But in this regard the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh has had a discussion with the Centre. The Madhya Pradesh Government said that they would implement our scheme but they want to liberalise it further in future. We had enough discussion with them and I would like to thank them as they

have accepted that whatever is their share according to the Central plan, they would get it from the Centre and they must get the permission to liberalize the scheme. They must get the permission to bear the burden of the liberalization of the scheme. They have been granted permission for this. They have also been permitted to modify this plan and I think there is no dispute over this issue between the Central Government and the State Government.

**SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA:**  
Sir, I have asked about the total amount, there is no reply to that effect.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:**  
Mr. Speaker, I can't give those figures at present because the whole situation will be clear only after the assessment to be made by the different banks is completed and all the figures are available to me. However, I would like to say that there would be a requirement of about 4 thousand crores of rupees according to our estimate.

**SHRI CHHAVIRAM ARGAL:**  
Mr. Speaker, Sir, Madhya Pradesh is a backward State having much population of Harijan and Adivasis. Besides, there are some areas where dacoits are active whatever income the Central Government is getting from all the sources of Madhya Pradesh, keeping in view, the large requirements of Madhya Pradesh, with the Central Government consider to raise the central assistance under the Gadgil formula to enable the States like Madhya Pradesh to develop.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:**  
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not referring to Shri Vithal Raoji. This formula had been framed by some other Gadgil and this has already been amended once. As per amended formula, while providing Central assistance to the States, weightage is given to their individual problems, such as 60 per cent on the basis of population, 20% on per capita income, 10 % on the basis of tax mobilization, fiscal and other programmes launched by the States.

Ten per cent will be given to the special problems such as desert problems, adivasis problem, hill state problems. I would like to assure you that according to Gadgil formula, keeping in view, the population of Adivasi areas of Madhya Pradesh, whatever assistance can be given to Madhya Pradesh on the basis of special problems, will certainly be given to Madhya Pradesh, because as per my information, Madhya Pradesh is predominantly a tribal state so I am in favour of the suggestions given by the hon. Member.

**DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, under the loan waiver scheme, the Madhya Pradesh Government have announced to waive the loans amounting to Rs. 493 crore, out of which the Central Government propose to provide Rs. 83 crore only. Under the circumstances, I would like to know from the hon. Minister through you whether as he has assured the House that he would provide maximum amount to make this scheme a success, the amount of Rs. 83 crore would be enhanced to at least half of the total amount?

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:**  
So far waiving off of loans is concerned, we have fixed some norms for all the States. We have talked to the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh. Besides this, we talked to all the Chief Ministers at the meeting of National Development Council. Now, if we go on changing those norms after every two months we would not be able to do anything. Anyway, I have talked to the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, and he has agreed to implement the scheme and has also agreed to accept the prescribed central assistance. He has further assured that the Madhya Pradesh Government would itself try to mobilize the required resources.

[English]

#### Sail's Manpower

\*229. **SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDLI:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the sanctioned manpower of the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) year-wise from 1983 to 1990 for its individual plants/units/offices with a break-up of the executives and non-executive posts;

(b) the vacancies existing at present in such plants/units/offices of SAIL; and

(c) the steps being taken up to fill up the vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND THE MINISTER OF LAW & JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT**

(a) to (c) In the last few years, SAIL have moved away from the system of sanction and vacancies to one based on budgetary control on manpower strength.

There is more manpower in SAIL's steel plants than the requirements, therefore SAIL's efforts have been directed to optimise manpower by separations due to retirements/voluntary retirements as well as by retraining and redeployment of staff.

SAIL have a very large number of units, mines, branches, stockyards and other offices, and the compilation of information regarding budgeted and actual position of manpower for each of them for each year from 1983, divided into executive and non-executive posts over the several years, as asked for, would involve considerable time and labour which may not be commensurate with the utility.

However, the budgeted manpower position of SAIL plants and central units and the actual position of manpower from 1985-86 to 1989-90, more easily available are given in the Annexure below.

While there are no vacancies in SAIL on an overall basis, some vacancies do arise due to turnover of staff or requirement of special skills. These are filled up by promotion, redeployment or fresh recruitment as necessary.

**ANNEXURE**

Unit	Position of Manpowers					
		1985-86 (As on 31-3-86)	1986-87 (As on 31-3-87)	1987-88 (As on 31-3-88)	1988-89 (As on 31-3-89)	1989-90 (As on 31-3-90)
Bhilai Steel Plant	B	64,729	64,251	63,174	60,454	58,654
	A	65,189	64,231	62,395	60,897	59,578
Durgapur Steel Plant	B	34,905	34,680	34,000	32,850	32,000
	A	34,819	34,480	33,696	32,847	32,117
Rourkela Steel Plant	B	39,827	38,806	37,979	37,050	36,050
	A	39,447	38,932	37,973	37,045	36,045
Bokaro Steel Plant	B	52,375	52,787	52,459	51,700	51,300
	A	52,961	52,590	52,012	51,772	51,911
Alloy Steel Plant	B	7,395	7,361	7,280	7,250	7,050
	A	7,337	7,271	7,174	7,115	6,980
Salem Steel Plant	B	1,234	1,234	1,253	1,253	1,300
	A	1,220	1,206	1,237	1,247	1,345
Central Units	B	6,805	6,828	6,920	7,015	6,900
	A	6,866	6,913	6,928	6,876	6,920
Total	B	207,270	205,947	203,065	197,572	193,260
	A	207,839	205,623	201,415	197,799	194,910

B — Budget and A — Actuals.

**SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a very important question. I have only asked about the break-up of the posts of executives and non-executives. But the reply has been given that "actual position of manpower for each of them for each year from 1983, divided into executive and non-executive posts over the several years, as asked for, would involve considerable time..." I differ from the answer given by the hon. Minister and I feel I should not accept the answer given. I am giving the figures which I think in this answer an attempt has been made to hide them. The information published in a magazine of SAIL titled, "Personnel and Wage Manual" in its issue of 1983, on fourth page it has been said that in 1983, there were 2,805 officers and 36,350 non-executives, Class IV and Class III, total 39,115 and in the same publication in the year 1990, on May 31st, a report has been published where it is found that—

The officials' or executives' strength has increased to 3,507 whereas workers, i.e., non-executives' strength has come down to 36,170 and total has come down to 35,824.

This is for Rourkela plant. I have no quarrel that some officers should be appointed because engineers are unemployed, but the point is that deliberately posts are kept vacant and contractor's labour are employed and we are told that there is no vacancy for Class III and Class IV posts. My

information is that more than 9000 posts are vacant in Rourkela Steel Plant. So I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that 9000 posts are vacant in Rourkela Steel Plant only and whether the local people are agitating that these posts should be filled up. Secondly, there must be anexus between production and employment, but here production has increased from 5 million tonnes in SAIL to about 12 million tonnes now but employment has gone down. This is a common phenomenon in all public sector undertakings. Since the Government wants to find employment for the people, the Minister may kindly say what exercise the Government is doing to correct this imbalance.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

64 Import of Paper, Pulp and Waste Paper

\*226. **SHRI BABUBHAI MEGHJI SHAH:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the quantity and value of import of paper, pulp and waste paper during the last five years, year-wise and item-wise?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):** A statement is given below.

**STATEMENT**  
*Import of Paper, Pulp and Paper Waste during 1985-86 to 1989-90*

Sl. No.	Description of items	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		1988 89(P)		1989-90(P)	
		Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1.	Newsprint	200556	13039	234442	12133	251372	18508	201406	19670	199913	22367
2.	Printing Paper (other than Newsprint) and writing Paper in rolls or Sheets.	12180	5208	13598	4489	15172	4204	13057	2333	10863	2005
3.	Kraft paper and paper bord in rolls or sheets.	2566	246	2895	329	4917	760	6327	1035	7837	1395
4.	Paper and paper board in rolls or sheets, n.e.s.	9764	1651	7400	1601	2939	744	3683	1392	3988	1542
5.	Paper and paper board corrugated, Craped, Crinkled embossed or perforated in rolls or sheets.	745	85	661	72	10	1	63	18	51	23
6.	Paper (other than printing or writing paper) and Paper board impregnated coated, surface coloured, surface decorated or printed.	9526	1965	9476	2440	3958	1660	4674	1109	4047	1402
7.	Converted paper and paper board n.e.s.	440	30	204	25	765	249	367	94	325	121
8.	Paper and paper board cut to size or shape.	69	26	108	42	923	507	235	111	297	99
9.	Pulp	294370	13021	274334	14783	264399	17352	394063	25218	450578	30388
10.	Paper Waste	256823	8163	295389	9568	209291	6502				
	Grand Total	787039	43435	838507	45482	753746	50488	623875	50980	677899	59342

P = denotes provisional figures.

**Foreign Offices of Trading  
Organisations**

\*227. **SHRI K.S. RAO:**

**SHRI PRAKASH KOKO  
BRAHMBHATT:**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to close down certain foreign offices of trading organisations;

(b) if so, the number and details of the offices proposed to be closed down;

(c) the amount of foreign exchange likely to be saved by the closure of these offices;

(d) whether these closures would have an adverse impact on exports;

(e) the agency which will look after the interests of these offices in those countries after closure; and

(f) the number of officers and staff who would be affected by their closure and the decision taken about them?

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

(b) It has been decided to merge all foreign offices of STC, MMFC, PEC, IDA, MPEDA, Tea Board, and Spices Board into newly constituted integrated offices of Bharat Business International Limited (BBIL). 16 existing offices of these organisations are proposed to be closed down. The details are given in the statement given below. Other offices of these organisations will be merged with BBIL's integrated offices.

(c) The exact amount of foreign exchange saving consequent to the rationalisation is being worked out by the Bharat Business International Limited (BBIL).

(d) No, Sir. The decision has been taken in order to rationalise the working of the foreign offices of some of the organisations under the control of the Ministry of Commerce.

(e) Bharat Business International Limited (BBIL) will look after the interests of the organisations whose offices are being closed down or merged into integrated BBIL offices.

(f) This is being worked out in consultation with the organisations concerned.

**STATEMENT**

*List of foreign offices to be closed*

<i>Name of the Organisation</i>	<i>Location</i>
State Trading Corporation	Jeddah Paris Tokyo Colombo Male Sydney Berlin
Projects & Equipments Corporation	Moscow Dacca
Trade Development Authority	Kuala Lumpur Harare
Tea Board	Cairo Sydney New York Brussels
Spices Board	Bahrain

Note : STC office at Nairobi will be shifted to an appropriate location in Francophone, Africa.

[*Translation*]

**Minerals under Vansagar Project in Madhya Pradesh**

\*231 SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the minerals likely to be submerged under Vansagar Project in Madhya Pradesh and the value thereof, item-wise:

(b) whether Government have prepared any scheme to extract these minerals before submersion; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND THE MINISTER OF LAW & JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) to (c) The mineral likely to be submerged under the Bansagar project in Madhya Pradesh is limestone used both in blast furnace and Steel Melting Shop of iron and steel industry. The value of the limestone which will be submerged is estimated at approximately Rs. 312 crores. A bund is proposed to be erected to prevent the water from submerging the limestone on the right bank of the River Chhoti Mahanadi. This measure will obviate the submergence of 73 million tonnes of in situ reserves of limestone. The Bokaro Steel Limited is presently carrying out mining in the right bank. They have also intention to extract a major portion of the reserves in the left bank for which steps are being taken for acquisition of land and eviction of hamlets after getting clearance from the State Government.

69

**Reduction in Foreign Exchange Expenditure**

\*232. SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV:  
SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps to reduce foreign exchange expenditure;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the results yielded;

(c) whether Government have adopted the policy of control on import and encourage export in order to increase foreign exchange;

(d) if so, the amount of foreign exchange likely to be saved in comparison to that of last year; and

(e) the amount saved in the first three months of the year due to this policy?

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

(b) The measures adopted by the Government fall in two categories, viz., (i) economies in expenditures incurred by the Government on foreign offices; foreign travel; and overall foreign expenditures of Ministry of External Affairs; (ii) reductions in the import bill by scrupulous adherence to the Phased Manufacturing Programme; reductions in the release of free foreign exchange for import of raw materials and components required by select sectors; and increased emphasis on use of REP licences to meet the import requirements. It is too early to assess the results.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) It is difficult to assess separately the impact of these policies on the position of foreign exchange.

70 *Taxation*  
**Refund of tax—unjust enrichment**

\*233. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:  
SHRI KANKAR MUNJARE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Bombay and Gujarat High Courts as also the Supreme Court have held the refund of the various taxes such as levies, toll tax, cess etc. to manufacturers or traders as illegal;

(b) if so, the observations of the said courts in this regard;

(c) whether the said courts have from time to time held that this amount, actually belonging to the consumers, should be utilised on public welfare schemes; and

(d) if so, the reasons for which his Ministry have accorded their approval through a circular to refund the above amounts to manufacturers, traders middlemen etc.?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) to (d) There have been conflicting views expressed in judgements of various High Courts and Supreme Court on the question of refund of customs and central excise duties to those who have already passed on the burden of the same to the consumers. This matter was reviewed by the full Bench of the Bombay High Court in the case of New India Industries Limited and in its judgement delivered on 27-11-89, the Court held: "When tax has been collected without authority of law, the State is bound to refund the same. Ordinarily, the tax illegally collected ought to be returned to the person from whom it had been collected. The concept of unjust enrichment is, however not altogether irrelevant in the matter of granting refund of tax which has been collected without authority of law". The Court further held that "that the Writ Court is required to satisfy itself that the tax burden had been in fact shifted to others and that an order for refund in favour of the Writ Petitioner would result in his unjust enrichment". The Court further held that "we have not examined the further question whether the said doctrine has any application to suits before Civil Courts or to departmental proceedings for refund". The

matter is now again before the Supreme Court whose verdict is awaited.

All the judgements of High Courts and Supreme Court in this regard have been delivered in the exercise of Writ jurisdiction enjoyed by these Courts. These Courts, unlike the departmental officers, enjoy inherent powers to decide matters on the principles of equity. The departmental officers have, therefore, no legal authority to withhold refunds authorised under the law on considerations that do not find specific mention in the law itself. This view has been upheld by the Customs, Excise and Gold (Control) Appellate Tribunal (CEGAT) in its order in the case of M/s. Anand Metal & Steel Works Vs. Collector, Central Excise. The Circular of the Central Board of Excise and Customs dated 28-3-1990 was issued to clarify the legal position in this regard.

We have received representations from citizens claiming that since the tax was actually borne by the consumers, its refund if due should be utilised on public welfare schemes. This suggestion will be considered by the Government in consultation with the Ministry of Law.

[English]

\*234. SHRI NARSINGRAO SURYAWANSHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering evolving a scheme to free scheduled Tribes of monetary debts; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) and (b) Government of India have formulated the Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief (ARRDR) Scheme, 1990 for providing debt relief to farmers, landless cultivators, artisans and weavers upto Rs. 10,000/- by public sector banks and regional rural banks. In so far as the banks in cooperative sector are concerned,

State Governments have been requested to frame a scheme on similar pattern. The criteria for determining the eligibility for relief under the scheme is the purpose of the loan and not the class/category of the borrowers or the schemes or programmes under which the loan was provided. Thus, under the scheme, eligible borrowers belonging to scheduled tribes would get the proposed relief.

[*Translation*]

**Proposal for Liberalisation of Gold Import**

\*235. SHRI MANJAI LAL :  
SHRI R.N. RAKESH :-

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to liberalise import of gold for exporting gold ornaments in large quantities;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the smuggling of gold is likely to be checked or reduced as a result thereof;

(d) if not, the reaction of Government in regard thereto; and

(e) the measures proposed to be adopted by Government to bring the prices of gold down to the international level?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):  
(a) Import of gold is already being allowed for the production of gold ornaments for export.

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

(c) Such import of gold should normally have a favourable impact on the smuggling of gold.

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

(e) Since gold is not an essential commodity Government does not regulate its prices.

**Programmes prepared in Foreign Countries**

\*236. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of sponsored and non-sponsored programmes prepared in foreign countries and accepted for telecast on Doordarshan during the last two years; and

(b) the total foreign exchange spent thereon?

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

(a) and (b) Doordarshan imported in all 70 foreign programmes during the financial years 1988-89 and 1989-90. The names of these programmes are given in the statement below. The amount spent in foreign exchange on import of these programmes was:-

US \$	—	2,23,952-00
£	—	1,45,810-00
DM	—	63,782-00

**STATEMENT**

S. No.	Name of programmes imported during 1988-89
1.	National Geographic Special (2):
	(a) Among the Wild Chimpanzees.
	(b) Polar Bear Alert.
2.	He-Man and the Masters of the Universe.
3.	Mickey & Donald.

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*S. No. Name of programmes imported during 1988-89*

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4. Music Programmes :
    - (a) David Essex.
    - (b) Pop Explosion 1.
    - (c) Pop Explosion 2.
    - (d) Stones in the Park.
  5. Return of Sherlock Holmes.
  6. Anastasia (2 parts).
  7. Adventures of Huck Finn.
  8. Doctor Fischer of Geneva.
  9. Oscar Wilde (3 parts).
  10. Shazam.
  11. (a) Survival Sr. 25
    - (b) Survival: Perspectives of Paradise.
    - (c) Survival: Winged Messenger.
  12. Treasure Island.
  13. Balimover, Doddar, Shebze-wort & Glodberry.
  14. A Christmas Carol.
  15. The Winter of Enchantment.
  16. Killing on the Exchange
  17. The Wind in the Willows.
  18. Whisper of Clock.
  19. AIDS (1 part).
  20. Wonderful Wizard of OZ.
  21. Derrick.
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*S. No. Name of programmes imported during 1989-90*

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1. Tina Turner (2 parts).
  2. Intimate Contact.
  3. Inspector Morse.
  4. Escape from Sobibor (3 parts).
  5. The Bretts.
  6. Aretha Franklin (2 parts).
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*S. No. Name of programmes imported during 1989-90*

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7. Cinderella—The Show Must Go On.
8. Spitting Image.
9. The Cutting Edge.
10. The Acid Test.
11. The Four Horsemen.
12. Father Time (1 part).
13. Sports Explained.
14. Model Magic.
15. Spitting Image—Down & Out in the White House.
16. Spitting Image—The Ren & Nancy Show.
17. Spitting Image—1987 Movie Awards.
18. Yesterday's Dream.
19. Coming Through.
20. Lost Empires.
21. Shades of Darkness.
22. Prisoner of Zenda.
23. Vanity Fair.
24. Dorothy Sayers.
25. Wuthering Heights.
26. Architecture at the Crossroads.
27. Age of Uncertainty.
28. Clarence.
29. Okavango.
30. Footsteps.
31. Miniature World.
32. Ivanhoe.
33. Economics Made Easy.
34. Marshal McLuhan.
35. Music of Man.
36. Travelling Light.
37. Derrick.
38. Old Fox.
39. Suffer The Children.

*Films*

40. Blackmail.
  41. The Blue Angel.
  42. Catherine The Great.
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S. Name of programmes imported  
No. during 1989-90

[English]

43. Exstasy.  
44. Live in Exile.  
45. M.  
46. The Man Who Knew Too Much.  
47. The Scarlet Pimpernal.  
48. Frivate Lives of Henry VIII.  
49. Thirty Nine Steps.

**Documentaries on Life of National Leaders**

\*238. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA:  
SHRI PYARELAL KHAN-DELWAL:

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

**Refinance facility provided by NABARD for Madhya Pradesh**

\*237. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans, given by banks to farmers in Madhya Pradesh, refinanced by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) during the last three years;

(b) whether irrigation pump-sets have also been provided by these banks during the above period;

(c) if so, whether complaints of their being effective have been received; and

(d) the action taken against the defective pump-sets suppliers?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (d) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that it has disbursed a sum of Rs. 105.32 crores, Rs. 91.23 crores and Rs. 118.89 crores during the years 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90 respectively, as refinance to various banks in Madhya Pradesh.

NABARD has further reported that irrigation pump-sets have also been provided by the banks during the period mentioned above under minor irrigation activities. NABARD has not received any complaints regarding supply of defective pump-sets. However, whenever any complaint is received, the same is looked into for taking remedial measures.

(a) whether Government have any scheme for production of documentaries on the life and achievements of certain National Leaders;

(b) if so, the names of such documentaries already produced and also of those which are likely to be produced;

(c) whether Indian freedom fighters have been or are likely to be included in such scheme; and

(d) the guidelines adopted for selecting important persons for making documentaries?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No guidelines/criteria as such have been laid down in regard to selecting lives of important persons for making documentary films. However, production of documentary films on national subject is a part of normal functions of the Films Division. As and when any suggestion/proposal for production of a documentary film on any national leader/freedom fighter is received, such proposal is considered on its merit.

## STATEMENT

*List of films on National Leaders which have already been produced*

1. Glimpses of Gandhiji (1949) (Mahatma Gandhi)
2. Jawaharlal Nehru (1957)
3. Lokmanya Tilak (1957)
4. His Memory We Cherish (1959) (Mahatma Gandhi's life & work in the service of humanity).
5. The last journey (1959) (Assassination of Gandhiji)
6. Rabindranath Tagore (1961) (Longer version)
7. Vinoba Bhawe, the man (1963) (L. V.)
8. And so to sleep (1964) (Jawaharlal Nehru)
9. Last Chapter (1964) (Jawaharlal Nehru)
10. A man of Peace (1966) (Late Prime Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri's cremation & Asthi Visarja Ceremony)
11. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, President of India (1966)
12. Homage to Lal Bahadur Shastri (1967)
13. Lala Lajpat Rai (1968)
14. Indira Gandhi—Prime Minister of India (1968)
15. Thoughts in a Museum (1968) (Jawaharlal Nehru)
16. Dr. Zakir Hussain—A life of dedication (1969)
17. Tribute to a scholar Statesman (1969) (Dr. Zakir Hussain)
18. 85 Nayak in Porbandar (1969) (Mahatma Gandhi)
19. Mahatma (1969) (Full length documentary)
20. Sardar Patel (1970)
21. Desh Bandhu Chittaranjan Das (1971)
22. Bhgat Singh (1970)
23. We remember (1971) (Mahatma Gandhi)
24. Rose called Zakir Hussain (1972)
25. The Flame burns bright (1973) (Netaji Subhash Chander Bose)
26. Netaji (1973)
27. Our Indira (1973) (Smt. Indira Gandhi)
28. Chatrapati Shivaji (1974)
29. Portrait of a Prime Minister (1974) (Smt. Indira Gandhi)
30. Harindranath Chattopadhyaya (1974)
31. Baba Sheik Farid (1974)
32. Sarojini Naidu—The Nightingale of India (1975)
33. Shri Aurobindo—Glimpses of his life (1975)
34. Swami Dayanand Saraswathi (1975)
35. The Prime Minister (1976) (Late Smt. Indira Gandhi)
36. Love in action (1976) (Mother Teresa)
37. Bagha Jatin (1977) (Jatindranath Mukherjee)
38. J. P. (1977) (Loknayak Shri Jayaprakash Narayan)
39. Salute to the President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed (1977)
40. Guru Teg Bahadur (1977)
41. Dr. Mohamad Iqbal (1978)
42. Rajaji (1978) (Chakravarthy Rajagopalachari)
43. Fakruddin Ali Ahmed (1978)
44. Deshratna Rajendra Prasad (1979)
45. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay—Tribute to her life and work (1979)
46. Dadaji Sadhu Vaswani (1979)
47. Guru Amar Das (1979)
48. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar (1980)
49. Acharya Kripalani (1980)
50. Babu Rajendra Prasad (1980)
51. Babasaheb Ambedkar (1981)
52. Dr. B. C. Roy (1981)

*List of films on National Leaders which have already been produced—Contd.*

53. Jawaharlal Nehru and his vision (1981)
  54. Steadfast wisdom (1981) (Acharya Vinoba Bhave)
  55. A life long warrior (1981) (Senapati Bapat)
  56. A song for birsa (1981) (Birsa Manda)
  57. Baba Amte (1981)
  58. Abul Kalam Azad (1982) (Maulana Abul Kalam Azad)
  59. Khusrau—A name to be remembered (1981) (Amir Khusrau)
  60. Neelam Sanjiva Reddy—President of India (1983)
  61. Memorable Moments (1983) (Father-Daughter relationship of Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi)
  62. Nehru in remembrance (1983)
  63. Purushotam Das Tandon (1983)
  64. Veer Savarkar (1983)
  65. Mahakavi Bharati (1983) (Mahakavi Subramanya Bharati)
  66. Badshah Khan (1983)
  67. Maharaja Ranjit Singh (1983)
  68. Maulana Mohamad Ali Jauhar (1984)
  69. Nehru (1984) (Full length documentary—Indo-USSR Production)
  70. Rao Tula Ram (1984)
  71. Raja Ram Mohan Roy (1984)
  72. Dada Saheb Gaikwad (1984)
  73. Baba Jussa Singh Ahluwalia (1985)
  74. The Frontier Gandhi (1985)
  75. Indira Gandhi 1917-1984 (1985)
  76. Indira Priyadarshini (1985)
  77. Indiras' vision (1985) (Smt. Indira Gandhi)
  78. Karmayogi Acharya Kaka-saheb Kalelkar (1985)
  79. Harindranath the versatile (1985)
  80. Kamraj (1985)
  81. Vinoba Bhave—The man (1985) (revised version)
  82. Indira Gandhi a tribute—I (1985)
  83. A tribute to Smt. Indira Gandhi by Asha Sachdev-II (1985)
  84. The Seer who walks alone (1985) (J. Krishnamurthy)
  85. Maithali Sharan Gupt (1986)
  86. Kamla Nehru (1986)
  87. Shah Nawaz Khan (1986)
  88. Dr. Sri Krishna Sinha (1987)
  89. Son of the mountain (1987) (Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant)
  90. S. Satyamurthy (1987)
  91. Pathik (1987) (Shri Kakasaheb alias N. V. Gadgil)
  92. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan—President of India (revised) (1988)
  93. Jawaharlal Nehru—The Universal Man (1990)
- 
2. *The list of the films to be produced in near future*
    1. Late Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah
    2. Late Shri M. N. Roy
    3. Babu Jagjivan Ram
    4. Late Shri Asaf Ali
    5. Shri Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi
    6. Shri K. M. Munshi
    7. Sardar Patel
    8. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar
    9. Late Shri V. Krishna Menon
    10. Sarojini Naidu
    11. Lokapriya Gopinath Bordoloi
    12. B. J. Kher
    13. Swamy Haridasji
    14. Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa
    15. Sri T. Prakasam

[Translation]

**Loans advanced by Banks under Self-Employment Schemes in Uttar Pradesh**

\*239. **SHRI HARISH RAWAT:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned by various lead banks so far to the educated unemployed and urban unemployed under self employment schemes in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether any assessment has been made about the utilisation of this amount; and

(c) if so, the percentage of unemployed persons who have started their business by this sanctioned amount?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) to (c) The total loans sanctioned by banks and the number of beneficiaries under the Self Employment Scheme for the Educated unemployed Youth (SEEUY) and the Self Employment Programme for Urban Poor (SEPUP) in Uttar Pradesh respectively are as under:

	No. of beneficiaries	Loan amount Sanctioned (Rs. in crores)
(i) Self Employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY) (from 1983-84 to 1989-90)	172914	326.63
(ii) Self Employment Programme for Urban Poor (SEPUP) (from 1986 87 to 1989-90)	150256	62.39

The position in respect of utilisation of funds sanctioned and disbursed in respect of both the schemes are reviewed in the State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC) meetings and District Consultative Committee (DCC) meetings held in the State Headquarters and Districts regularly. On the basis of studies conducted by State Bank of India and the experience gained in these meetings, it has been established that the schemes have been generally working satisfactorily.

**Premium on Shares of Companies**

\*240. **SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

The guidelines laid down by Govt. for determining the premium on shares of companies entering the share market and to make proper evaluation of shares with a view to protecting the interests of investors as well as for healthy development of capital market?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

The guidelines for valuation of shares have recently been released to the press. A brief statement also is given below.

**STATEMENT**

The valuation guidelines aim at arriving at the best reasonable judgement of the value of the equity shares of a company i.e. the Fair Value. Ord-

narily this is based on the Net Asset Value (NAV) and the Profit Earning Capacity Value (PECV). The market prices of shares also plays some role in determination of fair value.

While these guidelines provide the broad parameters for determination of Fair Value, Controller of Capital Issues also keeps in view factors like company's track record and market conditions etc. While determining the Fair Value.

[English]

**Workforce of Mica Trading Corporation**

\*241. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to reduce the workforce of the Mica Trading Corporation of India; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): (a) and (b) Consequent upon the decision of the Government to merge MITCO in MMTC to function one of its Divisions, a Committee has been constituted by the MMTC to ex-

amine the organizational structure and staffing pattern of the Mica Division. The decision regarding workforce would be based on the staffing pattern to be suggested by the Committee taking into account the work-load.

**Crisis in Coffee Industry**

\*242. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:  
SHRI C. P. MUDALA  
GIRIYAPPA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is big margin between the price which the Coffee planters get for coffee beans and the price which the consumer has to pay for coffee powder;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to make radical changes in the marketing strategy to save the coffee growers from serious crisis; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) and (b) The average auction price of coffee beans and the average market price of coffee powder during June, 1990 were as under:

(Rupees per Kg)

Grade	Average auction price	Average market price
Plantation 'A'	32.80	46.70
Arabica Cherry 'AB'	24.90	
Arabica Cherry 'PB'	28.50	42.65
Robusta Cherry 'AB'	25.80	
Robusta Cherry 'PB'	25.80	39.00

The variation between the average auction price for coffee beans and the average market price for the coffee powder has been mainly on account of roasting loss of nearly 20% suffered by roaster/retailer in converting coffee beans to coffee powder. Apart from this, marketing expenses, Central Excise Duty and Local Taxes

account for differences between the auction price of beans and the market price of coffee powder.

(c) and (d) At present, the coffee industry is facing the problem of depressed international prices. To provide relief to the coffee growers, the Government has already taken the following measures:

(a) The Minimum Release Price (MRP) of coffee has been en-

hanced with effect from 8th March, 1990 as under:

<i>Grade</i>	<i>Price before revision</i>	<i>Price after revision</i>
Arabica	Rs. 19.81 per kg.	Rs. 20.37 per kg.
Robusta	Rs. 15.90 per kg.	Rs. 16.64 per kg.
Composite	Rs. 10.18 per point	Rs. 10.57 per point

(b) The Central Excise Duty on coffee has been reduced from Rs. 105 per quintal to Rs. 50 per quintal.

(c) The repayment of crop loans granted by the Coffee Board has been rescheduled. The coffee growers can now repay the crop loans granted by the Coffee Board for the coffee seasons 1989-90 in two instalments instead of one.

(d) The rate of REP licence has been increased from 4% to 10% in the new Import-Export Policy.

rate schemes have been formulated for creating marketing infrastructure at the village, small towns, semi-urban areas and big cities so as to provide the support to all segments of the small scale sector viz. cottage, village tiny and modern small units.

#### *Scheme for Direct Assistance to Specialised Marketing Agencies*

SIDBI would extend direct assistance to specialised marketing agencies in the corporate/co-operative sector, well established voluntary groups and marketing agencies for setting up of new sales outlets or renovation/expansion of existing show-rooms for marketing the products of small scale sector especially in big cities.

#### *Refinance Scheme for Assistance to Marketing Entrepreneurs*

Under the Scheme, assistance will be provided to individuals, partnership concerns, private and public limited companies with experience in marketing to set up sales outlets at a cost not exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs for marketing products of tiny, cottage and village industries. The assistance under the scheme will be channelised through State Financial Corporations, twin-function State Industrial Development Corporations (SIDCs) and banks.

#### *Refinance Scheme for Purchase of Mobile Sales Vans*

Under the Scheme, assistance will be provided to institutions approved by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) under its Interest Subsidy Scheme for acquisition of mobile sales vans for marketing products of Khadi and Village Industries Sector. Loan per vehicle shall not exceed Rs. 3 lakh. The assistance under the

#### **Schemes Introduced by SIDBI for Marketing Products of Small Units**

2587. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:  
SHRI ANBARASU ERA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) has introduced new schemes for financing establishment of marketing channels for the sale of SSI products, as also for minimising the delays in realisation of sale proceeds of their products; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b) Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) has introduced new schemes of assistance for strengthening and expanding the marketing infrastructure and expediting the realisation of sale proceeds of the products of the small scale sector. Sepa-

scheme will be channelised through State Financial Corporations, Twin-function SIDCs and banks.

*Scheme for Direct Discounting of Bills*

Under the Scheme, while the manufacturer seller in the small scale sector will receive payment for the capital equipment/machinery supplied immediately, the buyer will get the facility of deferred payments in easy instalments over 5 to 7 years.

*Short Term Bills Rediscounting Scheme*

Under the scheme, trade bills arising out of supply of goods by SSI units having an unexpired usance of not more than 90 days accompanied by valid documents like invoice, certificate about proof of despatch, lorry/railway receipt etc. would be discounted by scheduled banks and the later can rediscount the same with SIDBI.

*Loans to SCs/STs for Self-employment*

2588. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for providing loans to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes unemployed youth for self-employment;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the maximum limit fixed for the purpose; and

(d) the details of any other schemes for providing loans to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (c) Under the Self-Employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY) and Self-Employment Programme for Urban Poor (SEPUP), a minimum of 30% of the targets are reserved for SC/ST beneficiaries. Government of India provides a capital subsidy at the rate of 25% of the

total assistance to the beneficiaries. Under SEEUY Scheme, composite loans not exceeding Rs. 35,000/- for industrial ventures, Rs. 25,000/- for service units and Rs. 15,000/- for business enterprises are granted. Under SEPUP the loan limit is Rs. 5,000/- per beneficiary.

(d) Apart from Self-Employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY) and Self-Employment Programme for Urban Poor (SEPUP) specific targets have been fixed for provision of credit to SC/ST by public sector banks under Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) Scheme. Under IRDP, not less than 30% of the families covered should belong to SC/ST. Under DRI, public sector banks are required to extend 40% of their total advances to SC/ST categories.

**RBI Advance for Procurement of Raw Cashew**

2589. SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of raw cashew nuts procured by the State Governments in the current year;

(b) whether the Reserve Bank of India has given any advance to Kerala for the procurement of raw cashew; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and whether the Reserve Bank of India propose to continue the advance in the forthcoming years also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Production by various Mines in Orissa**

2590. SHRI LOKANATH CHOUHDURY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of iron ore, manganese ore, chrome ore and dolomite mines in Orissa and their total

production during the Seventh Plan period, year-wise;

(b) the quantum of residual balance of deposits in these mines at present, unit-wise;

(c) the number of those mines which have reached the stage of exhaustion; and

(d) the number of those mines which have working permission for one year and five years separately?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND THE MINISTER OF LAW & JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) The total number of various mines and their production from 1985 to 1989 is as under:

(Production in Thousand Tonnes)

	1985		1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Prod.	No.								
1. Iron Ore	6860	69	7805	75	8601	79	7465	81	7489	76
2. Manganese Ore	412	43	446	51	498	57	484	64	485	64
3. Chromite	492	13	561	15	580	15	574	15	946	15
4. Dolomite	926	10	989	11	967	9	1034	8	1089	10

(b) The reserves of these minerals in Orissa as on 1-1-85 are:—

- (i) Dolomite 563 million tonnes
- (ii) Iron Ore 2602 million tonnes
- (iii) Manganese Ore 33.6 million tonnes
- (iv) Chromite 51.5 million tonnes

(c) None of the Iron/Manganese/Chromite/Dolomite mines has reached the stage of exhaustion; and

(d) Three Iron Ore mines and six manganese ore mines are operating with working permission.

**Telecast of Telugu Programmes from Delhi Doordarshan**

2591. SHRI B.N. REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the details of Telugu programmes and their duration of telecast from Delhi Doordarshan for Telugu knowing viewers?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): The requisite information covering the period from 1-1-90 to 1-7-90 is given in the statement below.

**STATEMENT**

*Details of Telugu Programmes Telecast during the period from 1st January to 1st July 1990*

S. No.	Title	Date of Telecast	Time of Telecast	Duration	Channel
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Pradeshik Bhasha Ka Karya-karam Vrandavan Bhajan (Telugu)	5-2-90	1740	19'35"	Delhi-I
2.	Feature film in Telugu Swathi Muthyam	11-2-90	1330	135'	Delhi-I

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Chitramala only one song	12-2-90	2010	5'	Delhi-I
4.	Chitramala only one song	26-2-90	2010	4'	Delhi-I
5.	Feature film Sudigundalu	25-3-90	1126	131'	Delhi-I
6.	Chitramala	26-3-90	2010	4'	Delhi-I
7.	Pradeshik Bhasha Ka Karya-karam Telugu	6-4-90	1740	19'42"	Delhi-I
8.	Pradeshik Bhasha Ka Karya-karam Telugu	20-4-90	1740	19'42"	Delhi-I
9.	Pradeshik Bhasha Ka Karya-karam Telugu	9-5-90	1740	20'36"	Delhi-I
10.	Dana Veera Soora Karna Feature film in Telugu	27-5-90	1030	195'	Delhi-I
11.	Chitramala—Telugu Geet	28-5-90	2030	4'	Delhi-I
12.	Pradeshik Bhasha Ka Karya-karam Telugu Geet	30-5-90	1740	16'	Delhi-I
13.	Pradeshik Bhasha Ka Karya-karam Telugu	5-6-90	1740	24'20"	Delhi-I
14.	Chitramala	11-6-90	2010	3'30"	Delhi-I
15.	Chitramala	25-6-90	2010	4'	Delhi-I
16.	Lok Sangeet Telugu	27-6-90	1348	12'	Delhi-I
17.	Maa Bhoomi Feature film in Telugu	1-7-90	1130	105'	Delhi-I
				Total	724'25"
<i>12 hours, 4 minutes, 25 seconds</i>					

**Pension facilities to employees in banking sector**

2592. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:  
SHRI NANDLAL MEENA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations to extend pension facilities to employees in the banking sector have been received by the Government;

(b) if so, the decision of Government in this regard; and

(c) the estimated annual additional expenditure that such pension scheme will involve?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) & (b) The unions of bank employees have demanded pension as an additional retirement benefit for the bank employees. The Indian Banks Association is reported to have held discussions with the workmen employees' union of the banks on the question of pension in lieu of Contributory Provident Fund but no agreement has, however, been reached.

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

**Opening of bank branches in Rajasthan**

2593. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bank branches, district-wise, in rural areas recommended for opening by Government of Rajasthan, the number in respect of which licences have been issued, the branches actually opened along with their break-up into commercial banks and regional rural banks during the last three years; and

(b) the list of identified centres recommended by Government of Rajasthan on the basis of which the Reserve Bank of India had allotted bank branch licences in the rural areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b) The data reporting system does not generate information in the manner asked for. For the period of the previous Branch Licensing Policy (from 1985 to 1990), particulars regarding the number of centres in rural areas recommended by the State Government of Rajasthan, and the number of centres allotted by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for opening of branches are as follows:—

(i) Recommended by State Government ... .. 502

(ii) Number of centres allotted 352

During the last 3 years, the number of branches actually opened in Rajasthan are as follows:—

(a) Commercial Banks ... .. 222

(b) Regional Rural Banks ... 109

**Film Production**

2594. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise and language-wise number of films made during the last three years and the main subjects/themes thereof; and

(b) the number of films under the consideration of the Film Censor Board at present?

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

(a) The Central Board of Film Certification does not have information relating to State-wise and language-wise number of films produced in the country. However, two statements are given below—Statement No. I showing the number of Indian feature films (celluloid), language-wise, certified by the Board at its six regional offices during 1987, 1988 and 1989 and Statement No. II showing the thematic classification of Indian feature films (celluloid) certified by the Board during 1987, 1988 and 1989.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

## STATEMENT I

*Statement showing the number of Indian feature films (celluloid) language-wise, certified by the Central Board of Film Certification at its six regional offices during the last three years*

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Language</i>	<i>Bom- bay</i>	<i>Cal- cutta</i>	<i>Madras</i>	<i>Banga- lore</i>	<i>Triva- ndrum</i>	<i>Hyde- rabad</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>1987— Indian feature films (Celluloid)</i>								
1.	Tamil	2	..	146	4	6	9	167
2.	Telugu	1	..	61	4	4	93	163
3.	Hindi	96	4	31	4	5	10	150
4.	Malayalam	..	..	13	5	85	..	103
5.	Kannada	..	..	..	87	1	..	88
6.	Bengali	..	35	..	..	..	..	35
7.	Marathi	27	..	..	..	..	..	27
8.	Bhojpuri	11	3	..	..	..	..	14
9.	Gujarati	11	..	..	..	..	..	11
10.	Oriya	..	9	..	..	..	..	9
11.	Punjabi	8	..	..	..	..	..	8
12.	Assamese	..	8	..	..	..	..	8
13.	Haryanvi	6	..	..	..	..	..	6
14.	Nepali	1	5	..	..	..	..	6
15.	Rajasthani	4	..	..	..	..	..	4
16.	Garhwali	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
17.	Kumaoni	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
18.	Brijbasha	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
19.	Tulu	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
20.	English	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total		172	64	251	105	102	112	806

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>1988—Indian feature films (Celluloid)</b>								
1. Hindi		132	4	25	2	4	15	182
2. Telugu		1	..	63	5	7	86	162
3. Tamil		1	..	122	9	2	18	152
4. Malayalam		..	..	10	3	69	1	83
5. Kannada		..	..	..	67	..	..	67
6. Bengali		..	37	..	..	..	..	37
7. Marathi		22	..	..	1	..	..	23
8. Oriya		..	16	..	..	..	..	16
9. Bhojpuri		4	4	..	..	..	..	8
10. Assamese		..	7	..	..	..	..	7
11. Rajasthani		7	..	..	..	..	..	7
12. Gujarati		6	..	..	..	..	..	6
13. Punjabi		6	..	..	..	..	..	6
14. English		2	1	..	..	2	..	5
15. Haryanvi		5	..	..	..	..	..	5
16. Urdu		3	..	..	..	..	..	3
17. Nepali		1	1	..	..	..	..	2
18. Manipuri		..	1	..	..	..	..	1
19. Tulu		..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Total		190	71	220	88	84	120	773

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>1989 — Indian feature films (Celluloid)</b>								
1. Hindi	124	4	21	3	14	10	176	
2. Telugu	..	..	63	8	8	73	152	
3. Tamil	1	..	125	2	3	17	148	
4. Malayalam	..	..	31	1	63	1	96	
5. Kannada	3	..	2	70	..	..	75	
6. Bengali	1	49	..	..	..	..	50	
7. Marathi	30	..	..	..	..	..	30	
8. Oriya	..	13	..	..	..	..	13	
9. Bhojpuri	3	7	..	..	..	..	10	
10. Gujarati	9	..	..	..	..	..	9	
11. Rajasthani	7	..	..	..	..	..	7	
12. Assamese	..	4	..	..	..	..	4	
13. Punjabi	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	
14. English	1	..	1	..	1	..	3	
15. Haryanvi	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	
16. Sambalpuri	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	
17. Karbi	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	
18. Tulu	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>781</b>	

## STATEMENT II

Statement showing the thematic classification of Indian feature (celluloid) films certified during 1987, 1988 and 1989

<i>S. Classification No.</i>	<i>Bom-bay</i>	<i>Cal-cutta</i>	<i>Madras</i>	<i>Banga-lore</i>	<i>Trivan-drum</i>	<i>Hyde-rabad</i>	<i>Total</i>	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>1987</i>								
1. Social	103	63	179	65	63	90	563	
2. Crime	33	..	47	36	22	10	148	
3. Historical	4	..	..	..	1	1	6	
4. Devotional	7	..	9	..	1	1	18	
5. Horror	3	..	1	1	3	2	10	
6. Mythological	2	1	3	..	..	1	7	
7. Fantasy	3	..	6	..	6	1	16	
8. Children's feature	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	
9. Children's feature/ fantasy	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	
10. Biographical	..	..	2	1	..	..	3	
11. Stunt	..	..	2	..	1	5	8	
12. Legendary	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	
13. Horror/crime	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	
14. Others	13	..	2	1	5	1	22	
<b>Total</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>806</b>	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>1988</i>								
1. Social		131	64	152	51	50	88	536
2. Crime		24	..	45	24	23	16	132
3. Mythological		4	1	..	..	1	1	7
4. Fantasy/ crime		1	..	..	..	..	..	1
5. Horror		5	2	4	3	1	2	17
6. Legendary		4	1	1	1	..	..	7
7. Children feature Pre- dominantly Educational		1	..	..	..	..	..	1
8. Children's feature		1	..	1	..	..	..	2
9. Devotional		3	..	10	1	..	..	14
10. Social/ comedy		1	..	..	..	..	..	1
11. Historical		2	..	..	..	2	..	4
12. Adventure		2	..	..	..	..	..	2
13. Devotional/ fantasy		1	..	..	..	..	..	1
14. Crime/ adventure		1	..	..	..	..	..	1
15. Fantasy		2	3	7	1	7	1	21
16. Action		1	..	..	..	..	..	1
17. Philosophical		1	..	..	..	..	..	1
18. Devotional/ legendry		1	..	..	..	..	..	1
19. Action/ thriller		1	..	..	..	..	..	1
20. Comedy		1	..	..	..	..	..	1
21. Horror/fantasy		1	..	..	..	..	..	1
22. Biographical		..	..	..	2	..	..	2
23. Stunt		..	..	..	..	..	8	8
24. Others		1	..	..	5	..	4	10
<b>Total</b>		<b>190</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>773</b>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>1989</i>								
1. Social		117	76	197	58	58	54	560
2. Crime		29	..	27	20	23	28	127
3. Mythological		6	..	1	1	1	1	10
4. Social/crime		1	..	..	..	..	..	1
5. Horror		5	..	4	..	..	6	15
6. Legendary		..	..	..	1	1	..	2
7. Children's feature		5	..	..	..	..	..	5
8. Devotional		..	1	7	1	..	..	9
9. Social/comedy		1	..	..	..	..	..	1
10. Historical		..	..	..	..	2	..	2
11. Crime/super- natural		1	..	..	..	..	..	1
12. Fantasy		3	1	3	3	2	..	12
13. Action		1	..	..	..	..	..	1
14. Political		..	..	..	..	..	2	2
15. Action/ adventure		1	..	..	..	..	..	1
16. Comedy		7	..	1	..	..	1	9
17. Biographical		3	1	..	..	..	..	4
18. Stunt		..	..	1	..	2	2	5
19. Social/ legendry		1	..	..	..	..	..	1
20. Social/ fantasy		1	..	..	..	..	..	1
21. Love		..	..	..	..	..	1	1
22. Thriller		1	..	..	..	..	..	1
23. Others		1	..	2	1	..	6	10
Total		184	79	243	85	89	101	781

**Duty Drawback Schedule for Exports**

2595. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKATA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided on new duty drawback schedule for exports;

(b) whether the rates have been improved for a variety of products; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) Yes, Sir. The new Duty Drawback Schedule for exports came into effect from 20-6-90.

(b) and (c) Rates have been improved for a total number of 126 items covering various industries. In the engineering sector these include bright bars & shaftings, copper utensils, brass utensils, builders hardware and other articles of brass, tools made of high speed steel, agricultural implements, a number of textile machinery items, power driven centrifugal pumps, passenger cars, stator and rotor, pressure cooker, deepwell hand pumps, die cast rotors, aluminium piston/piston assembly etc. In the electronic industry it covers TV 20" with remote control, BW TV Set 20", B/W Picture tube of 20" & 14", GLS Lamps etc. This increase is also reflected in certain categories of chemicals, paint and pigments, various plastic products, textile and textile products (e.g. cotton embroidered fabric, cotton bags, carpet priced above Rs. 1000/- per sq. ft. etc.), and a number of miscellaneous products, e.g. Chutney & condiment paste & pickles packed in glass bottles, asbestos cement products, bicycle/cycle rickshaw tubes, harness goods, audio cassettes, metallic zip fasteners, fountain pens, jotter refills for ball point pens.

**Transfer of Judges**

2596. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Chief Justices and Judges of the High Courts who have been transferred during the last three months;

(b) whether the judges were consulted before their transfer; and

(c) if not, the policy adopted by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL & MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW & JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) During the last 3 months, two puisne Judges, namely Shri Justice P. S. Mishra from the Patna High Court to the Madras High Court and Shri Justice S. K. Desai from the Bombay High Court to the Kerala High Court were transferred.

(b) As per practice, the Chief Justice of India informed both the Judges of the proposed transfers, considered their reaction to the proposals, and then sent his recommendations for their transfer in the public interest to the Government of India.

(c) As a policy, Government will transfer Judges only on the recommendation of the Chief Justice of India.

[Translation]

**UP Representation in new Import Export Policy**

2597. SHRI M. S. PAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received from Uttar Pradesh against the new Import Export Policy;

(b) the issue raised therein; and

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The suggestions received from Uttar Pradesh against the provisions of the new Import-Export Policy generally relate to the restorations of the new Duty free Import Replenishment Scheme, scaling down the threshold for the grant of Export House status/Blanket Advance Licences, grant of Deemed Exports status to the supplies of items of raw-materials and machinery by indigenous producers against REP/Additional Licences, simplification of Import-Export Procedures; etc. etc.

(c) Review of Import and Export Policy/Procedures is a continuous process and representations received from various quarters are examined in consultation with technical authorities and corrective measures taken after taking into consideration all the relevant factors and keeping in view the needs of the economy.

[English]

**Promotions of Deputy Commissioners of Income Tax**

2598. SHRI SHIBU SOREN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Departmental Promotion Committee of Deputy Commissioners of Income-tax has prepared a list of seventy nine (79) Deputy Commissioner's for promotion to the post of Commissioners in April, 1988;

(b) if so, the action taken after preparation of the list; and

(c) the number of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Deputy Commissioners whose names have been included in that list?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Out of 79 officers recommended by Departmental Promo-

tion Committee, the Government approved for promotion 78 officers which included 5 Scheduled Caste officers and one Scheduled Tribe officer. In addition, the Government approved the promotion of two more officers who were not recommended by the Departmental Promotion Committee. Out of the list of 80 officers thus approved by the Government, promotion orders have been issued in all cases except six in which vigilance clearance has been withheld.

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**Policy for Export of Processed Food**

2599. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MEWAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a demand has been made by PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry for a clear strategy for export of processed foods, economising production of agricultural produce, down to marketing to the ultimate consumer;

(b) whether any study has been made in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) to (d) It has come to Government's notice that, based on a study made, the PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry has made some recommendations for a strategy for export of processed foods. These include, inter-alia, a stable policy framework, identification of thrust areas for concentrated attention, liberalised import of technology, marketing tie-ups etc. The study and the recommendations are with special reference to the northern parts of the country. These, and similar recommendations have been examined by the Government while taking policy initiatives for boosting exports of processed foods.

**NRI Deposits**

2600. **SHRI ASHOK ANAND-RAO DESHMUKH**: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amount of NRI deposits at the end of each year during the last five fiscal years?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI)**: The amount of NRI deposits at the end of each year during the last five fiscal years are as follows:

	<i>Cumulative NRI deposits</i>
31-3-86	5650
31-3-87	7847
31-3-88	10054
31-3-89	14154
31-3-90	17809

**Exploration of New Gold Mines**

2601. **SHRI BABANRAO DHAKNE**: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of gold mines which have been explored during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) the location of each of these gold mines;

(c) the approximate quantum of gold deposit in these mines; and

(d) the steps taken by Government for the exploration of new gold mines?

**THE MINISTER OF STEEL & MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW & JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI)**: (a) to (c) The details of the gold projects explored during the Seventh Five Year Plan are as follows:

<i>Project/block</i>	<i>District and State</i>	<i>Reserve estimate (Million tonnes)</i>	<i>Grade (Grammes per tonne)</i>
1. Chigargunta mine	Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh	1.352	2.52
2. Ramgiri (Yerappa-Gantallappa)	Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh	0.036	2.5
3. Old Bisanatham	Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh	0.135	5.10
4. Hosur Champion East	Dharwar, Karnataka	0.438	2.84
5. Budhini	Raichur, Karnataka	0.210	2.16
6. Mysore Mine block	Dharwar, Karnataka	0.090	2.72
7. Champion West lode	Dharwar, Karnataka	1.192	2.3
8. Kempinkotre	Hassan, Karnataka	0.515	2.96
9. Kunderkocha	Singhbhum, Bihar	0.008	13.11

(d) The Geological Survey of India and the Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited along with Bharat Gold Mines Limited are actively involved in exploration of new gold mines. The Chigargunta mine is being developed for a production of 250 tonnes per day of gold ore. A decision on exploitation of the rest of the prospects will depend on their techno-economic viability.

(g) the details of Government policy regarding the production of sponge iron?

**THE MINISTER OF STEEL & MINES AND THE MINISTER OF LAW & JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI):** (a) At present the installed capacity for the manufacture of sponge iron is 1.4 million tonnes. State-wise details are given below:—

**Sponge Iron Production**

2602. **SHRI BALVANT MANVAR:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the installed capacity of the sponge iron manufacturing units at present, State-wise;

(b) the estimated requirement of the sponge iron during the next three years;

(c) whether any new production units of sponge iron are being established;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether major exporters of iron ore have been objecting to establishment of new sponge iron units in Goa;

(f) if so, the reasons thereof; and

<i>State</i>	<i>Installed Capacity (in lakh tonnes)</i>
Andhra Pradesh	0.6
Bihar	1.2
Gujarat	8.0
Maharashtra	1.5
Orissa	2.7

(b) Sponge Iron is a partial substitute for steel melting scrap. It is estimated that the total requirement of scrap during the next 3 years will be between 9 and 11 million tonnes. At present sponge iron can substitute melting scrap to the extent of about 30%.

(c) and (d) The following new production units of sponge iron are being established:—

<i>Company</i>	<i>Location of Unit</i>	<i>Plant capacity (in lakh tonnes/ annum)</i>
(i) Goldstar Steel & Alloy Ltd.	Near Vizianagaram in A.P.	2.2
(ii) Jindal Strips	Raigarh, M.P.	3.0
(iii) Grasim Industries Ltd.	Raigad, Maharashtra	6.0
Total		11.2

(e) and (f) No such representation has been received by Government.

(g) In order to encourage the pro-

duction of sponge iron in the country Government have de-licensed the manufacture of sponge iron.

[*Translation*]

**Opening of Divisional Office of New India Assurance Company Ltd. in Himachal Pradesh**

2603. PROF. PREM KUMAR DHUMAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the New India Assurance Company Limited propose to open its Divisional Office in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether there is demand to open this office in Hamirpur district; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[*English*]

**Africa Project Development**

2604. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Export-Import Bank of India (EXIM Bank) has entered into a collaboration with International Finance Corporation to participate in the Africa's Project Development;

(b) if so, the fund earmarked by Exim Bank thereon;

(c) the details of the different programmes funded by Exim Bank in Africa's Project Development in 1989-90; and

(d) the amount spent on those programmes in that year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b) Export-Import Bank of India (EXIM BANK) has reported that it has entered into a collaboration with the International Finance Corporation of the World Bank Group to participate in the Africa Project Development Fund. The fund earmarked by Exim Bank amounts to Rs. 54 lakhs. The expenditure would be in Indian Rupees.

(c) and (d) Exim Bank has reported that during 1989-90 no programmes could be covered since this programme became effective only in December, 1989. Accordingly, no amount was spent in that year.

**Channelisation of Wealth into Productive Investment**

2605. SHRI SHANTARAM POT-DUKHE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are exploring the possibilities of introducing steps to discourage accumulation of non-productive forms of wealth and encourage the flow of savings into productive investment through all channels, including the capital market;

(b) if so, broad outlines of the proposed measures; and

(c) the estimated wealth that is expected to be channelised into productive investment as a result of the above measures?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) Government recognise the importance of productive forms of investment. With this end in view, policy announcements are made from time to time to encourage the flow of savings into productive and socially desirable channels.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Films on Brave Soldiers**

2606. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister

of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of films shown by Delhi Doordarshan in its National Net-Work Programme during last one year;

(b) whether the feature films relating to the brave soldiers and ex-rulers of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and other States who made great contribution for the motherland have been shown in Delhi TV during this period; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) 146 feature films were telecast by Doordarshan Kendra Delhi on the national network during last one year i.e. from August, 1989 to July, 1990.

(b) and (c) Three such films were telecast on Delhi and its linked transmitters during the current year. The names of these films are:

- (i) Laddo Basanti (Haryanvi).
- (ii) Sher Shivaji (Hindi).
- (iii) Jai Baba Ram Dev (Hindi).

#### Import of Homoeopathic Medicines

2607. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether large quantities of homoeopathic medicines such as dilutions, mother tinctures, bio-chemic medicines etc. are being imported; and

(b) if so, the justification for allowing imports of these medicines when the same are being manufactured indigenously at lower prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) and (b) Import of

“Homoeopathic medicines in finished form or Homoeopathic drugs (single) in basic form and/or of any potency” is being allowed by all persons for actual use/stock and sale, with a view to ensure easy availability of such medicines of desired standard and quality. Such imports supplement the indigenously manufactured homoeopathic medicines.

#### Setting up of a National Institute of Secondary Steel Technology in Madhya Pradesh

2608. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a National Institute of Secondary Steel Technology is proposed to be set up in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details and proposed location thereof;

(c) the decision, if any taken by Government thereon; and

(d) the steps taken by Government so far in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) to (d) A final decision on the location of the Institute has not been taken.

#### Development of Tourism in Jammu

2609. PROF. RAM GANESH KAPSE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to bring a number of spots with high tourism potential in Jammu division on tourist map;

(b) if so, the name of spots which are likely to be developed; and

(c) the time by which these tourist spots are likely to be developed and the total amount earmarked for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) Important tourist places in Jammu such as Vaishno Devi, Tattapani & Kud are already featured in the maps produced by the Department of Tourism.

(b) and (c) Development and promotion of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the Department of Tourism provides Central financial assistance on specific proposals in consultation with the State Governments, subject to availability of funds, their merit and inter-se priorities.

[*Translation*]

**High Power Akashvani Station in Suratgarh, Rajasthan**

2610. SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high powered Akashvani station is being set up in Suratgarh, Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the time by which the transmission from this station is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) and (b) The power of the existing 20 KW MW Transmitter at AIR, Suratgarh is envisaged to be increased to 300 KW MW. Installation of the 300 KW MW transmitter at Suratgarh is complete and is at present taking test transmissions. Regular transmission is envisaged by the end of October, 1990.

[*English*]

**Development of River Resorts in Kerala**

2611. SHRI P. A. ANTONY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government has submitted any proposal to Union Government to develop river resorts in Athiappally and Vazhaohal in Kerala and sought financial assistance and expertise for these projects, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Effect of proposals for Waiver of Farmers' loans on Recovery of loan**

2612. SHRI A.K. ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's decision to raise the loans taken by the farmers has adversely affected the normal functioning of nationalised banks particularly regional rural banks confronting serious situation of non-payment of instalments of loans by all the borrowers on the plea of having the benefit of loan waiver decision; and

(b) the action taken or proposed be taken to overcome this serious situation and ensure normal functioning of these banks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b) In terms of the decision of the Central Government, the burden of relief provided to borrowers under the Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief (ARDR) Scheme, 1990, formulated by the Central Government, will be entirely borne by the Government of India in respect of public sector banks and regional rural banks. NABARD has already issued detailed guidelines to the Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) on the Debt Relief Scheme and has asked them to prepare the list of

borrowers who would be eligible for relief under the Scheme. This would enable the RRBs to intensify recovery efforts against borrowers not covered under the scheme. To enable RRBs to overcome the liquidity problems, the NABARD has extended a number of relaxations in the sanction and operation of credit limits and has also sanctioned advance payments under the ARDR Scheme. It is expected that once the scheme is fully implemented, the liquidity position of the banks and the RRBs will improve and the farmers will be eligible for fresh advance.

#### **Canara Bank Branches in Trivandrum**

2613. SHRI A. CHARLES: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches of the Canara Bank functioning in Trivandrum;

(b) the number of small industrial units in Trivandrum financed by the Canara Bank during the last three years;

(c) the number of small industrial units which have sought for either additional finance or the benefits of revival of sick units and the number of cases where revival benefits have been given during the last three years; and

(d) the details of units wherein the proposals of the Small Industries Service Institute (S.I.S.I.), Trichur have not been accepted during the above period and the reasons therefor?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI)**: (a) 14 branches of the Canara Bank are functioning in Trivandrum District.

(b) Canara Bank has financed 434 small industrial units in Trivandrum during the period from 1-1-87 to 31-3-90.

(c) 196 sick small industrial units have been extended additional finance

during the last 3 years from 1-7-87 to 30-6-90.

(d) In one case, namely M/s Solar Paint and Chemicals, Trivandrum, the bank rejected the proposal of the Small Industries Service Institute (S.I.S.I.), Trichur. The reasons for rejection include, inter-alia the fact that S.I.S.I.'s report conveyed adverse comments on the managerial efficiency of the promotor and the operation of the unit had resulted in considerable deficit.

#### **Setting up T.V. Tower in Garhwal**

2614. SHRI C.M. NEGI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from the people's representatives from Garhwal district for setting up a T.V. tower there; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPEN-DRA)**: (a) Yes, Sir. Requests to this effect have been received from time to time.

(b) Whereas a low power (100W) TV transmitter at Pauri and a TV transposer at Srinagar are already functioning in Pauri Garhwal district of Uttar Pradesh, the high power (10 KW) TV transmitter at Mussoorie also provides service in parts of the district. It is the endeavour of the Government to extend TV service to uncovered parts of the country, especially those in the hilly areas, as expeditiously as possible but this can be undertaken only in a phased manner depending upon the availability of funds for the purpose.

[*Translation*]

#### **Outstanding Excise Duty**

2615. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the outstanding amount of the

Excise duty by the end of 30 June, 1990;

(b) the number of cases in which this amount is involved;

(c) the steps taken by Government to realize this amount; and

(d) the details of the parties in respect of which the outstanding amount exceeds one lakh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) Rs. 1014.32 crores approximately;

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House:

(c) Legal, administrative and other steps as are considered necessary have been taken and continue to be taken to recover the arrears. Courts have been approached for earlier hearing of important cases and bunching of cases involving similar issues and in important cases special counsels are engaged. Recently officers of the grade of Collector of Central Excise have been posted in 18 major Collectorates of Central Excise to deal exclusively with court cases, legal matters and adjudications;

(d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

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**Appointment of Safai-Karamcharies etc. as Peon in United Bank of India**

2616. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Bank of India has ever conducted the test for appointment of Safai-Karamcharies, Hamals, Farashes etc. to Peon's post in terms of instructions of Department of Personnel and Training in this regard, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) the number of vacancies in the Bank yet to be filled, region-wise by

appointment of Safai-karamcharies etc. as peon; and

(c) whether the Bank propose to clear the backlog in this regard, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (c) United Bank of India has reported that it has issued suitable instructions to all its Zonal/Regional Offices for implementation of the instructions, contained in Para 6.12 of the Brochure on Reservation for SCs & STs in Services (7th Edition), published by Deptt. of Personnel & Training, regarding appointment of Sweepers/Farashes etc. as peons. The Bank expects to clear the backlog in this regard.

126 Doordarshan  
Telecast of Bible

2617. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN:

PROF. K.V. THOMAS:

SHRI PALAI K. M. MATHEW:

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

(a) whether a serial on Bible is ready for telecast;

(b) if so, the number of episodes ready for telecast;

(c) the time by which it will be shown on Doordarshan; and

(d) the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Apart from the 'pilot' of the programme, the Producers have not made available to Doordarshan any of the episodes of the proposed serial.

(c) and (d) In accordance with the prescribed procedures, the slot-

ting of a TV serial is decided only after the Producers make available to Doordarshan the requisite number of episodes and the same are considered suitable for telecast by the Committee set up for the purpose.

**Loss to Indian Workers in Kuwait  
Due to Fall in value of Dinar**

2618. SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the value of Dinar of Kuwait has come down to just Rs. 5.50;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this has caused great loss to the Indian workers working in Kuwait; and

(d) if so, the total estimated loss likely to be suffered on this count?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b) Following the unsettled conditions in the Middle East, it has been reported that internationally banks are not accepting Gulf currencies, including Kuwaiti Dinar. Although various rates have been reported unofficially, the absence of an exchange market for the Kuwaiti Dinar and absence of quotations, the official data on present value of Dinar in terms of rupees are not presently available.

(c) and (d) While it is true that Indian workers in Kuwait might have suffered loss due to non-encashability of the Kuwaiti Dinars abroad, it is not possible to estimate the magnitude of the loss. With a view to alleviating the problem encountered by non-resident Indians returning from Gulf countries in encashment of currency notes demoninated in Gulf currencies viz., Kuwaiti Dinar, Bahrain Dinar, Omani Riyals, Saudi Riyals and UAE Dirhams, the exchange counters of Authorised Dealers at the international airports have been authorised by the Reserve Bank of India to permit conversion facility for these currencies equivalent upto Rs. 5000 per passport.

**Assistance for Development of Tourism in Gujarat**

2619. SHRI JAYANTILAL VIR-CHANDBHAI SHAH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat Government has submitted any proposal to Union Government seeking financial assistance for the development of tourism in the State during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these proposals have been considered and funds sanctioned by Union Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) and (b) The following proposals have been approved by Department of Tourism, Government of India during 1989-90:—

1. Construction of 5 Nos. 'A' Type cottages, 5 Nos. 'B' Type cottages at Saputara Hill.
2. Wayside amenities at Rajkot and Vapi.

A list of the prioritised schemes for the year 1990-91 in consultation with the State Government of Gujarat, is as follows:

- (a) Yatri Niwas at Palitana.
- (b) Tourist Complex at Somnath, Ukai Lake and Ubharat.
- (c) Wayside amenities at Anand, Ambaji including construction of 8 rooms and at Harsehad.
- (d) Watersports equipment.
- (e) Tented accommodation for fairs and festivals including publicity.
- (f) Financial assistance to hold Kite Festival.
- (g) Publicity and prizes for Navratra Festival.

(c) and (d) The funds sanctioned by the Department of Tourism, Government of India are as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Amount sanctioned	Amount released
1	2	3	4
			(Rs. in Lakhs)
1.	Construction of 5 Nos. 'A' Type cottages, 5 Nos. 'B' Type cottages at Saputara Hill	15.96	5.00
2.	Wayside amenities at Rajkot. . . .	16.50	5.00
3.	Wayside amenities at Vapi. . . .	15.18	5.00

The Government of Gujarat has not submitted detailed project reports along with estimates for the prioritised projects/schemes for 1990 so far and therefore it is difficult to quantify the financial assistance.

pertise and standing at the bar. No separate details are maintained about the number of counsel belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes.

**29 Advocates)**  
**Appointment of Standing Counsels**

2620. SHRI A.K.A. ABDUL SAMAD:

SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV:

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

(a) whether Union Government have appointed Standing Counsels to handle the cases on their at various levels;

(b) if so, the total strength of such Standing Counsels and the mode of their appointment;

(c) their actual strength as on 1 April, 1990;

(d) whether due representation has been given to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes and women among them;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (f) The total strength of Standing Counsel appointed upto 1st April, 1990 is 136, which includes 8 women counsel. They are appointed on the basis of their legal ex-

**130 Hindi Feature Film 'Kali-Basti'**

2621. SHRI RAMJILAL SUMAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations from Delhi Scheduled Castes Welfare Association and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Vichar Manch, Delhi regarding Hindi feature film 'Kali Basti' which contained derogatory dialogue against a Dalit community; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to delete the derogatory dialogues?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) and (b) Government received representations from the Delhi Scheduled Castes Welfare Association about the derogatory dialogue in the film KALI BASTI (Hindi). Under section 6 of the Cinematograph Act 1952 (37 of 1952), the Central Government has, on 29-3-89, after necessary enquiry, ordered deletion of the derogatory dialogue. 130

**Alleged Irregularities against Chairman-cum-Managing Director of Mangnese Ore India Limited.**

2622. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received certain representations specifying irregularities against Chairman-cum-Managing Director of Manganese Ore India Limited;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken, if any, thereon?

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

(c) The representations contained allegations that Chairman and Managing Director, Manganese Ore India Ltd. sold high grade ore at a low price; purchased a plant not useful to the Company from a private party; wasted money on foreign technology and foreign tours; misused official facilities etc.

(c) No substance has been found in the allegations levelled against the official.

131  
**Proposal to Set up Urban Banks in Maharashtra**

2623. **DR. VENKATESH KABDE:**

**SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government encourage opening of new urban banks at district and tehsil level;

(b) if so, the number of proposals for opening such banks in Maharashtra are under consideration of the Reserve Bank of India; and

(c) the time by which decision is likely to be taken in regard thereto?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI):** (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that in terms of its licensing

policy a new urban bank is allowed to be established in a district which lacks urban banking facilities. The proposals for such banks are considered taking into account a district as the unit. During the period of about last three years, 56 proposals for organisation of new urban banks in Maharashtra were received by RBI. Out of them RBI has cleared 8 proposals and rejected 41. The remaining proposals are under the consideration of RBI. They will be decided taking into consideration the fulfilment of conditions stipulated for this purpose and no time frame for the same can be prescribed.

132 *Films*  
**Procedure for Selection/Nomination of Members of Censor Board**

2624. **SHRI P. NARSA REDDY:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any procedure of selection/nominating the members of the Censor Board and the duration of their terms;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number and location of Censor Board functioning in the country?

**THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA):** (a) and (b) Persons qualified, in the opinion of the Central Government, to judge the effect of films on the public are appointed as members of the Central Board of Film Certification. Their term of office is normally three years. Eminent persons from different walks of life such as social sciences, law, education, art, film production/direction etc. have been appointed as members of the Board. No special procedure as such has been prescribed for their selection. However, the Central Government, while appointing members, takes into account the recommendations of distinguished persons/organisations and also State Governments.

(c) The Central Board of Film Certification, with its headquarters at Bombay, has seven regional offices, located at Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Bangalore, Trivandrum, Hyderabad and New Delhi.

33 *Company's*  
**Entry of Multinationals in Indian consumer Industry**

2625. SHRI R. PRABHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised the list of companies producing consumer goods in which the foreign multinationals will operate with equity participation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the benefits Indian consumers will get as a result of entry of multinationals in the Indian consumer industry; and

(d) whether Government propose to have any special taxation measures to reduce the excess profits made by the multinationals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) There is no proposal to have a list of companies producing consumer goods in which the foreign multinationals will operate with equity participation.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) No special measure is under consideration.

33 *Automobile's*  
**Purchase of cars from Hindustan Motors**

2626. SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to stop purchase of cars from Hindustan Motors; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) The Government have decided not to enter into long-term rate contract with M/s. Hindustan Motors, unless they meet certain essential requirements to improve the quality of the cars.

(b) On receipt of complaints from a number of Ministries and agencies about the quality of the cars supplied by this firm, a team of Inspecting Officers was deputed to report on the quality problems of the cars. The team found that:—

(i) the cars have been deficient in all essential areas such as engines, its components, etc.;

(ii) the cars are being transported by being driven from Calcutta and the service conditions of the vehicles are not adequately taken care of during transit. The service rendered by the dealers before delivery has also not been upto the mark;

(iii) the basic design of the car has become technically obsolete;

(iv) the system of pre-cleaning by spraying process and painting is inadequate; and

(v) over-all quality assurance is lacking.

134 *Company's*  
**Equity Holding of Financial Institutions in Private Corporate Sector**

2627. SHRI L.V. SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the size and extent of equity holdings in the private corporate sector by public financial institutions;

(b) whether a sizeable portion of such holdings has turned into dead holdings; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to rectify such defects

in investment by public financial institutions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) According to the information furnished by the seven All India Public Financial Institutions, namely, Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI), Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI), Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India (IRBI), Unit Trust of India (UTI), Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) & General Insurance Corporation (GIC), their total equity holding at book value in the private corporate sector is to the extent of Rs. 5180.07 crores.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

135 *Taxation*  
**Import Duty on Polyester Filament Yarn**

2628. SHRI SHANTILAL PURU-SHOTTAM DAS PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a demand from various sections to reduce import duty on polyester filament yarn;

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

(c) whether the reduction of import duty will help in reducing the ultimate retail prices of fabrics so as to benefit the common man;

(d) whether the reduction in the import duty on man-made and synthetic fibres and yarns has not resulted in reduction in retail prices of the fabrics; and

(e) if so, whether Government propose to allow fabric imports under OGL?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the 1990-91 budget, the import duty on Polyester filament yarn has been reduced from 205% to 180% *ad valorem*.

(c) and (d) Retail price of fabrics depends on a number of factors like cost of inputs demand and supply position, marketing pattern and consumer preferences and it is not possible to indicate whether reduction in import duty on fibres and yarn alone will lead to reduction in the retail prices of the fabrics.

(e) No proposal to allow fabric imports under OGL is under consideration of the Government for the present.

136  
**Upgradation of Cities in Karnataka**

2629. SHRI H.C. SRIKANTAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the cities in Karnataka upgraded/proposed to be upgraded to Class 'C' for the purpose of HRA and CCA,

(b) the cities upgraded to Class 'A' and 'B' in Karnataka, and

(c) the basis for the above upgradation of cities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (c) A decision has been taken by the Government to upgrade certain cities with effect from 1-7-1990 for the purpose of grant of HRA/CCA whose population, as per current estimates, fell short of the required mark for upgradation to the next higher class by 10% as per 1981 census. On this basis, the following 3 cities in Karnataka have been upgraded to 'C' class for the purpose of grant of HRA:—

(i) Dandeli

(ii) Doddaballapur

(iii) Karwar.

No CCA is admissible in a 'C' class city.

(b) As per the above criterion, no city in Karnataka qualifies for upgradation to 'A', 'B-1' and 'B-2'.

7 *Tamil Nadu*  
World Bank Assistance for Salem

2630. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMAN-GALAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any World Bank Assistance has been given to Tamil Nadu for development of Salem town; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b) Development Credit Agreement for IDA Credit equivalent to \$300.2 million has been signed on 16-9-88 for implementation of Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project. The project covers 10 urban agglomerations including Salem. The project includes the components of Sites and Services, Slum Improvement Programme, Traffic Management and Transport and

Municipal Urban Development Fund to finance municipal services and Technical Assistance and Training.

138

Export of Fruits

2631. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether mangoes and other fresh fruits are being exported; and

(b) if so, the names of countries alongwith quantity exported during the last three years and the amount of foreign exchange earned?

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

(b) A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

The quantity of mangoes and other fresh fruits exported during the last three years, the amount of foreign exchange earned and the names of major countries to which these were exported are given below:—

	(PROVISIONAL)						Names of countries
	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90		
	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	
Mangoes	20302	2333	21700	2165	11863	1745	UAE, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain.
Other fruits	34315	2018	17200	1530	30444	2233	UAE, Saudi Arabia, Bangladesh.

Source : APEDA, New Delhi.

139 **Export of Rice**

2632. **SHRI S.B. THORAT**: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity and value of rice (Basmati and other varieties) exported during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the names of the main parties exporting rice of more than Rs. one crore;

(c) whether Government have received complaints regarding unfair practices adopted by private traders in the export of rice;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether Government are considering to set up a Nodal Agency for export of foodgrains and agricultural produce and if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) The information is given in the statement below.

(b) Party-wise export data is not maintained.

(c) and (d) There have been complaints about substandard rice exports, but these have not been substantiated on enquiry so far. Government has tightened the preshipment inspection procedures.

(e) There is no proposal to set up an agency for export of foodgrain. In-so-far as exports of agricultural and processed foods are concerned there already is a body called The Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA).

**STATEMENT**

	<i>Export of Rice</i>				<i>Qty—Metric Tonnes</i>	
					<i>Value—Rs. Crores</i>	
	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
	<i>Qty.</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Qty.</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Qty.</i>	<i>Value</i>
Basmati Rice	366111	340	349687	334	396895	412
Non Basmati Rice	22808	12	35753	20	26705	16

Source : Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority.

139 **Retail Price of Coffee Seeds**

2633. **SHRI N. DENNIS**: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the retail prices of various varieties of coffee seeds have been raised during 1990;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

various varieties of coffee seeds have been raised on 16th March, 28th March and 1st June, 1990 as per details furnished below:

*(Prices in Rupees per kg.)*

<i>Type &amp; Grade</i>	<i>16-3-90</i>	<i>28-3-90</i>	<i>1-6-90</i>
Plant PB	31.20	30.65	35.20
Plant A	29.80	29.25	33.60
Robusta Cherry AB	24.20	23.65	27.20

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) to (c) The retail prices of

The prices were revised on 16th and 28th March, 1990 due to revision of Minimum Release Price and the reduction in the Central Excise Duty from 19th March, 1990. The revision on 1st June, 1990 was to bring the retail prices of raw coffee sold through Board's promotional unit at par with that of local market rates.

**Pendency of Appeals in Supreme Court**

2634. **SHRI P.C. THOMAS:** Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending disposal in the Supreme Court in which the accused are in custody;

(b) how many of these cases involving accused who were acquitted by either of the courts below;

(c) the longest pending case in which the accused has been in jail since the pendency of the appeal in Supreme Court;

(d) the total period for which the accused in that case has been in custody;

(e) whether the Government propose to bring necessary reforms so as to enable the accused in long pending matters to have their case disposed with priority or to enable them to get released on bail after a prescribed period of imprisonment and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(e) and (f) The Government have under consideration some proposals to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 to provide for the release of an undertrial prisoner, who has been under detention for a long period, under certain circumstances.

**142 Taxation**

**Income-tax Recovery from Big Business Houses**

2635. **SHRI SUDHIR GIRI:**  
**SHRI NATHU SINGH:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the assets of the first twenty big business houses during the last three financial years;

(b) the Income tax and other taxes outstanding against these houses as on 1 April, 1990; and

(c) the steps taken to recover the tax dues?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b)

S. No.	Industrial House	Assets of 20 Largest Business Houses			Outstanding Tax/Duty	
		(Rs. in crores)		(Rs. in lakhs)	Central Excise	Income Tax
		1988-89	1987-88	1986-87	as on 31-3-90	as on 31-3-90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Birla . . . . .	6974.06	5564.37	4771.38	1363.98	281.67
2.	Tata . . . . .	6621.58	5558.56	4939.88	1440.38	6559.31
3.	Reliance . . . . .	3241.26	2033.15	2021.53	16.16	1164.62
4.	J.K. Singhania . . . . .	1828.75	1566.41	1426.67	671.81	137.16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5. Thapar . . .		1762.52	1317.10	1151.48	111.96	199.87
6. Mafatlal . . .		1296.55	1131.18	1050.50	803.64	2929.14
7. Bajaj . . .		1228.37	953.68	777.79	505.27	192.74
8. Modi . . .		1192.34	902.52	860.15	3403.12	4052.48
9. Larsen Toubro . . .		1130.33	931.28	830.56	74.24	183.77
10. M.A. Chidambaram		1032.23	866.56	807.50	25.80	857.23
11. T.V.S. Iyengar . . .		929.06	766.81	622.77	112.54	NIL
12. Hindustan Lever . . .		924.85	775.42	631.89	316.41	1412.67
13. A.C.C. . . .		909.13	759.26	760.68	334.94	NIL
14. Shri Ram . . .		799.17	685.36	590.90	356.19	1567.94
15. I.T.C. . . .		742.19	567.05	552.95	12177.00	38.86
16. United Breweries . . .		715.71	488.84	449.56	3.17	140.83
17. I.C.I. . . .		674.46	537.30	453.52	110.58	NIL
18. Bangur . . .		657.41	651.93	678.49	149.04	311.34
19. Kirloskar . . .		633.07	517.69	474.78	315.40	NIL
20. Walchand . . .		625.75	592.39	629.47	60.00	456.48

(c) Appropriate administrative legal and other steps as considered necessary are being taken. Efforts are also being made to get the cases pending in Courts listed for early hearings and stay orders against the recovery vacated.

43  
**Impact of cancellation of Air Flights on Tourism**

2636. DR. SUDHIR RAY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether large scale cancellation of air flights have adversely affected tourist inflow in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that while in the year 1980 India ranked eighteenth in the field, it slipped to twenty eighth position in 1988; and

(c) if so, the remedial measures contemplated by Government to increase the inflow of tourists in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER

OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) to (c) As per information on country-wise tourist arrivals, it is not true that India's position in relation to other countries has gone down since 1980 in terms of tourist arrivals. Recent performance of air-flights has been a cause of concern to tourists. Efforts are being made to augment airline services so as to meet this demand of tourists.

144 *Petroleum Product (S)*  
**Availability of Petrol in Hilly Tourist Towns**

2637. SHRI J.P. AGARWAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tourists going to hill towns of Mussorie, Kashmir, Nainital, etc. face a lot of problems in getting petrol;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to ensure easy availability of petrol to tourists to encourage tourism in hilly districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) to (c) The Department has not received any report regarding tourists facing a problem in getting petrol while going to hill towns of Mussorie, Kashmir, Nainital, etc.

145

**Expenditure on Renovations in Nationalised Banks**

2639. SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI NAVINCHANDRA MEHTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on renovations in nationalised banks during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether Government propose to cut down such expenditure; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) The information is being collected and to the extent available will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c) Banks have been advised by Reserve Bank of India to draw up action plans with a view to improving their operational efficiency. Banks have also taken certain measures for enhancing productivity and for effecting economy in expenditure.

145

**Opening of Bank Branches**

2640. SHRI RAVI NARAYAN PANI:

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:

SHRI R.L.P. VERMA:

SHRI C. SRINIVASAN:

SHRI RAMESH CHENNI-THALA:

SHRI MANIKRAO HOD-LYA GAVIT:

SHRI R. N. RAKESH:

SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE:

SHRI KALPNATH SONKAR:

SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI:

SHRI M.S. PAL:

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

SHRI BALVANT MANVAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any recommendation/suggestion has been received from State Governments for opening of the bank branches;

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

(c) the number of bank branches proposed to be opened in the country during 1990, district-wise; and

(d) the location of each of the branches proposed to be opened in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Gujarat?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI) (a) to (d) The previous Branch Licensing Policy (1985-90) came to an end on 31-3-1990, and the guidelines for the ensuing policy are yet to be announced by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). It will not be possible to indicate the number of bank branches likely to be opened in the districts of the country during 1990. However, 1589 licences granted during the previous policy are still pending for utilisation with the banks and RBI has extended the validity period of such licences upto 30th of September, 1990. The details regarding the licences pending in the states of

Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Gujarat are as follows:

State	No. of licences pending
Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	181
Bihar . . . . .	233
Orissa . . . . .	103
Tamil Nadu . . . . .	33
147 Gujarat . . . . .	33

**Release of Funds to Nagaland**

2641. SHRI SHIKIHO SEMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have released the funds, due to the State of Nagaland in the month of March, 1990;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which the funds will be released?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) All the amounts due to the Government of Nagaland in the month of March, 1990 were released in full.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

*Translation] 148*

**Exploitation of Tin in Bustar, Madhya Pradesh**

2642. SHRI MANKURAM SO-DHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether tin deposits are available in Bustar district of Madhya Pradesh in abundance and smugglers re exploiting it clandestinely;

(b) if so, the details with reasons hereof and

(c) the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) Tin deposits occur in Bustar district of Madhya Pradesh. Illegal mining of tin is known to have taken place in the past in the area.

(b) and (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

*145 Ad 157*  
**Action under FERA**

2643. SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons against whom action has been taken under Foreign Exchange Regulation Act during 1989 and 1990 so far;

(b) the particulars of the persons against whom action has been taken and since when these cases are pending and the amount involved therein, separately; and

(c) the action taken and the reasons for delay in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (c) The data of the cases registered, adjudicated, penalty imposed and Indian and foreign currency ordered to be confiscated during the years, 1989 and

1990 (upto 30th June 1990), is given below:—

(i) No. of cases registered for investigations . . . . .	11,577
(ii) No. of Show Cause Notices including Notices issued in earlier years Adjudicated. . . . .	7,619
(iii) Amount of penalties imposed (Rs. in lakhs) . . . . .	3098.73
(iv) Amount of Indian currency confiscated to Central Government (Rs. in lakhs) . . . . .	152.59
(v) Amount of Foreign Exchange confiscated to Central Government (Rs. in lakhs) . . . . .	137.98

49 [English] *Inflation*  
**Measures taken to bring down prices of Essential Commodities**

2644. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO;  
 PROF. RAM GANESH  
 KAPSE;  
 SHRI RAVI NARAYAN  
 PANI;  
 SHRI B. RAJARAVI  
 VARMA;  
 SHRI S. KRISHNA  
 KUMAR;

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the detail of the steps taken by Government to bring down the prices of essential commodities after the presentation of Budget for 1990-91; and

(b) the details of the price index with percentage of increase or decrease of essential commodities before the Budget and after the presentation of the Budget?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) The Government has adopted a package of measures to contain price rise. These include a reduction in the budget deficit, strict economy in Government expenditure, distribution of essential commodities through public distribution system, augmenting domestic supplies through imports, as feasible and action against hoarders and black-marketeters.

(b) The requisite information is given in the Statement below.

**STATEMENT**

*Wholesale price indices of selected commodities on 17-3-1990 and 24-3-1990 and Percentage Variation*

Commodity	Wholesale Price Index		Percentage variation
	17-3-1990	24-3-1990	24-3-1990/17-3-1990
1	2	3	4
ALL COMMODITIES . . . . .	169.6	170.6	+0.6
PRIMARY ARTICLES . . . . .	166.2	166.0	-0.1
FOOD GRAINS . . . . .	158.8	158.7	-0.1
CEREALS . . . . .	151.5	150.9	-0.4
Rice . . . . .	164.3	164.0	-0.2

1	2	3	4
Wheat . . . . .	138.3	136.8	-1.1
Jowar . . . . .	127.6	128.5	+0.7
Bajra . . . . .	123.2	122.3	-0.7
<b>PULSES</b> . . . . .	204.6	207.2	+1.3
Gram . . . . .	187.3	190.8	+1.9
Arhar . . . . .	206.7	209.6	+1.4
Moong . . . . .	208.1	207.2	-0.4
Masoor . . . . .	180.0	181.6	+0.9
Urad . . . . .	250.9	255.5	+1.8
<b>VEGETABLES</b> . . . . .	159.5	162.8	+2.1
Potatoes . . . . .	129.1	140.0	+8.4
Onions . . . . .	102.5	101.0	-1.5
<b>FRUITS</b> . . . . .	166.9	164.6	-1.4
Milk . . . . .	202.2	202.2	Steady
<b>EGGS, FISH AND MEAT.</b> . . . .	181.8	181.5	-0.2
Eggs . . . . .	145.8	141.0	-3.3
Fish . . . . .	179.8	179.2	-0.3
Mutton . . . . .	209.9	209.9	Steady
<b>CONDIMENTS &amp; SPICES</b> . . . . .	237.7	238.9	+0.5
Black Pepper . . . . .	238.7	236.2	-1.0
Chillies . . . . .	122.3	122.3	Steady
Turmeric . . . . .	297.4	294.3	-1.0
Raw Cotton . . . . .	128.7	129.5	+0.6
Raw Jute . . . . .	360.0	370.3	+2.9
Tea . . . . .	307.3	288.9	-6.0
Coffee . . . . .	214.2	220.8	+3.1
<b>OILSEEDS</b> . . . . .	163.1	163.3	+0.1
Groundnut seed . . . . .	171.2	170.9	-0.2
Rape & Mustard seed . . . . .	147.0	149.0	+1.4
<b>FUEL, POWER, LIGHT-LUBRICANTS</b> . . . . .	157.6	164.9	+4.6
Coal . . . . .	153.8	253.8	Steady
keCo . . . . .	162.2	182.2	Steady

1	2	3	4
<b>MINERAL OILS</b>	129.5	141.1	+9.0
Kerosene	129.9	129.9	Steady
Petrol	145.2	168.3	+15.9
High Speed Diesel Oil	119.1	140.7	+18.1
Light Diesel Oil	125.1	125.1	Steady
<b>ELECTRICITY</b>	191.6	191.6	Steady
<b>MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS</b>	173.7	174.3	+0.3
Grain Mill Products	175.3	175.2	-0.1
Maida	163.5	163.5	Steady
Atta	170.8	170.6	-0.1
<b>SUGAR, KHANDASARI &amp; GUR</b>	143.8	146.2	+1.7
Sugar	141.5	141.4	-0.1
Gur	147.6	153.0	+3.7
Salt	156.1	157.5	+0.9
<b>EDIBLE OILS</b>	186.8	186.3	-0.3
Vanaspati	198.8	200.1	+0.7
Groundnut Oil	183.0	179.6	-1.9
Mustard Oil	144.9	143.9	-0.7
Coconut Oil	180.5	180.7	+0.1
Gingelly Oil	202.8	202.0	-0.4
Cottonseed Oil	211.8	212.8	+0.5
<b>TEXTILES</b>	168.9	168.4	-0.3
Cotton Textiles	171.0	170.1	-0.5
Cotton Yarn	192.9	192.5	-0.2
Cotton Cloth (Mills)	154.9	153.3	-1.0
Cotton Cloth (Handloom)	201.6	201.6	Steady
Cotton Cloth (Powerloom)	173.6	179.9	+0.2
Printing Paper (white)	277.1	277.1	Steady
Tyres	148.7	151.2	+1.7
Tubes	158.8	160.4	+1.0
Fertilizer	99.1	99.1	Steady
Drugs and Medicines	147.6	147.6	Steady

1	2	3	4
Laundry Soap . . . . .	153.3	153.3	Steady
Toilet Soap . . . . .	200.2	200.2	Steady
Tooth Powder . . . . .	146.5	146.5	Steady
Tooth Paste . . . . .	173.0	173.0	Steady
Matches . . . . .	134.4	134.4	Steady
Cement . . . . .	157.7	160.7	+1.9
IRON AND STEEL . . . . .	193.5	195.0	+0.8
FERRO ALLOYS . . . . .	210.0	210.0	Steady
NON-FERROUS METALS . . . . .	243.3	244.0	+0.3
Razor Blades . . . . .	147.2	147.2	Steady
Dry Cells . . . . .	150.5	148.4	-1.4
Gls Lamps . . . . .	150.3	150.3	Steady

155  
**Improvement in Transport Services in  
 Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

2645. **DR. DAULAT RAO SONU-IL AHÉR:** Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Andaman and Nicobar Islands has requested Union Government to improve transport facilities between the Islands and the Mainland;

(b) whether the Andaman and Nicobar administration has submitted plans to make the Islands an attractive tourist spot; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government thereon so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Andaman and Nicobar ad-ministration has submitted following

two proposals for financial assistance by Central Department of Tourism during 1990-91:—

*Estimated cost  
 (Rs. in lacs)*

1. 60 bedded accommodation at Kalipur in Diglipur zone. 50.00
2. Development of recreational tourism and equipment for water sports. 24.00

Their proposals have been accep-ted in principle.

156  
**Telecast of Film Developmental Work**

2646. **SHRI UDAYSING RAO GAIKWAD:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCAST-ING be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Doordarshan has tele-casting film on developmental work in Pakistan in respect of Industries, Education, etc;

(b) if so, whether on reciprocal basis, the Pakistan Television has ex-hibited any Indian Film with regard

to developmental work in India; and

(c) the details thereof including duration of the programme?

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

(a) A TV programme from Pakistan titled "First Year of Democracy" received through the Ministry of External Affairs was telecast by Door-darshan on 22-3-90, under the advice of that Ministry after being suitably edited to mark the National Day of Pakistan.

(b) and (c) It is a reciprocal practice between the two countries to telecast each other's programmes on the occasion of the National Days but it is not obligatory on either country to give a feed back about the programmes actually telecast. The information on Indian programmes telecast by Pakistan TV under this bilateral arrangement is not, therefore, available.

157  
**Courts for Disposal of Economic Offences**

2647. **SHRI KAMAL NATH:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Union Government have requested the state Governments to set up more courts for speedy disposal of cases pertaining to economic offences;

(b) if so, the extent of financial assistance offered;

(c) The total number of prosecutions launched last year by Income-tax Department and the total number of cases decided and convictions obtained; and

(d) The other steps intended to be taken to deal with economic offences?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI):** (a) The

Central Government has been requesting the State Governments to set up Special Courts for economic offences. Efforts are being made to set up more such courts.

(b) The extent of financial assistance has not been determined.

(c) In the financial year 1989-90 8929 prosecution proceedings were launched by the Income-tax Department. In the same year 415 proceedings were decided by the courts out of which conviction in 181 proceedings were obtained, and

(d) No. The existing provisions in the Direct Tax Laws are sufficient.

158  
**Setting up a Bench of Allahabad High Court in Western U.P.**

2648. **SHRI HARISH PAL:** Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 19 on 22 December, 1989 regarding implementation of recommendation of Jaswant Singh Commission and state:

(a) whether Union Government have received any proposal in accordance with the recommendations made by the Jaswant Singh Commission to set up a bench of Allahabad High Court in Western Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which this bench is likely to be established?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation] *Aids and Grants*  
158 **Foreign Assistance**

2649. **SHRI K. D. SULTAN-PURI:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of countries which are giving financial assistance to India in the current year; and

(b) the names of the schemes which are being given priority for the utilization of the said amount?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI):** (a) In the current year India is likely to receive financial assistance from Australia, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, F.R.G., France, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Kuwait (Fund), Saudi Arabia (Fund), Switzerland, Sweden, USA, USSR, Spain, Canada, Norway, U.K. and Netherlands.

(b) The pledges made by different countries giving financial assistance are converted into commitments after discussions/agreements for assistance between the two Governments. It is, therefore, not feasible to indicate scheme-wise utilisation of total assistance.

[English] 159

**Panel formed by Private Banks in Southern Region**

2650. **SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether private sector banks in Southern region have formed an association parallel to the Indian Banks Association as reported in the Economic Times of July 6, 1990;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to permit the public sector enterprises to deposit money with private banks; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI):** (a) and (b) The Indian Banks' Association has reported that a few Chief Executives of the Indian private sector banks had met some time back and decided to have an informal set up to take up certain common issues, with the authorities. This will, however, not

dilute the involvement of the Indian private sector banks with the Indian Banks' Association in any way.

(c) and (d) The matter is being examined in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India.

160 **Export of Sugar, Jute and Rice**

2651. **SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the total quantity and value of Sugar, Jute and Rice proposed to be exported during 1990-91?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN):** As per projections made so far, information is as follows:

Item	Qty. (in MT)	Value (in Rs. Crores)
Sugar	22,000	20
Jute	2,70,000	275
Rice	4,50,000	400

[Translation] 160 **Taxation**  
**Outstanding Taxes of more than Rupees Five Lakhs**

2652. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of the people throughout the country against whom Income tax and other central taxes amounting to more than rupees five lakhs are outstanding as on 1 July 1990; and

(b) the steps being taken to recover the taxes outstanding for more than three years by the end of current financial year?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI):** (a) The latest information available in the Central Board of Direct Taxes is as on 31-3-1990 in respect of cases where

the income-tax/wealth-tax/gift-tax/estate duty demand outstanding is Rs. 10 lakhs or above. There were 5098 cases in the country in which such demands of Rs. 10 lakhs or above were outstanding as on 31-3-1990. A total demand of Rs. 4450 crores was due from these taxpayers as on 31-3-1990. In view of large number, it will not be practicable to furnish other details about these taxpayers. If the Hon'ble Member desires details about any particular taxpayer, the same can be furnished.

(b) Appropriate actions to recover the taxes are taken both as per Income-tax law and also administratively. Legal actions include levy of penalty for non-payment, issue of garnishee orders to attach bank accounts, debts etc., drawing up of tax recovery statements by Tax Recovery Officers enabling them to effect recovery by attachment/sale of assets, appointment of receiver for managing defaulter's property, arrest of defaulters etc. Administratively, Action Plan Targets have been fixed for reduction of outstanding demands and the progress of recovery is monitored at various levels.

[English] 161

#### Availability of Gold for Jewellery Export

2653. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are contemplating any steps to ensure easy availability of gold for export production in the jewellery sector;

(b) whether the representatives of trade and industry have submitted any memorandum in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) when a decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) to (d) Government has

taken a series of measures to improve the availability of gold for export production of jewellery taking into account the suggestions of the trade & industry. These include special arrangements by the Minerals & Metals Trading Corp. of India Ltd. (MMTC) for supply of gold to specialised Gem and Jewellery Export Production complexes, repeal of the Gold Control Act and availability of credit. Further input support is being extended whenever necessary in consultation with trade and industry.

#### 162 Boosting of Export

2654. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have initiated any policy measures to do away with unnecessary controls so as to boost exports, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the steps taken to realise the export targets set for the year 1990-91;

(c) whether Government have identified any select band of exporters for providing them with tailor-made package of assistance; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) As per the Import-Export Policy (Vol. II) 1990-93, most of the items are free for export, except a limited number under the Export Control to avoid internal shortages, conserve national resources and to protect the environment. Some of the measures taken in the recent past to do away with unnecessary controls so as to boost exports are as follows: Prior to 4th May, 1990, export licence was required for export of Polyester Filament Yarn (All types), Rayon Filament Yarn, Nylon Filament Yarn, Viscose Staple Fibre, Spun Yarn and High performance viscose staple Fibre. Now export licences are not required and export of these

items can be made through Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council, Bombay within the prescribed ceiling. Minimum Export Price on export of Psyllium seed, husk & powder and Kuth has been done away with.

(b) With a view to achieve the export target set for the year 1990-91, the Government has initiated several measures to make the export commercially viable through upgrading industrial efficiency, ensuring supply of raw materials at competitive prices, strengthening the infrastructure and simplifying procedures.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

163  
**Production of Natural Rubber**

2655. PROF. P.J. KURIEN:  
SHRI N. DENNIS:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the production of natural rubber during 1989-90;

(b) whether the Rubber Board has formulated any plan to increase the production of rubber to achieve self-sufficiency; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) The production of Natural Rubber during 1989-90 was 2,97,300 tonnes

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. A three pronged strategy on the following lines has been suggested by the Rubber Board for the 8th Plan.

(1) Expansion of area under rubber by 80,000 hectares.

(2) Replantation of old and low yielding areas with modern high yielding cultivars in an area of 40,000 hectares.

(3) Raising productivity of existing plantations by popularising adoption of modern technology in plant protection, manuring, harvesting and crop processing.

The target of production proposed for the Terminal year of 8th Plan is 4,81,000 tonnes and the outlay proposed is Rs. 256.54 crores.

164  
[Translation] Akashwami

**Setting up of AIR Centre for Commercial Broadcasting in Maharashtra**

2656. SHRI HARI SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up All India Radio Centre for commercial broadcasting in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the names of the places which have been selected for setting up such commercial broadcasting centres in Maharashtra; and

(c) the action being taken for commissioning them expeditiously?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English] Central Government  
164 **Cut in Expenditure**

2657. PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Ministries and State Chief Ministers have been asked to cut down their expenditure by 10%; and

(b) if so, how this 10% cut will be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b) An assessment of the proposals for likely anticipated additional expenditure in the current year indicates that a cut of 10% in the budget of all Ministries may be necessary if the additional allocations likely to be sought are all to be sanctioned and yet the deficit is to be contained at the budgetted level. Govt. have therefore decided to work out a suitable economy package to ensure that the Budget deficit is kept under check. As part of these measures the various Ministries have been requested not to forward proposals for additional allocations as cannot be accommodated by savings to be effected in the Ministry's budget for current year. All Ministries have also been advised that the impact of additional DA instalments in the current year is to be absorbed within the provision in the current year's budget for establishment expenditure. These and other measures have been brought to the notice of the State Chief Ministers

165 *Rajasthan*  
Setting up of Garnet Cutting Units in Bhilwara

2658. SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start small units for cutting and polishing of garnet at Bhilwara; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

165  
Setting up of an Integrated Steel Plant in Orissa by IPICOL

2659. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

SHRI GOPI NATH GAJA-PATHI:

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

(a) whether Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa Limited (IPICOL) has been permitted to set up an integrated steel plant in Orissa as a joint venture with the Jindal Group;

(b) whether this is the first such venture in the steel industry;

(c) if so, the estimated cost of the project and its capacity;

(d) whether the new company will have a joint capital structure including any foreign share; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

166  
[Translation] *Akashwani*  
Sabotaged AIR/Doordarshan Centres in Jammu and Kashmir

2660. DR. BENGALI SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Radio Station and Television Centres were sabotaged by the extremists in Jammu and Kashmir during the last three months and if so, the total loss of life and property suffered; and

(b) the action being taken by the Government to restore the normal working?

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

(a) The High Power Transmitter of All India Radio at Narbal, Srinagar was subjected to rocket attack by the extremists on 27th July, 1990. There was no loss of life or injury to any

member of the staff or damage to property except cracking of some windowpanes in the high tension room wall. There was no attack on any other AIR/TV installation during the last three months.

(b) There was no disruption to the normal working at HPT, All India Radio, Narbal.

167  
**Raids on Hotels and Guest Houses in Delhi**

2661. SHRI KALPNATH SONKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether raids were conducted on small and big hotels and guest houses of Delhi by the officials of the Department of Revenue Intelligence and other Intelligence Departments during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of persons apprehended and narcotic drugs and other goods confiscated as a result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

167  
**G.S.I. Survey for locating metals in Madhya Pradesh**

2662. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places where survey has been conducted by the Geological Survey of India in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) the names of metals found there and the estimated quantity of deposits of the said metals;

(c) the time by which mining is likely to be started where there are indications of large deposits of said metals; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STEEL & MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW & JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) and (b) The Geological Survey of India has carried out preliminary mineral investigations for assessment of metal potential in respect of:—

(1) Tin in Kondaras Dongri-Bothapara, Bangalur area of Bastar district;

(2) Basemetals in Kherli bazar, Betul district; Taregaon and Dhorli areas of Balaghat district, Dongwa area of Chhattarpur district, Bande and Pakhanjor areas of Bastar district, Antri-Dabra-Lakhnauti and Ander areas of Gwalior-Shivpuri district and Barwa-Hard areas of Sehore-Dewas-Hoshangabad districts;

(3) Gold in Ludeg-Pandripani-Tapkara areas of Raigarh district; and

(4) Molybdenite in Palgaon-Jawarra area of Raipur district.

(c) and (d) The investigations conducted by Geological Survey of India are of preliminary nature. The exploitation will depend on their techno-economic viability.

168 *Loans and Advances*  
**Loans advanced by IDBI, ICICI and IFCI**

2663. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loans sanctioned for industrialisation during 1987, 1988 and 1989 to each State by the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) and Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI), separately;

(b) whether this assistance was provided in such a manner as to help in even growth of each State; and

(c) if not, the steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) The total amount of loan sanctioned for industrialisation during 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90 to each State by Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) and Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) is as given in the Statement below.

(b) and (c) IDBI has reported that the quantum of assistance to industrial units located in any particular

State depends on the actual flow of applications for setting up projects in that particular State. Factors like resource endowment, availability of manpower and raw material as also infrastructural facilities are some of the crucial determinants. Availability of incentives also influences entrepreneurial choice.

While Government does its best to promote balanced development, the stronger budgetary position of some of the industrially developed States and the pull exerted by the well developed industrial centres attracts entrepreneurs to already relatively more developed centre. The Govt., as also Financial Institutions, however, place great emphasis on the promotion of balanced development through their promotional activities.

## STATEMENT

Assistance sanctioned by IDBI, IFCI and ICICI During 87-88, 88-89 and 89-90

States	IDBI			IFCI			ICICI		
	87-88	88-89	89-90	87-88	88-89	89-90	87-88	88-89	89-90
Andhra Pradesh	436.89	523.65	593.43	156.66	148.67	195.90	153.64	114.53	140.16
Arunachal Pradesh	1.48	0.76	1.04	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assam	35.54	47.75	110.68	4.85	7.40	44.42	4.93	3.17	42.34
Bihar	121.95	160.44	178.57	19.87	21.09	53.58	23.15	22.59	83.45
Goa	44.83	63.37	74.71	3.65	20.09	20.69	8.58	10.45	19.63
Gujarat	557.53	835.52	897.37	134.22	308.41	199.41	130.48	311.81	363.60
Haryana	437.31	150.87	348.82	36.67	55.39	87.73	28.63	27.92	84.75
Himachal Pradesh	69.97	92.01	110.00	11.19	23.43	35.42	4.77	14.74	8.84
J & K	47.56	71.63	54.12	0.03	1.48	3.58	1.63	1.13	1.95
Karnataka	296.52	360.05	419.70	60.75	72.96	59.23	71.55	77.95	57.82
Kerala	128.94	170.37	195.88	7.94	17.09	24.50	13.27	7.70	5.44
Madhya Pradesh	237.24	399.04	424.61	52.08	82.21	86.18	50.72	67.87	60.46
Maharashtra	646.34	727.02	1521.23	170.45	220.56	730.98	207.03	279.98	570.64
Manipur	4.58	7.72	11.09	—	3.96	—	—	1.51	1.10
Meghalaya	6.74	12.10	9.32	0.65	1.89	0.34	1.38	1.06	0.46
Mizoram	4.22	7.44	3.96	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagaland	3.10	5.68	3.02	—	0.90	—	—	—	—

	IDBI			IFCI			ICICI		
	87-88	88-89	89-90	87-88	88-89	89-90	87-88	88-89	89-90
Orissa . . . . .	117.64	240.34	277.47	23.40	78.54	71.01	13.10	67.00	42.64
Punjab . . . . .	143.39	264.71	202.82	45.67	112.47	116.17	25.10	73.96	25.03
Rajasthan . . . . .	224.70	513.55	281.94	38.91	137.98	74.13	32.63	49.10	172.75
Sikkim . . . . .	2.66	3.53	7.96	1.00	—	—	—	—	—
Tamilnadu . . . . .	508.11	713.40	723.75	77.29	157.24	125.94	81.94	150.32	124.02
Tripura . . . . .	2.10	5.63	7.90	—	—	2.36	—	—	1.17
Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	524.52	780.80	628.22	124.34	287.28	202.15	103.90	245.96	140.05
West Bengal . . . . .	188.21	263.67	329.32	36.90	52.34	67.40	22.67	36.64	82.33
Union Territories . . . . .	105.52	164.34	142.35	12.42	80.63	93.78	15.54	30.18	19.82
Total . . . . .	4597.59	6585.39	7559.08	1018.94	1892.01	2294.90	994.64	1596.02	2048.45

175  
**Assignment of new role to Films Division**

2664. SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to restructure different divisions/units apart from T.V. and A.I.R. of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the new role being assigned to Films Division in view of T.V's capturing vast audiences in the matter of visual publicity?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) and (b) No such proposal has been taken up in hand.

(c) There is no reason to apprehend that Films Division will be without any role because of the increasing coverage of Television in India. Doordarshan and Films Division are in constant touch with a view to ensuring that some documentaries produced by Films Division are telecast in Doordarshan.

175 Taxation  
**Ad-hoc promotions in Central Excise and Customs Department**

2665. SHRI ANANDI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Excise and Customs Department have not been following Government Directives on promotions on Ad-hoc basis;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether 85 UDCs promoted to the grade of Examiners on Ad-hoc basis from 1976 to 1988 are still continuing as such, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether there is no reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in ad-hoc promotions and the ad-hoc promotions made by the Department were only to deprive SCs/STs the benefit of reservation in regular appointments?

176  
 THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Budgetary Deficit**

2666. SHRI NATHU SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the position of central budgetary deficit during the first four month of the current financial year;

(b) how this compares with the same period during 1989-90; and

(c) the steps taken to control the deficit?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b) Government will shortly present to the Parliament a report reviewing the actual budgetary developments and performance in relation to Budget estimates, for the first four months ending July, 1990, in comparison with the position in the corresponding period last year.

(c) Government has initiated steps to maximise revenue receipts and contain the expenditure growth. All Ministries/Departments have been requested to make sustained efforts for reducing the burden of administrative expenditure and exercise careful scrutiny of all their ongoing programmes and schemes. They have also been advised not to make any fresh demands for additional provisions, unless they are in a position to identify matching savings in their other ongoing programmes. Orders have also been issued imposing a cut on foreign travel and petrol and diesel consumption.

[Translation]

177 Reduction in Budget Deficit

2667. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received certain suggestions in regard to reduction in Budget deficit and non-plan expenditure and to formulate a long term fiscal policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government are considering certain suggestions received from the Associated Chamber of Commerce and Industry in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (c) A large number of references in the form of letters and memoranda are received from various chambers of commerce, confederations, associations, societies, individuals, etc., suggesting ways to raise resources, effect economy in expenditure and reduce budgetary deficit. Feasible suggestions are taken note of while formulating the Budget and framing policies.

Appointment of Editorial Staff for Hindi and English Magazines

2668. PROF. SHAILENDRA NATH SHRIYASTAVA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the magazines in Hindi and English separately being published by the Department of Publication and the level of Editorial staff kept for these magazines;

(b) the reasons for appointing higher level editorial staff for the English magazines in comparison to Hindi magazines; and

(c) the action likely to be taken to remove such imbalance and to appoint similar level of staff for both Hindi and English magazines?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) The Publications Division brings out the following magazines:—

<i>Name</i>	<i>Language</i>
1. Bal Bharati . . . . .	Hindi
2. Ajkal . . . . .	Hindi
3. Kurukshetra . . . . .	Hindi & English
4. Yojana . . . . .	Hindi & English and in other regional languages.

The individual language editions (including Hindi & English) are headed by the respective editors. Chief Editor coordinates the work relating to all editions of Yojana.

(b) The level of editorial staff kept for English and Hindi magazines is the same.

(c) Does not arise.

179  
**Opening of AIR Station at Surat,  
 Gujarat**

2669. **SHRI C.D. GAMIT:**  
**SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:**

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

(a) whether Government had taken a decision to open an All India Radio station at Surat in Gujarat and if so, when;

(b) the reasons for delay in this regard; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be opened there and the concrete steps being taken by Government therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) Yes, Sir. The approved Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) of AIR included a scheme for setting up a radio station at Surat in Gujarat.

(b) Though the requisition for handing over of a site for the project was placed with the State Government in July, '86, the site was handed over to AIR only on 24-6-1988, causing delay in execution of the project.

(c) The civil works have been awarded and the technical area is envisaged to be ready shortly. Transmitter and Studio equipment have also been received. The proposed radio station at Surat is envisaged to be ready for commissioning by the end of 1990-91.

[English]

179 *Steel*  
**Modernisation of D.S.P.**

2670. **SHRI AMAL DATTA:**  
 Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of advance amount normally paid for supply of

equipment and services to the Indian contractors by the Steel Authority of India Limited;

(b) whether the advance amount paid to Birla Technical Services in respect of the consultancy/technical services to be rendered for modernisation of Durgapur Steel Plant was in accordance with the norms; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) Normally 10% advance is paid to Indian Contractors by SAIL for supply of equipment and services. However, in some cases higher advances are given depending upon the nature of job.

(b) For Durgapur Steel Plant modernisation project, SAIL had agreed to 20% advance at all indigenous contractors of the foreign packages, including to Birla Technical Services.

(c) During negotiations with the tenderers, the parties had offered reduction in prices provided certain facilities like higher mobilisation advance were allowed. The parties averred that they had to tie up their input supplies etc. as cost escalations allowed were limited. The Apex Committee had, therefore, decided to allow the plea for higher advance as it was considered to be in the overall interests of SAIL.

180  
 [Translation]

**Trade Agreement with Italy**

2671. **SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the trade agreements signed with Italy during the period from January 1985 to January 1990;

(b) the number of Italian Companies which have invested their capital in

India during this period and the details of investment made;

(c) whether the import of marble from Italy in large quantity had adversely affected the marble production in India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) No trade agreement has been signed with Italy during the period January 1985 to January 1990. However, two credit agreements were signed with Italy in 1985 and 1988 extending a credit line by Italy of US \$ 400 million and US \$ 250 million respectively.

(b) During the period from January 1985 to December 1989, 61 approvals for foreign collaboration involving investment by Italian companies to the extent of Rs. 47.01 crores were given.

(c) and (d) Government adopts a 'restrictive' import policy with a view to protecting the indigenous industry.

181  
Smuggling Across Indo-Bangladesh

2672. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any complaint regarding smuggling of goods into Bangladesh through border districts of West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details of seized goods at Indo-Bangladesh border during the last three years, upto July, 1990; and

(c) the steps taken to check this smuggling?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b) Available reports indicate that the Indo-Bangladesh border including the West Bengal sector continues to be

sensitive to smuggling. The value of contraband seized during the last three years upto July, 1990 in the Indo-Bangladesh sector of the land border is given below:

Year	Value of contraband seized (Rs. in crores)
1988	7.63
1989	15.01
1990 (up to July)	9.43*

\*Figure is provisional

(c) Anti-Smuggling drive has been intensified. The anti-smuggling machinery throughout the country including that on the Indo-Bangladesh border has been geared up and close-co-ordination is maintained between all the agencies concerned with the detection and prevention of smuggling.

[English] 182

Assistance given by IFCI for projects in industrially backward areas in Tamil Nadu

2673. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Industrial projects located in industrially backward areas in Tamil Nadu for which the Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) has sanctioned financial assistance during 1989-90; and

(b) the amount of financial assistance sanctioned by the IFCI during 1989-90 for the above projects?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b) The Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) has reported that it had sanctioned during the year 1989-90 (April-March) assistance of Rs. 42.79 crores to 34 projects which are located in the industrially notified less developed areas in the State of Tamil Nadu.

**Provision of Fund for Development of Tourism in Punjab**

2674. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the assistance provided for the development of tourism in Punjab during the last two years ending 31st March, 1990; and

(b) the total amount spent and the achievement made during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYAPAL MALIK): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tourism have provided an amount of Rs. 14.29 lakhs as Central financial assistance for development of tourism in Punjab during the last two years ending 31st March, 1990.

Tourist Accommodation at Ropar and Phagwara was completed during this period

[Translation] 123

**Amount Earmarked for Madhya Pradesh as Central Assistance**

2675. SHRI CHHAVIRAM ARGAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earmarked for Madhya Pradesh as Central assistance to face the natural calamities for 1990-91;

(b) whether the amount earmarked is sufficient in view of the size of the State;

(c) whether Govt. propose to enhance the amount in view of the expenditure incurred by State Govt. on natural calamities during the period from April, 1990 to June, 1990;

(d) whether an amount of Rs. 2.65 crores as input subsidy for Iffariff 90 has also been sanctioned; and

(e) if so, whether the said amount has been provided to the State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (c) The Ninth Finance Commission has recommended setting up of State Calamity Relief Fund with a corpus of Rs. 37 crores per annum for Madhya Pradesh for meeting the expenditure on relief of natural calamities, based on the average of actual ceilings of expenditure approved during the 10 years ended in 1988-89. The same basis has been adopted by the Commission uniformly for all the States. Government of India would contribute 75%, i.e., Rs. 27.75 Crores to the Fund and the State Government would contribute the balance of Rs 9.25 crores each year. These recommendations have been accepted by the Government of India. The amount allocated for the current year is, therefore, available for the State Government for meeting the expenditure on relief of natural calamities. There is no proposal to enhance the allocation.

(d) & (e) The amount of Rs. 2.65 crores required for 1990-91 for input subsidy is to be met from the amount allocated for the State Calamity Relief Fund. Hence, the question of release of this fund separately for this purpose does not arise.

[English] 154

**Non-Utilisation of Assistance given under Self Employment Schemes**

2676. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in spite of the unemployment problems, lending under the self-employment schemes, is not being fully utilised;

(b) whether Government have enquired into the causes for the same, if so, the results thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to make alterations in the self-employment schemes in view of the above; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI):** (a) to (d) The Self Employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY)

and Self Employment Programme for Urban Poor (SEPUP) have been formulated by Government to provide self employment. The performance under the above two schemes during the last three years (latest available) is as under:

Year	SEEUY		SEPUP	
	No. of cases sanctioned (in lakhs)	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in crores)	No. of cases sanctioned (in lakhs)	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in crores)
1986-87	2.17	469.91	3.41	116.14
1987-88	1.20	259.76	3.82	132.29
1988-89	1.92	404.39	3.51	134.48

The experience gained in the implementation of the schemes indicates that by and large both the schemes have worked satisfactorily. There is no proposal at present for making alterations in the aforesaid schemes.

[Translation] 186  
**Investments in UTI from Rajasthan**

2679. **SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the share of Rajasthan in the total amount invested in the Unit Trust of India during 1989-90;

(b) the investment made by the Unit Trust of India in Rajasthan during 1989-90;

(c) the ratio between amounts in parts (a) and (b) above; and

(d) the steps being taken to improve the situation?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI):** (a) As per the latest information available with the Unit Trust of India (UTI) the sale of units of the UTI in the State of Rajasthan during the year 1988-89 (July-June) amounted to Rs. 17.09 crores out of a total sale of units worth Rs. 3855 crores.

(b) The UTI invests its funds in various securities such as equity shares and debentures of companies and these are mainly by way of secondary market operations through various Stock Exchanges. The UTI does not maintain Statewise data of its investments through the Stock Exchanges. Apart

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**Merger of New Bank of India with Punjab National Bank**

2677. **SHRI MANDHATA SINGH:**

**SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to merge the New Bank of India with the Punjab National Bank, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether Government propose to set up the Banking Corporation of India by merging all the nationalised banks to streamline the functioning of banking industry in the country?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI):** (a) and (b) There is no proposal at present under consideration of the Government in this regard.

from such investments, the UTI also provides direct assistance to the corporate sector by way of term loans, deposits etc. Such direct assistance given by the UTI to the corporate sector in Rajasthan amounted to Rs. 53.88 crores during 1988-89.

(c) In view of UTI's investments in shares etc. through the Stock Exchanges referred to in part (b) above, the question does not arise.

(d) The question does not arise in view of reply to (c) above.

[English] 187 Government Service

**Instructions regarding filing of Appeals in Service Matters**

2680. SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued instructions/guidelines that Ministries/Departments of Government of India, autonomous bodies should not go in for appeals in service matters; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, all the Ministries and Departments of Government of India have been requested to ensure that appeals are filed only in those matters which require authoritative pronouncements of the Supreme Court on matters of law or questions of general importance.

[Translation] 187

**Setting up of Steel Plants in Madhya Pradesh and Bihar**

2681. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:

SHRI DEVENDRA PRA-SAD YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India Ltd. proposes to set up more steel plants in Madhya Pradesh and Bihar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) There are no such proposals under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

188 Akashvani  
AIR/Doordarshan Centres in Country

2682. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD:

SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE:

SHRI RAMESH CHENNI-THALA:

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

(a) the total number of Doordarshan centres and radio stations functioning in the country at present;

(b) the details of new centres proposed to be opened during the current financial year;

(c) whether Government propose to give priority to backward areas of the country in regard thereto; and

(d) if so, the basis thereof?

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

(a) There are 100 Akashvani Kendras, 520 TV Transmission Centres, 4 Second Channel Transmitters and 19 TV Programme Production Centres functioning in the country at present.

(b) The details are given in the statement below.

(c) and (d) The coverage of backward and rural areas is given due priority in the expansion plans of Akashvani and Doordarshan.

## STATEMENT

*A. List of New Radio Stations Envisaged to be completed during 1990-91**New Radio Stations with FM Transmitters*

- |                 |                   |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. HASSAN       | 34. CHINDWARA     |
| 2. CANNANORE    | 35. BALAGHAT      |
| 3. SHIVPURI     | 36. SINGHBHUM     |
| 4. SHAHDOL      | 37. SASARAM       |
| 5. JHALAWAR     | 38. CHANDERPUR    |
| 6. ALWAR        | 39. SATARA        |
| 7. BHATINDA     | 40. NANDED        |
| 8. PATIALA      | 41. DHARAMSHALA   |
| 9. KATHUA       | 42. JAISALMER     |
| 10. BANSWARA    | 43. CHURU         |
| 11. NAGAUR      | 44. BHADARWAH     |
| 12. OBRA        | 45. MERCARA       |
| 13. TIRUPATI    | 46. KOLHAPUR      |
| 14. HOSPET      | 47. KURUKSHETRA   |
| 15. KURNOOL     | 48. CHITTORGARH   |
| 16. ANANTPUR    | 49. SAWAIMADHOPUR |
| 17. RAICHUR     | 50. FAIZABAD      |
| 18. CHITRADURG  | 51. BAREILLY      |
| 19. BELONIA     | 52. JHANSI        |
| 20. PURNEA      | 53. POONCH        |
| 21. BARIPADA    | 54. MERKAPURAM    |
| 22. KAILASHAHAR | 55. KARWAR        |
| 23. JORHAT      | 56. DALTONGANJ    |
| 24. HAFLONG     | 57. BEHRAMPUR     |
| 25. BILASPUR    | 58. NOWGONG       |
| 26. GODHRA      | 59. HAZARIBAGH    |
| 27. BEED        | 60. CHURACHANDPUR |
| 28. BETUL       | 61. BOLANGIR      |
| 29. KHANDWA     | 62. SAGAR         |
| 30. AKOLA       | 63. SURAT         |
| 31. YEOTMAL     | 64. GUNA          |
| 32. AHMEDNAGAR  | 65. DHULE         |
| 33. RAIGARH     | 66. NASIK         |

*New Radio Stations with MW Transmitters*

1. JAMSHEDPUR
2. BARMER
3. OOTACAMUND
4. BHAWANIPATNA
5. DIPHU

*B. TV Projects which are commissioned/Envisaged to be commissioned during the current Financial Year*

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<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Projects</i>
1.	HPT, Anantapur
2.	Studio, Silchar
3.	Studio, Dibrugarh
4.	Studio, Guwahati (pmt. set up)
5.	Programme Production & Feeding Centre, Guwahati.
6.	Studio, Itanagar
7.	PGF, Muzaffarpur
8.	PGF, Daltonganj
9.	HPT, Daltonganj
10.	HPT, Kotihar
11.	Studio, Patna (interim set up)
12.	Transposer, Rajgarh
13.	PGF, Panaji (since commissioned)
14.	VLPT, Kilhotran
15.	VLPT, Nyema
16.	VLPT, Deskit
17.	VLPT, Timsogam
18.	VLPT, Dras
19.	VLPT, Sankoo
20.	VLPT, Padam
21.	Transposer, Surankot
22.	Transposer, Nagrota
23.	PGF, Jammu (Interim set up)
24.	PGF, Gulbarga
25.	HPT, Dharwad
26.	HPT, Shumoga
27.	Studio, Bhopal
28.	PGF, Raipur
29.	HPT, Raipur (in replacement of existing 1 KW transmitter) (since commissioned)
30.	HPT, Gwalior (since commissioned)
31.	HPT(1), Jagdalpur
32.	HPT(1), Jabalpur
33.	HPT, Aurangabad (since commissioned on 1 KW power)
34.	HPT, Ambajogai
35.	HPT(1), Churachandpur
36.	Studio, Imphal
37.	Studio, Shillong
38.	Studio, Tura

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S. No.	Projects
39.	HPT(1), Lunglei
40.	Studio, Aizwal
41.	Studio, Kohima
42.	HPT(1), Mokochung
43.	LPT, Salumber
44.	HPT(1), Gangtok
45.	Studio, Agartala
46.	HPT, Bhawanipatna
47.	Studio, Bhubaneshwar (limited facility)
48.	VLPT, Munsiri
49.	HPT, Bareilly
50.	LPT, Haridwar, (since commissioned)
51.	Transposer, Mussoorie
52.	Transposer, Churk
53.	Transposer, Tiger Hill
54.	PGF, Pondicherry
55.	PGF, Port Blair

*Legend*

HPT . . .	High Power (10 KW) Transmitter
HPT(1) . . .	High Power (1 KW) Transmitter
LPT . . .	Low Power Transmitter
VLPT . . .	Very Low Power Transmitter
PGF . . .	Programme Generation Facility

[English] *Doordarshan*  
 173 **Change in Timing of News**

2683. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur): Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce news in English and Hindi over Doordarshan during noon transmission to reduce time gap between the morning and the evening news transmissions; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

*194 Taxation*  
**Withdrawal of Section 115(J) of Corporate Tax**

2684. SHRI RAMESHWAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the withdrawal of Section 115(J) of the Corporate Taxes has enabled some companies to become zerotax Company; and

(b) if so, the details of such companies and brief account of their tax payment during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) The Finance Act, 1990 has amended section 115(J) of the Income-tax Act.

1961 so as to provide that the provisions of that section will not apply in respect of any previous year relevant to the assessment year 1991-92 and subsequent years. Accordingly, the effect of the amendment will be known only when the returns of income for assessment year 1991-92, due to be filed on or before the 31st December, 1991, are received.

(b) Does not arise.

195  
**Installation of Transmitters/Transposers at Udumalpet, Tamil Nadu**

2685. SHRI B. RAJARAVI VARMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government aware that majority of population of Udumalpet Taluk could not get clear picture of KKL HPT telecast;

(b) if so, whether the Chief Engineer, Doordarshan Kendra, Madras had written to the TV viewers forum Udumalpet that a transposer would be installed at or near Udumalpet during the Seventh Plan period;

(c) if so, the reasons for delay in installing these equipments; and

(d) the steps being taken to expedite their installation?

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

(b) to (d) The feasibility of establishing a TV transposer at Udumalpet during the VII Plan period was examined and it was found that this would not serve the desired purpose as adequate signal from the high power TV transmitter, Kodaikanal necessary for operation of the transposer was not available at Udumalpet. It is nevertheless the endeavour of the Government to extend TV service to Udumalpet, as expeditiously as possible, depending upon the availability of funds for this purpose.

196  
**Assistance for Diversification of Tourism in Orissa**

2686. SHRI A. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received any proposal from Orissa Government for assistance to diversify tourism from traditional tourist centres to beach tourism, water sports, tracking and wild life tourism; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds likely to be provided to the State Government for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) and (b) The Central Department of Tourism has accepted following schemes pertaining to Wild Life Tourism in Orissa to be taken up during 1990-91:--

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Estimated cost (Rs. in lacs)
1.	Forest Lodge at Chandbeli . . . . .	5.00
2.	Tourist Lodge at Bhitarkanika . . . . .	5.00
3.	Forest Lodge at Tikarpada . . . . .	15.00

197  
**Protection for Risky Exports**

2687. **SHRI P. M. SAYEED**: Will the Minister of **COMMERCE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up some financial body to provide protection for risky exports; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) No, Sir. The Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India is providing insurance cover against risky exports to the Indian Exporters.

(b) Question does not arise.

197  
**Promotion of Tourism in Tamil Nadu**

2688. **SHRI C. SRINIVASAN**:  
**SHRI P. R. S. VENKATESAN**:

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

(a) the funds earmarked for the promotion of tourism during the Eighth Plan period;

(b) the allocation made during the current year, State-wise;

(c) the scope for further promotion of tourism in Tamil Nadu;

(d) whether any schemes have been received by the Government from the Government of Tamil Nadu for promotion of tourism in Tamil Nadu including Kalarayan hills in South Arcot district;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the time by which these schemes likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI

SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) and (b) The Eighth Five Year Plan has not yet been finalised.

(c) Development and promotion of tourism is primarily the responsibility of the State Government. However, the Ministry of Tourism extends financial assistance on specific projects/schemes based on their merits, availability of funds and *inter se* priorities. For Tamil Nadu the following projects/schemes have been prioritised for Central financial assistance for the year 1990-91:--

1. Tourist complex at Thanjavur
2. Tented accommodation
3. Tourist facilities at Kulasakarpattinam
4. Tourist facility at Kumbhakonam
5. Purchase of boats
6. Wayside amenities at two places

The detailed projects/schemes with estimates are awaited from State Governments.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f) Does not arise.

198  
**Export of Iron Ore Fines**

2689. **SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI**: Will the Minister of **STEEL AND MINES** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India Ltd. propose to export iron-ore fines through its recently created Raw Materials Division in Singhbhum district, Bihar;

(b) whether the new Raw Materials Division will directly export iron-ore fines or through MMTC;

(c) the countries to which iron-ore fines are proposed to be exported;

(d) whether iron-ore fines available in Orissa are also being exported by M.M.T.C.; and

(e) if so, since when?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) to (c) The possibility of exporting surplus iron-ore fines from SAIL's captive mines in Bihar and Orissa is being explored by SAIL with MMTC. No concrete conclusions have emerged.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Since 1978.

199  
**Trade with USSR**

2690. SHRI NAKUL NAYAK:

SHRI MANORANJAN  
BHAKTAA:

SHRI ANBARASU ERA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to expand bilateral trade with USSR in 1990-91;

(b) if so, the areas identified and the terms and conditions therefor; and

(c) the details of the protocols, agreements signed, if any, for that purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) to (c) The Indo-Soviet trade is being conducted on the basis of payments in non-convertible Indian Rupees and on a balancing basis as per the Trade Agreement in force between the two countries which is presently valid upto 31-12-95. Under the Trade Agreement, Trade Protocols are concluded on a calendar year basis setting out details of the envisaged trade for each calendar year. The Trade Plan for 1990 was signed in Jan '90 which envisages a trade turnover of Rs. 8800 crores during 1990 comprising of Rs. 5300 crores by way of exports from India to the USSR and Rs. 3500 by way of imports by India from the USSR. This targetted turnover is higher by about 26% as compared to the previous year's targetted turnover.

The main items included in the import list have been various machinery items such as power equipment and transportation equipment and commodities such as crude oil, petroleum products, chemical and chemical products, fertilizers, non-ferrous metals, various other industrial raw materials like newsprint, asbestos etc. and steel products. The main items of exports from India included in the Trade Plan have been agricultural products, minerals and ores, chemicals & chemical products, textile items including readymade garments, leather and leather products and a number of engineering goods. While the Trade Plan is drawn up at the Governmental level, the actual trade is transacted by the various commercial organisations of the two countries who enter into specific purchase/sale contracts keeping in view relevant commercial aspects.

The Indo-Soviet Trade Plan for 1991 is expected to be concluded during the last quarter of the current year.

**Development of Hill Stations of Maharashtra as a Tourist Centre**

2691. SHRI SUDAM DATTA-TRYA DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maharashtra Government has sent any scheme for approval for the development of hill station economy of Chikhaldra Station (Hill Station) as a tourist centre;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which this scheme is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

20 |

Rubber Prices

2692. SHRI RAMESH CHEN-NITHALA:  
SHRI PALAI K. M. MATHEW:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of rubber has gone down recently;

(b) whether the existing rubber price is not remunerative for the growers, considering the high cost of production and the exorbitantly high price of finished goods;

(c) whether Government propose to stop further import of rubber and dissuade themselves from releasing imported rubber during this season; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to protect the interests of growers?

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

(b) Price of rubber which had increased during May and June 1990 showed a downward trend from second half of July, 90. Price on 18-8-1990 was Rs. 20.25 per Kg. for RMA-4 grade, which is the fair average quality grade rubber, and this can be considered as remunerative.

(c) and (d) The total quantity of natural rubber proposed to be imported during 1990-91 is 40,000 M. tonnes. The quantity of rubber to be released will be assessed from time to time on the basis of the market situation. STC is operating a buffer stocking scheme with a view to maintaining a stable and remunerative price for rubber which inter-alia provides for procurement of rubber by STC from the local market when the price tends to fall to a certain level below the bench-mark price, decided by the government on the basis of cost data.

14-2 LSS/ND/90

202  
Assistance by Financial Institution to Private Industries in Kerala

2693. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether private industries in Kerala have been advanced loans by All-India financial institutions;

(b) if so, the amount of loans advanced during the last three years;

(c) whether there have been cases of delay in disbursement of the financial assistance by the financial institutions, if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (d) All-India Financial Institutions, namely, Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India (ICICI), Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) and Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India (IRBI) have advanced loans to private industries in Kerala. According to the information furnished by these institutions the total amount of loans disbursed during the last 3 years, viz. 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90 was Rs. 62.86 crores.

After sanctioning of loan amount, some time is taken by the assisted concern for acceptance of letter of intent, execution of documents, obtaining consent of involved agencies, bringing in required promoters contribution, etc. On compliance of these important formalities/pre-disbursement conditions and execution of legal documents, disbursement is effected. Thus, usually, there has been no delay in disbursement of loans by the Financial Institutions except where pre-disbursement conditions have not been met.

203 **Import of Newsprint**

2694. **SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of newsprint imported during the last three years, year-wise and country-wise;

(b) the quantity and value of newsprint imported from Rupee Payment Area (RPA) countries during the last three years, year-wise and proposed to be imported during 1990-91;

(c) whether the trade plan provision for import of newsprint from RPA countries has been fully utilised;

(d) if not, the efforts being made to import from RPA to the maximum extent to save scarce foreign exchange;

(e) whether the import of newsprint has increased from Scandinavian countries; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) Statement is given below.

(b) Quantity and value of newsprint imported from RPA countries during 1987-88 to 1989-90 are as under:

	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
Qty. (in tonnes) . . . . .	96095	76881	91152
Value (Rs. lakhs) . . . . .	6915.37	7265.82	10044.48

It is proposed to import 2,70,000 MT during 1990-91.

(c) and (d) In case of USSR, the Trade Plan Provision has been fully utilised and in case of other RPA countries efforts are being made to use the Provision to the Maximum extent.

(e) and (f) The import from Scandinavian Countries has increased due to lower freight rate in comparison to Canada which is the largest supply source in the World. Further the shipment period is also less.

**STATEMENT**

*Major Country-wise Import of Newsprint during 1987-88 to 1989-90*

*Qty. in Tonnes  
Value in Rs. Lakhs*

Sl. No.	Description of item/country	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
		Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>1. NEWSPRINT</b>							
1.	Australia . . . . .	318	22.47	..	..	..	..
2.	Austria . . . . .	991	67.30	83	35.56	197	19.51
3.	Bangladesh . . . . .	13603	887.37	5801	564.97	3490	373.63
4.	Canada . . . . .	64281	4814.02	69097	6914.41	24474	2706.48
5.	Finland . . . . .	42748	3446.91	18716	1983.63	21804	2743.82
6.	France . . . . .	490	35.02	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	German Democratic Republic of	12825	818.88	13905	1219.95	12812	1454.44
8.	German Federal Rep. of	2752	162.50	980	75.63	4024	446.88
9.	Italy . . .	295	17.28	2934	211.80	509	42.94
10.	Japan . . .	255	15.46	8	0.79	200	18.86
11.	Netherland . . .	290	21.63	1206	126.32	3641	414.09
12.	Newzealand . . .	8462	594.63	6618	698.31	10070	1102.75
13.	Norway . . .	4098	296.02	5033	378.44	1939	179.90
14.	Poland . . .	1131	66.24	..	..	6217	729.07
15.	Romania . . .	6001	383.88	2486	192.70	11255	1223.48
16.	Swedan . . .	10913	831.26	10320	1046.20	23602	2596.52
17.	Switzerland . . .	303	17.13	47	4.73	198	21.10
18.	U.K. . . .	436	38.69	6	0.54	49	3.99
19.	U.S.A. . . .	557	35.57	1535	139.99	1462	152.47
20.	USSR . . . .	76138	5646.37	60490	5853.17	58762	6395.17
21.	Yugoslavia . . .	3449	219.97	2083	215.83	11618	1329.07
22.	Czechoslovok . . .	..	..	..	..	2106	242.32
23.	Others . . . .	1034	69.62	58	7.41	1484	170.73
Total . . . .		251372	18508.22	201406	19670.38	199913	22367.22

Note : Figures are Provisional.

Source : Advance Data received from Dte. General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta.

205

*Government Department*

[Translation]

**Purchases by Department of Supply**

2695. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNI-HOTRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of Khadi and Gramodyog items purchased by the DGS&D during the last three years with the details thereof;

(b) whether the Department of Supply propose to fix certain percentage of quota to purchase Khadi and Gramodyog products; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount proposed to be provided as incentive thereon with details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) Requisite information is given in the Statement below.

(b) Khadi cloth, cotton as well as woollen, is reserved for purchase from KVIC. So far as other items are concerned at present there is no proposal to earmark any quota for purchase from the KVIC Units.

(c) Does not arise.

## STATEMENT

*Qty. & value of orders placed by DGS & D on K.V.I.C. during the last three years*

<i>Year</i>	<i>Store</i>	<i>Qty.</i>	<i>Value in lakhs Rs.</i>
1987-88	Khadi Dusters	531402 Nos.	25.13
	Khadi Cloth Dosuti	113728 Mtrs.	11.00
	Khadi Cloth Pugree	2400 Nos.	0.81
	Khadi Cloth Dungree	1131 Mtrs.	0.53
	Other Khadi items	2610169 Mtrs. }	158.29
		170000 Nos. }	
	Total		195.76
1988-89	Scap laundry/washing	1200000 Bars.	57.60
	Soap Toilet	1200000 Cakes.	36.00
	Khadi Cloth Pugree	14100 Nos.	4.85
	Khadi Dusters	2155545 Nos.	59.89
	Khadi Cloth Dosuti	17675 Mtrs.	2.99
	Khadi Cloth Sheeting	25835 Mtrs.	2.05
	Pulp Board	119 M/Ts.	10.55
	Total		173.93
1989-90	Khadi Cloth	2999785 Mtrs.	354.67
	Khadi Dusters	1888408 Nos.	70.95
	Pulp Board	58314 Kgs.	5.90
	Total		431.52*

Note : \*KVIC purchases of Rs. 1.68 crores of 1988-89 was accounted for in 1989-90 due to late receipt of information.

[English]

207 CMs for Foreign Visits2696. SHRI PALAJIK.M. MATHEW:PROF. K.V. THOMAS:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how much foreign financial or other assistance has been organised by the State Chief Ministers and Ministers who had gone abroad in June-July, 1990;

(b) the names of the Chief Ministers & other Ministers who went abroad in this period;

(c) the purpose of their foreign visits;

(d) whether they were authorised to negotiate with foreign Governments, foreign financial or industrial agencies, World Bank or private agencies;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) if not, the action taken in the matter; and

(g) whether these visits were official or sponsored by the Government agencies and in the later case, the names of the sponsoring agencies and items of expenditure borne by them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (c) During June-July, 1990, following Chief Ministers/Ministers from State Govts. went abroad for exploring the possibility of NRI investment in their respective State:—

- (i) Dr. M. Channa Reddy, CM of Andhra Pradesh—U.S.A. for 15 days commencing 30th May, 1990.
- (ii) Shri E.K. Nayanar, CM of Kerala (accompanied by Smt. K.R. Gouri Amma, Kerala Minister for Industries and Shri Baby John, Kerala Minister for Irrigation)—USA and Canada for 10 days commencing 27th June, 1990.

The visits were exploratory and promotional in nature and it is not possible to quantify the likely investments as a result of the visits.

(d) to (f) Negotiations with international agencies and matters involving foreign credits and assistance are under the purview of the Central Government. However, there is no bar to State Governments and project authorities discussing matters of mutual interest in respect of development projects.

(g) In both the cases, visits were sponsored by the respective State Governments.

209

**Loans advanced by Banks to Farmers and Industrialists**

2697. SHRI MANIKRAO  
HODLYA GAVIT:  
SHRI R.N. RAKESH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ratio of loans granted to poor farmers by banks is very low in comparison to loans granted for industrial purposes;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the amount of loans granted to farmers and industrialists by the banks during the last three years, year-wise and bank-wise;

(d) whether any instructions have been given to banks by Union Government to sanction more loans to farmers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (c) The present data reporting system does not generate the information in the manner asked for. However, the details of sectoral deployment of bank credit by major commercial banks for the last three years is given below:

Occupation	Rs. in crores		
	Dec. 1987	Dec. 1988	Sept. 1989
1. Industry			
(i) Large & medium.	24282	29658	35225
(ii) Small Scale.	10469	12663	14180
2. Agriculture	11938	13742	14894
3. Others	22271	24060	26169
Total Net Bank Credit.	68960	80123	90468

The loans advanced to weaker sections, which include, inter-alia, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers and artisans, in rural areas are of small amounts primarily because of the limited size of activity and consequent lesser credit absorption capacity. Taking into account these considerations, the target has been fixed that the banks will achieve 10%

of their total credit outstanding towards weaker sections. On the other hand the loans advanced for industrial purposes will be of a higher order because of higher demand for working capital and other investment requirements. The two sectors of these activities are, therefore, not comparable for the purpose of analysis and policy conclusions.

(d) and (e) A number of steps have been taken with a view to increase the flow of credit to small and marginal farmers and weaker sections such as concessional rate of interest at 10% per annum, non-compounding of interest on current dues, non-insistence on third party guarantee, or collateral security in respect of loans upto Rs. 10,000/-. In case of short term crop loans, the interest debited is not to exceed the principal amount. In case of crop failure, amount due is rescheduled over a period of 3 to 5 years and fresh loans are given to farmers.

211  
**Assistance given by Banks under 'Istri-Shakti Package Scheme'**

2698. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the 'ISTRISHAKTI Package Scheme' of the banks; and

(b) the number of applications received under the scheme by the banks during 1989 and 1990 (upto June) and the number of applications, out of these, sanctioned and loans disbursed, bank-wise and State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b) State Bank of India has reported that a package called "Stree Shakti Package" covering whole range of existing assistance schemes has been introduced by the bank in November, 1988 to help women set up and run their own enterprises. Concessions

in respect of rate of interest e.g. 0.5% below normal rate and promoters margin e.g. 5% below normal margin have been built into this package. To assist those having no formal training programmes viz. "Awareness Programme for Self Employment Activities" and "Entrepreneurial Education Programmes for Small Activities" have been evolved. Till date 54 such programmes have been conducted and 1596 women trained. State Bank has further reported that as at the end of March, 1990 the bank had financed 1,90,225 women entrepreneurs an amount of Rs. 122.43 crores. Of this 17,757 women have been financed with aggregate outstandings of Rs. 12.82 crores under the "Stree Shakti Package".

212  
**Deposits and Loans advanced by Banks in West Bengal**

2699. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total deposits in the nationalised banks in West Bengal as on June 30, 1990;

(b) the total loans granted by the banks in the State under different schemes of self-employment upto 30 June, 1990; and

(c) the banks' target under the head during 1990-91?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) The aggregate deposits of 28 Public Sector Banks as on March 1990 (latest available) in the State of West Bengal were Rs. 15,039.97 crores.

(b) As per data received from Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the total loans sanctioned by banks in West Bengal under Self-Employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEU) and Self-Employment

Programme for Urban Poor (SEPUP) as on 30th June, 1990 are as under:—

(Amt. in Rs. crores)

	No. of beneficiaries	Loans Sanctioned
SEEUY	1,14,597	242.08
SEPUP	81,071	28.19

(c) The target in SEEUY for the year 1990-91 in respect of State of West Bengal has been fixed by Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries at 11,100 beneficiaries. The targets under SEPUP are being finalised by Reserve Bank of India.

213  
Exports from SSI

2700. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the majority of the industrial exports are from Small Scale Industries sector;

(b) the share in terms of percentage of S.S.Is in total exports of manufactured goods during the last three years;

(c) whether Government propose to have a separate agency to look after the needs of S.S.I sector for routing and promoting their exports and allowing them easier access to their import needs;

(d) if so, the stage at which the proposal is pending; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) and (b) According to the current estimates, the percentage share of small scale sector to the total exports of manufactured goods during 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89 was

39.3%, 36.8% and 34.3% respectively.

(c) to (e) A proposal under 8th Five Year Plan is being formulated for a separate set-up within the Department of Small Scale and Agro & Rural Industries, to look after the needs of SSI exporters.

214  
Economic Policy Paper

2701. KUMARI UMA BHARATI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued economic policy paper;

(b) if so, details thereof,

(c) whether Government have taken a decision for opting more openness in the economy while retaining strategic control over the broad directions of the industrial development;

(d) whether this open economic policy will help the foreign companies to invest in India freely without any restriction;

(e) if so, whether the policy will achieve greater impact on Indian economy; and

(f) if so, to what extent.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government's policy towards industrial development is enunciated in the "policy measures for the promotion of small scale and agro-based industries and changes in procedures for industrial approvals" already announced in the Parliament by the Minister of Industry on 31-5-90.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f) It is too early to foresee the impact of the new policy.

15 *Doordarshan*  
Telly Serials

[Translation] 216

2702. SHRIMATI UMA GAJAPATHI RAIL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

Development of Tourism in Ranakpur and Sardar Samand (Pali) in Rajasthan

(a) whether Government propose to include, Telly serials to be telecast on Doordarshan, within the purview of precensorship by the Central Board of Film Certification; and

2704. SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(b) if so, the rationale therefor?

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop Ranakpur and Sardar Samand (Pali) into tourist centres in view of the large number of foreign tourists visting world famous Dilwara Jain Temples of Ranakpur and Mount Abu; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) and (b) Ranakpur and Mount Abu have been included in one of the three travel circuits identified for promotion in consultation with the State Government. No proposal for Sardar Samand (Pali) has been received from the State Government.

(a) and (b) The existing policy of the Government exempts Doordarshan programmes from application of the provisions relating to certification of films as laid down in the Cinematograph Act, 1952 and the rules made thereunder as amended from time to time, subject to the condition that while clearing the programmes for telecast, the Director General or the Directors of the concerned Kendras, as the case may be, shall keep in view the film certification guidelines issued by the Central Govt. to the Central Board of Film Certification.

[English] 216

215

NRI Investment for Tourism Promotion in Mizoram

Restructuring of Bank interest rates

2703. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

2705. SHRI VASANT SATHE:  
SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR:

(a) Whether Mizoram tourism will get some of the investment by NRI for tourism promotion; and

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

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

(a) whether a revision of bank interest rates is under the consideration of Government;

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI: (a) and (b) NRI's are permitted to invest in 3 to 5 star Hotels in the country. The decision to invest in any part of this country is taken by them on commercial consideration.

(b) if so, the steps taken in the matter;

(c) the details of the revision proposed to be made; and

(d) the date from which the new interest rates will come into effect?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) The structure of interest rates prescribed for lending by scheduled commercial banks remain under continuous review. The policy in this regard is operated in a flexible manner and changes are made from time to time in the light of current and emerging developments in the economy.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

217  
Setting up of Second Steel Plant in Orissa

2706. SHRI D. AMAT:  
SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH:  
SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY:  
SHRI CHITTA BASU:

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

(a) whether Second Steel Plant is proposed to be set up in Daitari in Orissa in place of Paradeep where the steel plant has been envisaged under the Eighth Plan; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal and by what time a final decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) and (b) A proposal for the setting up of a steel plant at Daitari, but not at Paradeep, is under the consideration of Government. However, final decision on the proposal would be taken only after the allocation of resources during the VIII Five Year Plan is known.

15-2 LSS/ND/90

[Translation] 218

Tea Board Offices in India and Abroad

2707. SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI:  
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places in the country and abroad where Regional Offices of the Tea Board are situated; and

(b) the number of persons employed therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) and (b) The places in the country and abroad where Regional Offices of Tea Board are situated and the number of persons employed therein as on 31-3-1990 is indicated below:

<i>Name of the place (Offices in India)</i>	<i>Staff Strength</i>
Calcutta (H.O.)	515
New Delhi	118
Bombay	16
Madras	23
Cochin	38
Coonoor	39
Kottayam	4
Agartala	3
Silchar	8
Guwahati	21
Jorhat	13
Tezpur	5
Siliguri	16
Palampur	8
Lucknow	5
Amritsar	3
Kurseong	17
Total	852

<i>Offices (Abroad)</i>	<i>India based</i>
London . . . . .	3
Brussels . . . . .	3
Sydney . . . . .	2
New York . . . . .	1
Cairo . . . . .	4
Kuwait . . . . .	3
Total . . . . .	16

[English] 219

**Production and Export of Tea**

2708. SHRI E. S. M. PAKEER MOHAMED:  
DR. LAKSHMINARAYAN PANDEY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of tea produced during 1989-90;

(b) the total quantity along with variety of tea exported to various countries;

(c) the foreign exchange earned through these exports;

(d) whether the domestic price of tea was affected during that year;

(e) the steps Government propose to take to stabilise the price of tea in the domestic market; and

(f) the export target for tea fixed for 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREE-DHARAN): (a) The total amount of tea produced in India during 1989-90 is estimated at 702.81 M. Kgs.

(b) and (c) As per the Tea Board statistics, the total quantity along-with variety of tea exported to various

countries and foreign exchange earned is given below:—

	<i>Qty. M. Kgs.</i>	<i>Value Rs./Crs.</i>
	<i>Qty.</i>	<i>Value</i>
Bulk Tea . . . . .	112.41	426.59
Packet Tea . . . . .	+88.54	419.66
Tea Bags . . . . .	+0.71	6.10
Instant Tea . . . . .	1.25	10.10
Total . . . . .	202.81	862.45

+Based on shipment licences issued.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) To stabilise the prices of tea in the domestic market, the following steps have been taken by the Govt:—

(i) A Monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of Spl. Secretary has been set up to monitor tea prices and suggest necessary measures.

(ii) Tea producers have been asked to maximise their offerings of tea in all the auction centres.

(iii) Producers have been asked to make available 10 M. Kgs. of tea to be sold in packet form through retail outlets in the country at a price of about Rs. 40/- per kg. plus local taxes.

(f) The export target for tea during 1990-91 has been kept at 230 M. Kgs.

**Loans advanced by Champaran Kshetriya Gramin Bank**

2709. SHRI DHARMESH PRA-SAD VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans advanced by the Champaran Kshetriya Gramin Bank in East and West Champaran districts of Bihar during each of the last three years;

(b) whether, in view of severe poverty and unemployment prevailing in the above districts, there is need for much larger investment there for economic emancipation of the people living there;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to direct the Champaran Kshetriya Gramin Bank to increase the credit to the local artisans, small traders and farmers; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that the amount of loans advanced by Champaran Kshetriya Gramin Bank during the last three years in East and West Champaran districts is as under:

1986 . . . . .	Rs. 404.52 lakhs
1987 . . . . .	Rs. 278.77 lakhs
1988-89 . . . . . (15 Months' period)	Rs. 213.80 lakhs

(b) to (d) The Service Area Plans are drawn on the basis of the credit requirements in the districts and all the Banks will extend credit facilities accordingly. The Champaran Kshetriya Gramin Bank will also give loan to the target group borrowers in its area as per the approved Service Area Plans.

221  
**Branch of Punjab National Bank at Chirag Delhi**

2710. **SHRI KARIA MUNDA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab National Bank has shifted its branch from Chirag Delhi to Soami Nagar and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether the branch was shifted with the approval of the Reserve Bank of India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) The Punjab National Bank (PNB) has stated that it shifted its Chirag Delhi Branch to Soami Nagar due to inadequacy of space and un-hygenic conditions at and around the old premises.

(b) Reserve Bank of India have approved the action of PNB.

222

**Interest charged by NABARD from State Co-operative Banks**

2711. **BABA SUCHA SINGH:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of interest charged by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) from the State Co-operative Banks:

(b) the rate of interest charged by the Primary Agriculture Credit Societies (PACS) from the members;

(c) whether the higher rate of interest charged by the PACS is due to more intermediaries;

(d) whether Government propose to reduce these intermediaries; and

(e) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) The existing rate of interest charged by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) from State Cooperative Banks (SCBs) for financing seasonal agricultural operations is given below:

Average borrowings from NABARD as a percentage of average outstandings against PACs	Rate of interest (% p.a.)
Upto 60 . . . . .	3
Above 60 but below 80 . . . . .	4
Above 80 . . . . .	5

(b) The rate of interest charged by Primary Agriculture Credit Societies (PACs) to the members as prescribed by NABARD is given below:

<i>Category</i>	<i>Rate of interest (% p.a.)</i>
Loans upto Rs. 7,500	10
Loans above Rs. 7,500 but below Rs. 15,000.	10.5
Loans above Rs. 15,000 but below Rs. 25,000.	12.0
Loans above Rs. 25,000	12.5 to 14.0

(c) to (e) The rate of interest for agriculture loans is decided by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and a parity for the same is maintained for co-operatives, regional rural banks and commercial banks. There is no bearing on the structure of the institutions involved in retailing credit while fixing rate of interest. At present there is no proposal to remove any tier in the cooperative sector.

*223 Taxation*

**Increase in Revenue from Customs Duty on Imported Cars**

2712. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an increase in revenue has been provided for in the Budget arising from Customs duty on imported cars even though the number of cars likely to be imported this year is likely to decline as a result of the changes in the import policy;

(b) the number of cars imported year-wise during the last three years and the corresponding revenue to Government realised from import duty under categories upto 1,600 cc and above 1,600 cc; and

(c) the number of cars imported similarly year-wise during the last three years by non-dutiable categories such as diplomats, etc?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) No specific provision has been made in the Budget regarding revenue arising from customs duty on imported cars.

(b) and (c) The requisite information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

*224*

**Construction of Doordarshan Studio at Silchar**

2713. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Doordarshan studio is under construction at Silchar;

(b) if so, the target date of its completion; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure its timely completion?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) to (c) Whereas the major installation work of the TV Programme Production Centre at Silchar has already been completed, the Centre is envisaged to be commissioned into service as soon as the requisite manpower becomes available.

*214 (Limited)*

**Joint Ventures in US and Jordan by MMTC**

2714. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any plans have been formulated by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation for setting up joint projects for manufacturing D.A.P. and phosphoric acid in United States and Jordan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) and (b) The setting up of certain joint venture projects for manufacture of DAP/phosphoric acid in USA and Jordan are presently at discussion stage in MMTC from technical and operational angles. No specific proposals have emerged.

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) the names of banks that have been indulging in this practice; and

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

225  
**Check on Deficit Financing**

2715. SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry had taken a number of measures to check the deficit financing;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) to what extent it has been checked so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government has initiated steps to maximise revenue receipts and contain expenditure growth. All Ministries/Departments have been requested to make sustained efforts for reducing the burden of administrative expenditure and exercise careful scrutiny of all ongoing programmes and schemes. They have been advised not to make any fresh demands for additional funds, however, important or urgent the requirement may be unless they are in a position to identify matching savings in their other ongoing programmes. Orders have been issued imposing a cut in expenditure on foreign travel and petrol and diesel consumption.

(c) The impact of these measures will be known over a period of time.

25  
**Payment of Commission by Banks**

2716. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether nationalised banks are paying commissions to large depositors including chiefs of public sector undertakings;

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (d) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that they have not received any specific complaints indicating names of Banks/Undertakings regarding payment of commissions by Nationalised Banks to large depositors including public sector undertakings. Reserve Bank of India has issued a series of instructions prohibiting banks from paying brokerage in any form for acquiring or mobilising deposits to any individual, firm, company, association, institutions or any other person. The Chairmen of Banks have been asked to take effective steps to ensure that any practice of giving inducement in any form are not resorted to in their banks. They have also been asked to bring to the attention of RBI cases coming to their notice where deposits have been acquired by banks by resorting to unfair practices or in contravention of the Reserve Bank of India's instructions.

226  
**Under-Invoicing of Import**

2717. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in a bid to discourage under-invoicing of imports and plug revenue leakages, India has pressed for a significant change in the import valuation code of the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT);

(b) whether the GATT code has created problems of underinvoicing for India; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the stage at which the matter stands at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) to (c) A statement is given below.

### STATEMENT

In the context of the Uruguay Round Negotiations for improvement and modification of the Tokyo Round Agreements, India submitted a proposal in September, 1987 relating to the Agreement on Custom Valuation. In the light of the experience with the operation of the Custom Valuation Agreement, India proposed that adequate flexibility should be provided to enable the Customs Administration to shift the burden of proof to the importer regarding the transaction value of the imported goods under certain circumstances, e.g.:

- (i) when the declared price is less than that noticed by the Customs authorities in a series of transactions immediately preceding the relevant one;
- (ii) when the declared price is less than that noticed for transactions involving identical goods imported directly from the country of manufacture.

This proposal was made on the basis of our experience that the existing provisions of the Agreement are inadequate to deal with the situation of collusion between importer and exporter for undervaluation of goods in order to evade customs duty. This is not a problem faced by India alone and is shared by several other developing countries for whom custom duties form a substantial portion of their revenues. This general problem faced by developing countries in implementing the Custom Valuation Agreement has been recognised by all signatories to the Agreement.

As a result of consultations among participants in the Uruguay Round negotiations, there now appears to be broad agreement that where Customs authorities have reason to doubt the truth or accuracy of the invoice, they

will be given adequate flexibility to seek further explanation and information pertaining to the transaction from the importer. If after receiving further information, the Customs authorities still have reasonable doubts regarding the veracity of the declaration, they may set aside the declared value after communicating the grounds for doing so to the importer and providing him a reasonable opportunity to respond. After agreement has been reached among all the participants, an understanding to this effect will be incorporated as a decision of the members of the Customs Valuation Agreement.

218. *Export (s)*

### Incentives to EPZs

2718. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Falta Export Processing Zone Advisory Committee at its first meeting held on July 3, 1990 urged Union Government to bring about some policy modifications so as to extend more incentives to Export Processing Zones;

(b) if so, the specific policy modifications sought and other demands made; and

(c) the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) Two meetings of the Advisory Committee set up for the Falta Export Processing Zone have been held, one on July 13, 1990 and another on August 4, 1990. The Advisory Committee in its meetings suggested some measures for rapid growth of the Falta Export Processing Zone.

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) Formal proposals from the Development Commissioner on the recommendations of the Committee are awaited.

**STATEMENT**

The incentives and facilities suggested by the Advisory Committee for rapid development of Falta Export Processing Zone (FEPZ), broadly are as under:—

- (1) Net foreign Exchange Earnings, irrespective of area of export should be the basis of value addition atleast for next five years.
- (2) REP licence should be extended to FEPZ.
- (3) CCS should be paid at full rate limiting it to 50% of Net Foreign Exchange Earnings.
- (4) FEPZ should be exempted from matching of Foreign Exchange expenditure with Foreign Exchange Earnings and export to GCA lowered to 25%—30%.
- (5) Assembly operation should be allowed in FEPZ where high level of technology is involved.
- (6) Construction Materials, Office Equipments should be exempted from excise duty, sales tax, other central and local taxes.
- (7) Rent at FEPZ for land and built up space should be reduced 25% for the rental structure at SEEPZ and security deposit halved with retrospective effect.
- (8) Transport Subsidy should be extended to FEPZ at the rates given to Kandla Free Trade Zone.
- (9) Government of India should declare Tax Holiday as a long term measure and taxes on dividends to NRI, Royalty, Technical Know-how and Salary for foreign technicians should be exempted.

(10) Expansion of capacity should be allowed irrespective of area of export for a period of 5 years from the date of production of expanded capacity.

(11) The levy of overtime fees by Customs for working after office hours and beyond the Zone should be dispensed with.

230

**Transport of Iron Ore to Paradeep Port**

2719. SHRI LOKANATH CHOU-DHURY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the MMTC propose to transport iron ore and manganese ore to Paradeep Port from Barajamda Sector through the Bunspani-Daitary Railway link;

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

(c) the estimated cost of transport by rail through Bunspani-Daitary Railway link as compared to other modes of transport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) and (b) MMTC propose to transport iron ore to Paradeep Port from Barajamda Sector through Bunspani-Daitary Railway Link, when constructed. The Ministry of Railways has updated the Feasibility Report in respect of Bunsapani-Daitary Railway Link.

(c) At present the Railways are charging a concessional rate of Rs. 142 to Rs. 147 PMT (against the normal rate of Rs. 207 PMT). The normal railway freight through the proposed Bunsapani-Daitary link is anticipated around Rs. 122 PMT.

231  
**Ores Supply from Barajanda Sector to Steel Plants in Orissa**

2720. **SHRI LOKANATH CHOU-DHURY**: Will the Minister of **STEEL AND MINES** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of iron and manganese ores supplied to the steel plants from Barajanda sector in Orissa; and

(b) the cost of procurement and delivery to steel plants?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (**SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI**): (a) The quantities supplied during 1989-90 and 1990-91 (1st quarter) are as under:

Ore	Year	Quantity (lakh tonnes)
Iron Ore	1989-90	26.26
	1990-91	5.67
Manganese Ore	1989-90	3.10
	1990-91	0.79

(b) Latest procurement/delivery prices paid for the above ores in 1990-91 are as under:

From Captive Iron Ore mines: Rs. 227.40 to Rs. 231.40 per tonne.

From Non-Captive mines: (i) Iron Ore—Rs. 208 per tonne.

(ii) Manganese Ore—Rs. 334 per tonne.

231  
**Export of Iron and Manganese Ores Through Paradeep Port**

2721. **SHRI LOKANATH CHOU-DHURY**: Will the Minister of **COMMERCE** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of iron ore and manganese ore exported through Paradeep Port during the last three years; and

(b) how these ores are transported to Paradeep and the cost of transportation per tonne?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (**SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN**): (a) The quantities of iron ore and manganese ore exported through Paradeep Port during the last 3 years are as under:

(Qty. in lakh tonnes)

	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
(i) Iron Ore	17.09	16.39	20.98
(ii) Manganese Ore	..	0.11	0.25

(b) Iron ore from Barajamada Sector is mostly transported by rail and the present railway freight charged ranges between Rs. 142 to Rs. 147 per tonne depending on the loading station. Iron ore from Gandhamardhan/Daitary mines is supplied by Orissa Mining Corporation directly by road to Paradeep Port and the present transportation charges by road are Rs. 142 per tonne from Gandhamardhan and Rs. 83 per tonne from Daitary Mines to Paradeep Port. Manganese Ore is transported by suppliers by rail/road directly upto vessel and the cost of transportation is not made available by these suppliers to MMTC.

232  
**Export of Spices and Black Pepper**

2722. **SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN**: Will the Minister of **COMMERCE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export of spices and black pepper has declined during 1989-90;

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

(c) whether export of plantation crop produce recorded an increase during this period; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN

THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) and (b) Exports of spices (including black pepper) and black pepper for the last two years are shown separately below:

Item	1988-89		1989-90	
	Qty. M.T.	Val. Rs. Crores	Qty. M.T.	Val. Rs. Crores
Spices . . . . .	99826	273.65	99886	274.36
Pepper . . . . .	38020	164.20	36601	159.88

It would be seen that total export of spices marginally increased both in terms of quantity and value. Export of pepper during 1989-90 was less by around 4% both in quantity and value than that of 1988-89. Lower production during 1988-89 at 45,000 MT with negligible carryover stock and late arrivals during 1989-90 season resulted in the decline of pepper exports during 1989-90.

(c) and (d) Export of tea increased during 1989-90 to Rs. 905 crores as against exports valued at Rs. 644.26 crores during the preceding year. The export of coffee also increased to Rs. 351.80 crores in 1989 from Rs. 337.72 crores during the preceding year. The export of cardamom however declined from Rs. 9.88 crores during 1988-89 to Rs. 3.19 crores during 1989-90. This decline is due to decline in production of cardamom resulting in hike in domestic prices of this produce.

233 Indian Currency  
Closure of Madras Mint

2723. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finally closed down the Madras Mint;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether Government have received any representations from the jewellers of South to keep the Madras Mint open; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRY): (a) There is no Mint at Madras. Only a Gold Collection-cum-Delivery Centre functions there. At present there is no proposal to close it down.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of answer to (a) above.

234  
Norms and Basis to Determine Tariff Rates in Five Star Hotels

2724. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the authority for determining the tariff rates for the five star hotels and the norms and basis for determining these tariff rates;

(b) the time gap after which these rates are revised and for how many

times such revision took place during the last three years;

(c) whether the operational costs are an important factor in the tariff rates; and

(d) if so, the details of units which were taken into consideration for cost index during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) to (d) Tariff of approved hotels are no longer regulated by the Department of Tourism.

#### Yatri-Niwas in Karnataka

2725. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Yatri-Niwas set up in Karnataka; and

(b) the name of places where Yatri Niwas are proposed to be constructed in Karnataka during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) The Central Department of Tourism has sanctioned one Yatri Niwas at Mysore in Karnataka.

(b) There is no proposal under consideration of Central Department of Tourism for construction of another Yatri Niwas in Karnataka during the current financial year.

#### Setting up of Star Hotels in Karnataka

2726. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal for setting up

new five star, four star and three star hotels in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Govern-ment thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) to (c) Department of Tourism have approved two hotel projects of 5-star category and eleven projects of 3-star category in Karnata-ka in the last five years. These hotels are under construction.

[Translation]

#### Insurance Claims Paid by United India Insurance Company Limited in Road Accident Cases

2727. SHRI SHIBU SOREN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the number of persons injured in road accidents who have been paid insurance claims of Rs. one and half lakhs and above by the United India Insurance Company Limited during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): The in-formation regarding number of persons injured in road acci-dents where insurance claims of Rupees One and a half lakh and above have been paid by the United India Insurance Company Limited, both for fatal and non-fatal cases dur-ing the last three years is as under:---

Year	Number of Persons
1987	120
1988-89 (15 months)	333
1989-90	379

37 *Doordarshan*  
**Broadcast/Telecast of Special Programmes for SC/ST**

2728. SHRI SHIBU SOREN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the special programmes, if any, which are being broadcast/telecast for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) the details of such programmes for the next six months?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) and (b) All India Radio and Doordarshan put out a number of programmes for weaker sections of the society including Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

As these programmes are mounted by a large number of All India Radio Stations and Doordarshan Kendras, the details of such programmes are not kept centrally in a compiled form.

237  
**Relief to Displaced Persons of Bokaro Steel Plant**

2729. SHRI SHIBU SOREN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the area of land acquired for Bokaro Steel Plant on which steel plant, offices, houses for labourers, schools, colleges, hospitals, and other welfare facilities are provided;

(b) the areas of land on which people are settled who are neither employees of the company nor displaced persons;

(c) the area of vacant land at present;

(d) the details of the alternative plots provided to the displaced persons for the construction of houses, markets, or shops and other facilities provided to them for earning their livelihood;

(e) whether Government propose to provide opportunities to those displaced persons by giving them priority in

jobs; allotment of shops, workshops and other means of livelihood; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) Total area of land acquired for Bokaro Steel Plant stands at 31030.47 acres out of which areas measuring 17208.02 acres and 10114.525 acres have been/are being utilised for plant and township facilities respectively.

(b) Bokaro Steel Plant has, on lease, allotted 202.478 acres of land to outside parties.

(c) There is no area of land which can be said to be vacant land as the land was acquired and is required for various operational and technological requirements besides requirements like disposal system, afforestation, staff quarters, educational and public buildings etc. according to the plan and layout.

(d) to (f) Provision of alternative plots to displaced persons for rehabilitation purposes is the responsibility of the State Govt. However, the Plant authorities have allotted 37 commercial plots in Bokaro Steel City area to displaced persons who had applied in response to its advertisement. A reservation of 16.6% out of 50% of the availability in this regard exists for displaced persons.

Bokaro Steel Plant, does give preference to displaced persons in the matters of employment and allotment of shops/plots and has so far provided employment to 13,640 displaced persons.

235 *Public Sector*  
**Takeover of Hindustan Vegetable Oil Corporation by State Trading Corporation**

2730. SHRI MANJAY LAL:  
SHRI R. N. RAKESH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation of India propose to take

over the Hindustan Vegetable Oil Corporation;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) to (c) A suggestion has been received from the Bharat Business International Limited, New Delhi to make Hindustan Vegetable Oil Corporation its subsidiary. No final decision has been taken.

[English]

**Collapse of a Water Tank at Dongri Buzurg Mines near Nagpur**

2731. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a water tank constructed at Dongri Buzurg Mines collapsed on the day it was commissioned leading to huge loss to the company;

(b) if so, the details and losses incurred by the company thereby; and

(c) the action taken against the constructing agency?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) and (b) The work of water supply scheme at Dongri Buzurg mine was awarded to the contractor against open tender on the lowest basis as per the Company rules. However, during full load test, the water tank constructed by this contractor collapsed. The contractor has undertaken to reconstruct the water tank. The final payment would be released by the Company to the contractor after the whole scheme is completed to the satisfaction of the Company.

(c) As the contractor has accepted full responsibility as per terms of

the contract and started reconstruction of the water tank at his cost on priority basis, the question of taking any action against the contractor at this stage does not arise.

240 Film(s)  
Withdrawal of Certificate of Exhibition from Tamil Feature Film 'Ore Oru Gramathile'

2732. SHRI RAMJILAL SUMAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a representation from the General Secretary, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Vichar Manch (Regd.) Delhi for withdrawal of certificate of exhibition from Tamil feature film 'Ore Oru Gramathile';

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to withdraw National Award and certificate of exhibition granted to the film?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) and (b) The records of the Central Board of Film Certification do not show receipt of representation from the General Secretary, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Vichar Manch (Regd.) Delhi in this regard.

(c) No, Sir, as the Supreme Court upheld the certification of the film on 30-3-89.

240 Import(s)  
Customs Clearance to Imported Raw Material

2733. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 3000 brass parts manufacturing SSI units of Jamnagar are facing the problem of closure on account of inordinate delay involved in Customs clearance of imported raw material brass scrap;

(b) if so, whether the Gujarat Chambers of Commerce and Industry had requested the Chairman of Central Board of the Excise and Customs to resolve the problem;

(c) if so, whether Union Government has taken any steps to avoid closure of the brass industry in Gujarat; and

(d) if so, by what time a final decision is likely to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (d) On the representation received from the Gujarat Chambers of Commerce and Industry, the matter was examined. The reports show that there was no undue hold-up in the release of imported consignments of brass scrap at the port of Bombay. Only in a few cases of import of serviceable items or import of non-permissible items alongwith scrap, the goods were subjected to detailed examination, weighment, valuation etc. for adjudication purpose. As per the statistical information available, between 1st May, 1990 and 21st August, 1990, 382 bills of entry for brass scrap were assessed at the port of Bombay. Out of these only in 21 cases adjudication proceedings were resorted to due to import trade violations, misdeclaration and undervaluation.

In the light of these facts it cannot be urged with any justification that 3000 SSI units of Jamnagar are facing closure on account of inordinate delay in customs clearance of imported brass scrap.

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*Fruits and Vegetables*  
Area under Onion and Garlic Cultivation

2734. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of foreign exchange earnings through the export of onion and garlic during 1989-90;

(b) whether Government have taken or propose to take any steps for

becoming a major exporter of onion and garlic; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) The total amount of foreign exchange earnings through export of onion and garlic during 1989-90 is given below:—

1989-90 (Prov.)  
(Rs./Lakhs.)

Onion . . . . .	8454.61
Garlic . . . . .	93.05

(b) and (c) Information is given in the statement below:

STATEMENT

Export of onion is canalised through NAFED. Trade is also associated in its export. Since canalisation during 1974-75, continued efforts have been made to maximise onion export from the country in terms of quantity and value. India produces red and pinkish varieties of onions having pungent taste which is liked in those countries where it is being exported regularly such as Malaysia, Singapore, Maldives, Sri Lanka, Scycheles, Mauritius, Bangladesh and U.S.S.R. In Western countries white and yellow onion having less punjency are preferred by the consumers. Indian Agricultural Research Institute and Associated Development Foundation are making efforts for developing seeds for white and yellow varieties of onion preferred by the Western countries.

Garlic is exported by individual exporters registered with the Spices Board as exporters of spices. On account of high domestic demand, in the years when production is less adequate exportable surplus is not available for export. However, the Spices Board is taking a number of measures to promote export of spices including garlic. These include sponsoring of sales-cum-study delegation, publicity programmes in West Asia

and North Africa, West Europe and USA for popularising Indian Spices etc.

**Boost to Agricultural Exports**

2735. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received suggestions regarding boosting exporting agricultural produce during the next five years;

(b) if so, whether any concrete plan has been prepared in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) to (c) Government has been receiving suggestions from various quarters from time to time for boosting agricultural exports. These include a stable policy framework, conscious generation of surpluses for export, establishing backward linkages, providing incentives and assistance of various kinds to exporters, designing better packaging, improving quality control measures, simplifying inspection and certification procedures, improving infrastructural support. The Government has been examining these suggestions and adopting those found feasible. It is a continuous process.

**Reduction in Fertiliser Prices by MMTC**

2736. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Mineral and Metals Trading Corporation has reduced the fertilizer price upto 10% from the levels prevailing at the end of 1989.

(b) Whether the MMTC propose to sign Memorandum of Understanding with the Government of Morocco for export of Indian goods; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

(SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) During 1990, MMTC has procured phosphoric acid at prices which are 10.08% lower than average procurement prices during 1989.

(b) and (c) MMTC has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Moroccan suppliers of phosphoric acid under which the Moroccan suppliers have assured co-operation in promoting exports of Indian goods worth US \$ 50 million. Detailed discussions have been initiated by the MMTC with the Moroccan suppliers of phosphoric acid to find out ways and means to achieve the objectives and to identify the organisations as well as the specific Indian products.

**Self Sufficiency in Opium Production**

2737. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MEWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of present stocks of opium and its derivatives grown in South Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether the present stocks are sufficient for medicinal needs of the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the steps being taken to discourage poppy cultivation by providing attractive incentives;

(e) whether national and international agencies are offering some attractive incentives; and

(f) if so, details thereof including the procedure to be followed by the cultivators for utilising such incentives?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (c) Opium, poppy cultivation for the production of opium is undertaken on account of the Central Government in the traditional poppy growing areas in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The opium stocks are

held in the Government Opium and Alkaloid Works at Ghazipur (U.P.) and Neemuch (M.P.) and separate figures of the same are not maintained growing-area-wise.

The production of opium is mainly export oriented. Some quantity is also used for manufacturing opium derivatives to meet the medicinal needs within the country. While about 80-90 tonnes of opium are utilised to meet the indigenous requirements of opium and its derivatives, the book stock of opium in the Government Factories, as on 1-4-90 was of the order of 2057 M.Ts. which is much more than the quantity of opium required for medical needs of the country.

(d) and (e) The licence for poppy cultivation is granted to traditional poppy cultivators in accordance with the conditions for grant of licence finalised by the Central Government every year. These conditions ensure that dishonest and inefficient cultivators are not granted licence for poppy cultivation. No such proposal to provide incentives to discourage poppy cultivation is being offered at present.

(f) Does not arise.

**Credit Facilities to NDDB for Procurement of Edible Oils**

2738. SHRI BABUBHAI MEGHJI SHAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has given credit facilities to the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) for market intervention operations or for procurement of edible oils during the current year.

(b) if so, the details of the amount sanctioned and disbursed to the NDDB by the Reserve Bank of India or any other bank on directive from R.B.I. during 1990 (till June), quarter-wise; and

(c) whether the Reserve Bank of India or Government had monitored or observed the implementation of these operations; if so, the benefits accrued to the people by these operations regarding edible oils both in quantity and prices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (c) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has authorised need-based credit limits to the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) for purchase of edible oils/oilseeds under Market Intervention Operations (MIO). RBI has made special arrangements for meeting the credit requirements of the NDDB at a concessional rate of interest of 15% per annum. Need-based limits are authorised from time to time on the basis of the projected operations of the NDDB and in the light of its past experience in regard to the actual purchases and utilisation of credit limits. The NDDB at the same time is required to ensure that the credit drawn is not in excess of the value of stocks.

246  
**Dealing in Central Government securities by Banks**

2739. SHRI K. S. RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has decided to do away with the practice of allowing banks to deal indirectly in the Central Government securities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the objectives likely to be achieved by the decision; and

(d) the impact of the decision on the commercial banks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (d) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had earlier fixed separate quotas for direct and indirect dealings in Central Government securities for banks depending

upon their size. It was expected that the indirect quota facility would encourage inter-bank dealings in Government of India Securities. However, in practice it was noticed that some banks had reached their full quota of direct transactions, whereas the indirect quota remained un-utilised. Further, the stated objectives of assigning quotas was not being achieved. With a view to deal effectively with these problems and also to meet the growing demand from banks for enhanced quota for direct dealings, it was decided in 1988-1989 to discontinue the system of indirect quotas, and the same were phased out over the past 2 years. The direct quotas of the banks have been enhanced to the extent of the indirect quotas earlier available to them. Thus the total quotas for transactions in Central Government Securities have remained intact.

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**Clearance of Cheques by National Clearing Cell of RBI at Madras**

2740. SHRI K. S. RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

<i>No. of cheques/ instruments cleared</i>	<i>Amount (Rs. in crores)</i>	<i>No. of member banks branches served by the Cell</i>
82,550	10224.58	168

(d) and (e) Similar facility for clearing of high value cheques/instruments has already been introduced by Reserve Bank of India at Bombay, Calcutta and New Delhi.

**Air-conditioners in Office Staff Cars**

2741. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA:  
SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of high valued cheques/instruments cleared by the National Clearing Cell of the Reserve Bank of India at Madras during the last one year;

(b) the total value of these cheques/instruments;

(c) the number of branches of the member banks served by the cell;

(d) whether in view of the popularity of the Madras Cell, Government propose to establish similar cells in other metropolitan cities in the country; and

(e) if so, the time by which these cells are likely to be set up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (c) The number of high value cheques/instruments of Rs. 1 lakh and above cleared by the National Clearing Cell of the Reserve Bank of India at Madras during the period 1-7-89 to 30-6-90, the total value thereof, and the number of member banks' branches served by the Cell, as reported by Reserve Bank of India, are given below:

(a) whether senior Secretaries including the Cabinet Secretary are permitted under the Rules to fit air-conditioners in the office cars being used by them for official as well as private purposes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of senior Secretaries and other constitutional functionaries drawing their salaries from the Consolidated Fund of India who fitted air-conditioners on office cars used by them out of Government expenditure during last five years;

247 Government Service

(d) whether such an act was permissible under the Rules; and

(e) if not, the stringent action taken against such top officers defrauding the public exchequer in order to re-establish high norms laid down for Government servants?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) According to the existing instructions, Secretaries including Cabinet Secretary are not permitted to have Air-conditioners fitted in the staff cars used by them.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

249 *Governance*  
Use of Staff Cars by Secretaries

2742. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA:  
SHRI KALPNATH SONKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued any instructions or framed rules for regulating the use of staff cars for officials as well as private use by the Secretaries and Cabinet Secretary and other senior most Government officers drawing their salaries from the Consolidated Fund of India:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of top twenty officers who used the staff cars maximum for official as well as private purposes during the last five years uptill 31 December, 1989; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to avoid misuse and abuse of staff cars with a view to revamp the austerity drive and also the steps taken or contemplated by Government against errant Secretaries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The use of staff cars for official purposes is regulated by the provisions of Staff Car Rules. According to the instructions issued, officers of the rank of Joint Secretaries and above, as also the Heads of Departments in the Senior Administrative grade in the Central Government, are allowed the use of staff cars for journeys between residents and office on payment at varying rates. Besides, officers of the level of Secretary and above are permitted the use of staff cars for private purposes also on payment.

(c) The information is not centrally maintained and its collection will involve considerable time and labour and the result to be achieved will not be commensurate with the time and labour involved in collecting the information.

(d) Necessary provisions exist in the Staff Car Rules to ensure use of official vehicles for bonafide purposes only. Instructions have been issued recently reiterating the need to prevent misuse of staff cars.

250 *Taxation*

**Review of Impact of Taxes**

2743. SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been quarterly review of the impact of taxes imposed in the Budget; and

(b) if so, the result of such exercises on mopping of taxes, debt position, foreign exchange and price rise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b) The position of collection of taxes is reviewed every month.

It is not possible to isolate the impact of budgetary levies on debt position, foreign exchange and prices as these are influenced by other factors.

51 **Waiver of Farmers' Gold Loans**

2744. SHRI NARSINGRAO SUR-YAWANSHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in tune with its policy of waiving farm loans upto Rs. 10,000, Government propose to provide debt relief in respect of loans taken by farmers against gold and jewels; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In terms of Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief Scheme, 1990 formulated by the Government of India, loans disbursed for agricultural purposes against the security of gold ornaments will qualify for relief. In cases where jewel loans are provided for purposes other than agriculture, artisan and weaver activity, the same would not be covered under this scheme.

251 **CCS for Exports**

2745. SHRI NARSINGRAO SUR-YAWANSHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the observation of the C & AG contained in paras 12 and 13 of his report on Union Government (Civil) for the year ended 31 March 1989 (No. 13 of 1990) regarding Cash Compensatory Support on cast iron castings and leather shoe uppers; and

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

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

(b) *Para 12 Cash Compensatory Support on Cast Iron Castings.*

Steps have been initiated to recover the amount of Rs. 4.38 lakhs mentioned by the C & AG.

*Para 13 Cash Compensatory Support on leather shoe uppers.*

The excess payment of Rs. 2.12 lakhs has already been recovered.

252 **Interest free loans for waiver of co-operative farm loans in Karnataka**

2746. SHRI NARSINGRAO SUR-YAWANSHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Karnataka has demanded interest free loans for waiver of co-operative farm loans in the state; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that the Government of Karnataka has agreed to formulate the debt relief scheme on the lines of the Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief (ARDR) Scheme of Government of India. The State Government requested for interest free loans for seven years with a two year moratorium on loans from NABARD towards State Government's share under debt relief scheme. However, NABARD has advised the State Government to agree with the stipulations for such loans, which have been accepted by a majority of the States, for enabling it to release funds to the State Co-operative Bank and the State Land Development Bank of the State.

[Translation] 252

**Restructuring of Export Processing Zones**

2747. SHRI MANJAY LAL: SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: SHRI NAKUL NAYAK:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Export Processing Zones to be restructured" which appeared in "Hindu" dated 27th July, 1990;

(b) if so, the necessity to restructure the export processing zones;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) to (d) Yes. Steps have been taken to revamp the Scheme of Export Processing Zones with a view to improve the incentives and to simplify the rules and procedures to further stimulate exports from these zones. Although efforts are made to complete the process expeditiously, yet a specific time limit cannot be indicated in this regard.

253 *Doordarshan*  
**Setting up of T.V. Tower at Munsiyari Pithoragarh, U.P.**

2748. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was proposal for setting up a high power T.V. tower at Munsiyari (Pithoragarh), Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the site for it has been selected; and

(c) if so, the time by which T.V. tower is likely to be set up there?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

254 *Taxation*  
**Closure of Income-tax Office at Pithoragarh, U.P.**

2749. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the office of Income Tax Department at Pithoragarh District in Uttar Pradesh has been closed;

(b) if so, the reasons for the closure of the said office; and

(c) whether Government propose to re-open that office to alleviate the difficulties faced by the Income Tax payees of that district?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

254  
**Technical Faults in Doordarshan Kendras of Uttar Pradesh**

2750. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received complaints regarding technical faults in the reception and transmission from some Doordarshan Kendras in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the names of the kendras against whom such complaints have been received and the measures proposed to be adopted by Government for finding a permanent solution to these complaints?

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

(b) The requisite information is given in the statement below:

**STATEMENT**

Some of the Doordarshan installations in U.P., in respect of which complaints of poor performance/coverage have been received in the recent past are the high power (10 KW) TV transmitter at Kanpur, low power (100 W) TV transmitter at Ballia, Nainital & Pithoragarh, and very low power ( $2 \times 10$  KW) TV transmitter at Dharchula, Ranikhet and Kausani. Nature of complaints on the performance of these transmitters vis-a-vis measures adopted for effecting improvement in their performance are given below:—

*High Power TV Transmitter (HPT), Kanpur:*

Since the HPT at Kanpur relays regional programmes produced at Doordarshan Kendra, Lucknow in an off-air mode and the National Service from Delhi via microwave link, the quality of reception of regional service at Kanpur is somewhat inferior to that of National Service. Necessary action for feeding the programmes of Doordarshan Kendra, Lucknow to Kanpur transmitter over a micro-wave link has already been initiated.

*Low Power Transmitter (LPT), Ballia:*

TV reception in parts of the coverage area beyond the primary service range of the low power transmitter at Ballia has been affected due to interference from a transmitter across the border operating on the same channel. The feasibility of changing the channel of operation of this transmitter had been examined but it was not found feasible to change the channel as it would have interfered with other neighbouring domestic transmitters. Improvement in TV Service in the area depends upon the availability of resources for the purpose.

*Low Power Transmitter (LPT), Nainital:*

In order to ensure better coverage, shifting of LPT at Nainital to an

alternate site is already under implementation.

*Low Power Transmitter at Pithoragarh:*

Coverage of the LPT at Pithoragarh is limited due to terrain conditions. Improvement of TV Service in this area depends upon availability of the resources for the purpose.

*Very Low Power TV Transmitters (VLPTs) at Dharchula, Ranikhet and Kausani:*

Unsatisfactory performance of these VLPTs is due to the inadequate sun shine in the respective areas leading to in-sufficient charging of the batteries responsible for keeping the unmanned VLPTs operational. Whereas it is envisaged to augment the capacity of the batteries and the solar panels at these VLPTs, action has also been initiated for posting of a Technician at each of these VLPTs for their proper maintenance.

Apart from the above, complaints about limited coverage of the low power transmitters operating in UHF Band have also been received. At present, low power (100 W) TV transmitters in UHF Band have been installed at Budaun, Azamgarh, Basti, Fatehpur, Gonda, Jagdishpur, Kashipur, Mathura, Mau, Akbarpur, Lalganj, Balrampur, Sitapur, Tirwa and Pilibhit in the State of Uttar Pradesh. The service range of these transmitters is about 15 Kms. (including of fringe areas where elevated antennae and boosters are required for obtaining satisfactory reception) as against the service range of 25 Kms. in case of VHF LPTs.

Since the VHF Band has become congested due to installation of number of TV transmitters in this Band, it has become imperative to establish TV transmitters in UHF Band in certain parts of the country to avoid frequency interference from the neighbouring transmitters. It is however, necessary for the TV receiving

sets to be equipped with "UHF tuners" to derive service in this band. The antenna has also to be compatible for operation in this band. These modifications, wherever necessary, can be made by the TV set owners at small expense.

257  
**Permission to NRIs to bring Silver**

2751. SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to exclude silver from the notified categories and to allow Non-resident Indians to bring silver with them; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) There is no such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

**Overpayment to Employees of ICPS, New Delhi**

2752. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in nineteen seventies some employees of the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies, New Delhi drew overpayment in the capacity of self drawing and disbursing officer due to erroneous fixation of pay and if so, the details thereof and the amount involved;

(b) whether the Ministry of Finance waived the recovery of the overpayment involved; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and whether overpayments of this kind are waived in case of low paid employees as well?

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

258  
**Check on Cable Television and Video Piracy**

2753. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:  
SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRI-YAPPA:  
SHRI PALAL  
K.M. MATHEW:

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

(a) whether Union Government propose to set up an expert group to study possible amendments to central legislations to effectively meet the threats of cable television and video piracy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) and (b) A High Power Committee set up by the Government to look into the problems faced by Film industry has, inter alia, made the following recommendations to curb video piracy:

- (i) licensing of video parlours by State Governments;
- (ii) setting up of special Police Cell by State Governments; and
- (iii) amendments to the Copyright Act 1957 etc.

These recommendations have been accepted by the Government and have

been referred to the respective authorities for implementation.

A separate Inter-departmental Committee has been set up to study the various aspects of the establishment of Cable Television Networks and Dish Antennae Systems in the country and to make suitable recommendations.

[Translation]

2 SA

Arashwani

**Vacant post of Director at Ranchi**

2754. SHRI SHIBU SOREN:  
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the post of Director, A.I.R. Ranchi, is lying vacant since 28 February, 1990; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The post of Station Director, All India Radio, Ranchi fell vacant consequent on superannuation of Shri R. N. Manjhi from Government service with effect from 28-2-1990. It has not been found possible to fill up the vacant post of Station Director, AIR, Ranchi due to administrative constraints. However, an Assistant Station Director is in position to look after the programme activities of AIR, Ranchi.

2 SA

Tourism

**Foreign Tourists visiting Kanya Kumari**

2755. DR. A.K. PATEL:  
SHRI PYARELAL  
KHANDELWAL:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign tourists who visited Kanya Kumari during 1989 and 1990 so far;

(b) how these figures compare with the figures of the corresponding period of the previous two years, year-wise;

(c) whether the Vivekananda Rock Memorial and Vivekanand Kendra have sent some proposals to Union Government for introducing ferry service and for developing other facilities for convenience of tourists;

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

(e) the facilities at present available to the tourists visiting Kanya Kumari?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYAPAL MALIK): (a) and (b) As per the information available from the State Government, the number of foreign tourists who visited Kanya Kumari during 1989 and the first 5 months of 1990 are as given below:

Year	No. of foreign tourists
1989	30,058
1990 (Jan-May)	19,193

As compared to the arrivals during the same period of the previous years, the figures during Jan-May 1990 showed an increase of about 55 per cent over 1989 and about 330 per cent over 1988.

(c) and (d) Based on the proposals received from the State Government, the Ministry of Tourism sanctioned Rs. 13.36 lakhs for beach cottages, Rs. 6.02 lakhs for cafeteria, Rs. 3.57 lakhs for providing amenities at bathing ghats, Rs. 39.07 lakhs for ferry launch and Rs. 11.19 lakhs for flood lighting of Vivekananda Rock Memorial at Kanya Kumari.

(e) Infrastructural facilities like accommodation, transport & ferry service are available to the tourists visiting Kanya Kumari.

**Telecast of Folk Songs on Door-darshan**

2756. SHRI RAVI NARAYAN PANI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to telecast folk songs of all the languages on Doordarshan;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and the number of times Oriya folk songs were included in T.V. programmes during the last two years; and

(c) the criteria of selection of songs for T.V. programmes?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) and (b) Doordarshan regularly telecasts folk songs of different regions from its various Kendras. During the last two years Oriya songs based on folk tunes were telecast on two occasions in the National Service and on 85 occasions from Doordarshan Kendra, Cuttack. In addition, programmes based on folk dances and songs of Orissa were telecast on four occasions from Delhi and linked transmitters.

(c) The selection of folk songs is made broadly after taking into account their lyrical value, authenticity of folk form and melodic presentation with proper pronunciation.

*Doordarshan*  
T.V. Serials

2757. SHRI SHIKIHO SEMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether T.V. Serials are awarded only to producers enrolled with the Doordarshan;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the criteria adopted for enlisting and selecting the producers for T.V. serials?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) to (c) No, Sir. However, a panel of Producers and Directors had been prepared, essentially on the basis of their experience and qualifications, for the purpose of assigning T.V. Serials under the sponsorship scheme. But, this panel has not been operated upon.

[Translation] *Arashwan*  
*262*  
Transmission from Jagdalpur AIR to Phonta and Bhopal Patnam, District Bastar

2758. SHRI MANKURAM SO-DHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Southern part, Phonta and Bhopal Patnam area in district Bastar is unable to catch the transmission of Jagdalpur All India Radio; and

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

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

(b) Extension of radio service to the uncovered parts of Bastar district can be considered in the future plans of All India Radio, subject to availability of financial resources and other relative priorities.

[English] *262*

**Economic Offences cases in High Courts**

2759. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are instances of economic offenders approaching High

Courts in other States to thwart the efforts of Government in bringing them to book;

(b) if so, the number of such cases filed and pending in different High Courts; and

(c) the impact of this as a result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

263 (21/10/90)  
Amount Involved in Economic Offences

2760. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount involved in the economic offences in Customs and Excise Department detected by Government during the last three years, year-wise and region-wise;

(b) the details of companies and individuals involved in these offences;

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken against those offenders and the details of amount recovered from them;

(d) the number of cases filed and pending in the courts during last three years; and

(e) the factors responsible for delay in disposal of cases?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (e) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

264  
plc: Radio and Television Coverage of Andhra Pradesh

(i) 2761. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of coverage by Radio and Television at present in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) the time by which the remaining area of the State would be covered by Radio and Television?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) and (b) At present TV and AIR cover the area of Andhra Pradesh to the extent of 52.7% and 98% respectively. The question of providing TV/AIR facilities to the remaining uncovered area of the State would depend on the availability of resources for the future expansion plans of TV/AIR.

264  
Minimum Export Price for Psyllium Husk

2762. SHRI P. R. KUMARAMAN-GALAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the minimum export price for psyllium husk used in medicines and health foods has been withdrawn;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and its effect on export earnings; and

(c) whether Government propose to review the decision and also consider manufacture of value added medicines and breakfast foods for exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) and (b) Representations were received by the Government that Minimum Export Price (MEP) was adversely affecting small scale manufacturer-exporters and that the measure had not helped in increasing export earnings or resulted in remunerative prices to the farmers. The Mini-

mum Export Price was, therefore, withdrawn w.e.f. 5-6-1990.

(c) There is no proposal to review the decision to withdraw MEP. Individual companies like M/s. Glindia Ltd., M/s. Infar (India) Ltd. etc. are already manufacturing value added products based on psyllium. There is presently no proposal with the Government regarding manufacture of value-added breakfast food for export.

265

**Sick Public Sector Banks**

2763. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:  
SHRI A.K. ROY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are sick public sector banks and financial institutions;

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

(c) the remedial measures taken/proposed to be taken to revitalise these sick banks/institutions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (c) As in any other industry the financial soundness varies from bank to bank and from institution to institution. As per the annual accounts of 27 out of 28 public sector banks, so far finalised for the year 1989-90, the published profits of these banks aggregate to Rs. 357 crores. The profits earned by the three All India term lending financial institutions viz. Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) and Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India (IRBI) during the year 1989-90 aggregate to Rs. 336.44 crores.

The financial position and the performance of the public sector banks and public financial institutions is reviewed by Government and that of

the former also by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on an on going basis. Government and the RBI have taken a series of measures to improve the performance and profitability of the public sector banks. These include augmentation of their capital, higher-coupon rates on Government Securities and higher return on cash balances maintained with RBI. Banks have been advised to draw up action plans with a view to improving their operational efficiency. They have also been exhorted to take specific measures to maintain their viability and profitability by means of effective business planning and development. Besides, they have taken certain measures for enhancing productivity and for effecting economy in expenditure.

266 *Fifth Pay Commission*  
**Change of Pay Scales of Section Officers and Gazetted Stenographers**

2764. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are inconsistencies in the existing pay scales consequent to which the pay scales of Assistants and Stenographers had to be changed recently;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to appoint Fifth Pay Commission to go into the entire gamut of pay scales and other service conditions and to incorporate all the orders and instructions issued so far into the rules for their fair implementation;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and how Government propose to deal with the situation;

(d) whether letters and representations have been received by his Ministry in the matter of change of pay scales of Section Officers and Gazetted Stenographers; and

(e) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) The revision of scale of pay of Assistants

and Stenographers was not due to any inconsistency in the scales of pay but was with a view to set right, in accordance with the prescribed procedure, an anomaly in the scales of pay as recommended by the Fourth Central Pay Commission.

(b) and (c) There is no proposal for setting up the Fifth Central Pay Commission now as it is not considered necessary at this stage.

(d) and (e) A representation has been received in the matter and is under consideration.

267  
**Increase in Smuggling between Kathmandu and New Delhi**

2765. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether smuggling has increased steeply and at an alarming rate between Kathmandu and New Delhi lately in particular and from other places in general;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any assessment of the revenue loss;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to check the smuggling?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (c) Since smuggling is a clandestine activity, it is not possible to say whether smuggling has increased steeply and at an alarming rate between Kathmandu and New Delhi lately in particular and from other places in general. However, the value of contraband goods seized by the Customs authorities during the last few years as given in the table below show an increasing trend. This need not necessarily indicate a spurt in smuggling

activities but could be due to more effective anti-smuggling efforts:—

Year	Value (Rs. in crores)
1987	251.47
1988	443.14
1989	554.59
1990	407.91 (Provisional)

(upto 13-08-1990)

(d) The anti-smuggling drive has been intensified and the anti-smuggling machinery particularly at the vulnerable points of the coastline and the land border and the international airports and seaports has been geared up. Close co-ordination is being maintained between all the agencies concerned in the detection and prevention of smuggling. The anti-smuggling agencies have been equipped with vehicles, vessels, fire-arms, X-ray machines, metal detectors and telecommunications wherever considered necessary.

[Translation] 268

**Copper Deposits in Balaghat District of Madhya Pradesh**

2766. SHRI KANKAR MUNJARE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that huge deposits of copper have been found at Budhuda village of Barasivni tehsil in Balaghat district, Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government for its commercial exploitation?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL & MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW & JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GO-SWAMI): (a) Area near Budhudha village was explored by the Geological Survey of India (GSI) in 1984. No primary copper mineralisation has been found there.

(b) Does not arise.

[English] 269 *Spocst (s)*  
Telecast/Broadcast of Cricket Match  
of Leeds (England)

270  
Budgetary Deficit

2767. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:  
SHRI MANDHATA SINGH:  
SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA:

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

(a) whether the first one day international cricket match at Leeds (England) between India and England was not telecast/broadcast direct on Indian T.V. network/AIR; and other test matches were not telecast; and

(b) if so, the reasons for depriving the Indian viewers/listeners of the opportunity to have a direct view or a running commentary of the matches?

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

(b) With a view to exercise utmost economy in the government expenditure in the face of severe constraints on foreign exchange reserves of the country, Doordarshan did not consider it feasible to telecast the matches live because of the huge costs involved. This would have, because of telecast timings, also interfered with the telecast or normal programmes in the context of single-channel situation of Doordarshan.

However, All India Radio relayed, at a comparatively small expenditure, the BBC commentary on all the matches played under the fixture so far except on the first one day International played on August 18, 1990.

2768. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the main additional items of expenditure of Central Government that have cropped up during the past few months since the budgeted deficit of Rs. 7,200 crore was projected; and

(b) the details of the additional expenditure likely to be incurred on each account separately and the total likely deficit during the current year after taking into account the aforesaid new or added items of expenditure?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b) First batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants 1990-91, presented in Lok Sabha on 16-8-1990 indicates the details of additional items of expenditure. As these items of expenditure are either matched by additional receipts or by corresponding savings, these additional expenditure proposals will have no impact on budgetary deficit as projected in budget estimates of 1990-91.

270 *Doordarshan*  
Shelving of Programmes made by Independent Producers

2769. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of programmes produced by some documentary film makers for Doordarshan have been shelved; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) and (b) It has not been possible to telecast some of the programmes assigned to outside producers on considerations of present programme requirement of Doordarshan.

[*Translation*] 271**Deposits and Loans advanced by  
Banks in Madhya Pradesh**

2770. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount deposited in various branches of nationalised banks in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years and the percentage of this amount given to the people of Madhya Pradesh as loans during the last three years, year-wise and district-wise; and

(b) the amount of loans given to

agriculture and industrial sectors, separately?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) The aggregate deposits and credit deposit ratio of all commercial banks in different districts of Madhya Pradesh for the years ending March, 1988, March, 1989 and March, 1990 are given in the Statement below.

(b) The loans given to Agriculture and Small Scale Industries sector as per Districts Annual Credit Plans, 1989-90 upto 30-9-89 (latest available) in the State of Madhya Pradesh were as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)  
*Achievement*

Agriculture . . . . .	36774.42
Small Scale Industry . . . . .	4294.73

*District wise Deposit and Credit Deposit Ratio of all Scheduled Commercial Banks in Madhya Pradesh*

(Rs. in crores)

<i>Name of the District</i>	<i>March 1988</i>		<i>March 1989</i>		<i>March 1990</i>	
	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>C:D Ratio %</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>C:D Ratio %</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>C:D Ratio %</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Balaghat . . . . .	34.47	62.8	40.44	68.4	48.11	67.5
2. Bastar . . . . .	58.39	59.5	67.77	58.4	90.52	52.3
3. Betul . . . . .	58.79	38.8	69.89	43.2	85.28	38.3
4. Bhind . . . . .	53.96	38.8	66.89	40.4	80.53	40.7
5. Bhopal . . . . .	458.78	68.9	664.10	59.5	729.77	64.8
6. Bilaspur . . . . .	205.77	46.2	275.69	43.2	319.76	42.2
7. Chhatarpur . . . . .	46.23	50.2	56.60	49.1	66.39	48.3
8. Chhindwara . . . . .	92.58	36.6	109.32	39.8	132.06	38.0
9. Damoh . . . . .	31.34	51.6	36.00	65.6	45.66	60.6
10. Datia . . . . .	19.96	49.3	24.38	48.8	29.14	48.4
11. Dewas . . . . .	51.75	118.0	61.09	123.3	74.16	1114.4
12. Dhar . . . . .	53.63	89.2	67.68	95.0	80.47	87.2

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13. Durg . . . .	230.89	47.3	268.74	52.1	323.22	52.0	
14. East Nimar . . . .	90.33	69.4	100.40	89.3	118.61	82.2	
15. Guna . . . .	53.79	64.8	72.21	63.9	77.39	76.8	
16. Gwalior . . . .	287.28	58.7	347.23	60.8	390.00	63.9	
17. Hoshangabad . . . .	94.09	61.6	116.63	69.1	130.63	76.8	
18. Indore . . . .	561.35	82.4	699.14	86.0	778.59	92.5	
19. Jabalpur . . . .	355.59	81.7	456.02	80.6	506.34	95.8	
20. Jhabua . . . .	28.32	84.5	32.91	85.7	39.06	77.9	
21. Mandla . . . .	27.06	58.2	30.85	62.9	36.58	60.4	
22. Mandsaur . . . .	79.34	59.5	94.18	61.0	109.58	60.6	
23. Morena . . . .	62.22	69.7	77.43	74.5	95.83	72.1	
24. Narsinghpur . . . .	43.21	63.0	56.26	62.7	63.95	66.7	
25. Panna . . . .	18.85	49.2	23.01	48.6	27.11	48.0	
26. Raigarh . . . .	49.39	53.5	56.78	58.1	71.26	55.5	
27. Raipur . . . .	223.04	66.2	271.37	73.7	325.89	72.9	
28. Raisen . . . .	27.47	105.9	36.39	99.1	42.31	105.7	
29. Rajgarh . . . .	26.70	103.4	37.47	93.6	38.24	111.5	
30. Rajmandgaon . . . .	42.32	78.6	49.42	85.2	57.58	81.3	
31. Ratlam . . . .	93.89	72.0	108.78	71.4	125.93	72.1	
32. Rewa . . . .	87.96	43.3	113.26	45.6	139.10	45.2	
33. Sagar . . . .	108.57	51.5	131.42	53.9	151.46	65.8	
34. Satna . . . .	81.19	63.6	106.50	63.8	127.59	58.2	
35. Sehore . . . .	40.49	83.1	52.09	80.7	59.60	90.3	
36. Seoni . . . .	30.16	46.4	38.59	42.9	45.19	45.6	
37. Shahdol . . . .	87.24	26.4	105.20	28.5	134.37	26.2	
38. Shajapur . . . .	32.12	102.6	40.45	105.8	46.98	106.6	
39. Shivpuri . . . .	41.75	57.8	50.36	62.0	58.56	68.0	
40. Sidhi . . . .	78.14	22.4	96.96	21.9	113.23	24.1	
41. Surguja . . . .	95.18	29.9	108.43	33.0	138.94	29.9	
42. Tikamgarh . . . .	26.78	62.4	33.99	55.2	49.80	42.3	
43. Ujjain . . . .	134.79	83.0	173.91	105.2	215.44	83.7	
44. Vidisha . . . .	37.78	97.4	52.03	89.9	55.32	102.6	
45. West Nimar . . . .	65.57	98.8	83.60	99.4	97.39	90.6	
Total . . . .	4508.53	65.3	5661.90	67.0	6572.90	68.6	

*275* *Union Minister*  
**Foreign Trips by U.P. Legislators**

2771. SHRI PHOOL CHAND  
VERMA:  
SHRI R.N. RAKESH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Foreign Trips for U.P. Legislators" appearing in the "The Times of India" dated 23 July, 1990;

(b) if so, whether legislators have been granted permission by Union Government for undertaking foreign trips;

(c) if so, the estimated amount of foreign exchange likely to be spent on these trips annually; and

(d) the criteria of granting permission on priority basis for these trips in view of the alarming position of foreign exchange reserves?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

[English] *215*

**Allocation to Agriculture**

2772. SHRI MANORANJAN  
BHAKATA:  
SHRI P. NARSA REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the new budgetary scheme, fifty per cent of allocation has been earmarked for agriculture; and

(b) if so, how much it is more than last year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b) The Finance Minister in his Budget Speech for the current year (1990-91) had announced the commitment of the Government to ensure the deployment of 50 per cent of investible resources for the development of agriculture and rural development. In the current year's Central Plan, the share of the rural sector in the budgetary support for the Central Plan is 49 per cent compared to 44 per cent in the last year. Thus, it is higher by 5 percentage points compared to last year.

*216* *Foreign Visits*  
**Selection of Journalists for Accompanying President and Prime Minister on Official Tour.**

2773. SHRI MANORANJAN  
BHAKATA:

SHRI P. NARSA REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Press Council of India has formulated guidelines regarding selection of journalists to accompany the President and the Prime Minister on official tours;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) and (b) The Press Council of India (PCI) has recommended the following guidelines for the selection of journalists for officially sponsored visits:

(i) Regional representation;

(ii) Linguistic representation;

(iii) Avoidance of over representation of any group of

newspapers and that multi-lingual group should not be represented by more than one person:

- (iv) Rotation to ensure that even within one region a paper is not invited repeatedly;
- (v) When selecting a newspaper or news agency the selection of the correspondent or of any other competent Journalists should be left to the editor;
- (vi) Unless the invitations is addressed to the editor personally, the editor in making the selection of the correspondent or of any other competent journalists should avoid as far as possible selecting himself or herself and should not select any person not connected with the publication concerned.

(c) The guidelines as suggested by PCI are only recommendatory in nature. The main criterion of selection is the best possible coverage. In foreign tours, the guiding factor of selection is to secure the best possible coverage for India's foreign policy initiatives and the visit concerned. Weightage is given to persons having experience in covering international affairs. Representation is given to regional languages newspapers, to the extent possible.

277

**Retrenchment of labourers due to Modernisation in Steel Plants**

2774. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of labourers likely to be retrenched owing to modernisation in the public sector steel plants;

(b) whether the labour participation has started in the management of these steel plants; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) As a matter of Government policy, it is envisaged not to retrench any manpower owing to modernisation of public sector steel plants.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. A number of bipartite committees on welfare, safety, productivity etc., at the shop floor, zonal, and plant levels are functioning in the steel plants. At the industry level, the National Joint Committee for Steel Industry, and at SAIL level the Joint Production and Productivity Committee are bipartite for a which have been established.

[Translation]

278

*Inflation*  
**Price Index**

2775. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria fixed for calculating price index;

(b) the names of consumer commodities on the basis of which the said price index is calculated and the gap of period after which the price index is calculated;

(c) whether Government propose to change the criteria for the fixation of the said price index; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (d) Although several price indices are in vogue for different purposes, the Hon'ble Member is presumably referring to the Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers which is the most commonly used Consumer Price Index.

The New Series of Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers, with 1982 as base, is constructed on the basis of Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) conducted in

1981-82 and was prepared under the guidance of an inter-departmental Technical Advisory Committee on Statistics of Prices and Cost of Living set up by the Government. The recommendations of many other expert Committees, including the ILO Working Group of Experts on Family Living Series, were also kept in view in the construction of this index.

The CPI is normally revised after an interval of 10 years. However, the 1970-71 series which was to replace the 1960 series could not be released due to differences with the representatives of the workers.

The CPI is compiled on a monthly basis and is based on six main groups of consumer items commonly adopted for working class CPIs namely food (cereals, pulses, oils and fats, meat, fish and eggs, milk and products, condiments and spices, vegetables and fruits, sugar, beverages etc.), pan, supari, tobacco and intoxicants; fuel and light; housing; clothing, bedding and footwear and services such as medical care, education, recreation and transport. The criteria generally adopted for selecting the items are their importance, representativeness and availability of suitable units for collecting price data on a continuing basis. Details of the index are given in the publication entitled "Cost of Living Index Numbers in India" brought out by the Labour Bureau in 1989. Improvements in the construction of the indices are introduced as per expert advice at the time of the revision of the series after an interval of about ten years, to take into account the changes in the consumption pattern of an average family.

279  
[English]

Company's

**Interest Free advance to Indian companies from Foreign collaborators**

2776. SHRIMATI RAJESWARI BASAVA  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Reserve Bank of India has allowed Indian companies to re-

ceive interest-free advance from foreign collaborators for meeting urgent preliminary and pre-operative expenses;

(b) if so, whether any limit has been fixed; and

(c) the conditions that have been imposed for accepting advance from the foreign collaborators?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that it allows Indian companies on receipt of applications to receive interest free advance from foreign collaborators to be adjusted against the issue of shares to them at a later date, to enable the former to meet urgent preliminary and pre-operative expenses in connection with the projects concerned. Such permission to receive advance shares subscription will be limited to the extent of foreign equity participation permitted by the Government.

(c) While granting permission, the following conditions are stipulated:

(a) The amount of loan will be received from abroad through normal banking channels and a bank certificate evidencing receipt thereof will be submitted to Reserve Bank in due course.

(b) No interest shall be payable to the non-resident investors on the loan amount to be received from them.

(c) the amount of loan shall be adjusted against issue of shares of the Indian company to the non-residents only after obtaining the requisite permission from Government of India/ Reserve Bank for the issue of shares.

(d) The permission to receive interest-free loan will be without prejudice to any decision that may be taken by Government

of India/Reserve Bank of foreign investment in the company.

- (e) In case Central Government's permission for the project/issue of equity capital to the non-resident investors is not eventually granted and shares are not, therefore, issued to the non-residents, the loan amount will be refunded to the overseas lender at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of such refund-remittance after obtaining the Reserve Bank's permission for the refund.

281 *China*

**Visit of Chinese Delegation**

2777. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a high level Chinese delegation is to visit India;
- (b) if so, the points proposed to be discussed; and
- (c) to what extent, trade with China has improved during the last 4 months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) No, Sir. As far as this Ministry is concerned, no high level visit of a Chinese delegation to India is planned in the near future.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Trade Statistics from DGCI&S are available for the period upto May, 1990. During the first two months of the current financial year, 1990-91, Indian exports to China aggregated to Rs. 45.8 million and our imports therefrom to Rs. 61.8 million. For the entire financial year, 1989-90, exports were of Rs. 391 million and imports of Rs. 658 million.

19-2 LSS/ND/90

282 *Japan*  
**Japanese aid to India**

2778. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI:  
SHRI D. AMAT:  
SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government of Japan has agreed to provide loan to India;
- (b) if so, to what extent, it is more in comparison to previous year's loan;
- (c) the names of the projects that will be undertaken by India under this loan;
- (d) whether any final agreement has been reached in this regard; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) ODA Loan of Yen 104.826 billion pledged for 1990-91 is 8.4% higher than last year's pledged loan of Yen 96.710 billion.

(c) The projects to be undertaken under this loan are:—

- (1) Anpara 'B' Thermal Power Station Construction Project (III);
- (2) Teesta Canal Hydroelectric Project (II);
- (3) Afforestation & Pasture Development along Indira Gandhi Canal Area (Stage II).
- (4) Quality Control of Health Technologies Project;
- (5) Small Scale Industries Development Programme (II); and
- (6) Housing Programme for Low and Medium Income Households.

(d) Final agreements will be signed in January-February, 1991.

(e) Does not arise.

*Bank 10*  
83 **Profit Earned By SBI**

2779. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Bank of India (SBI) earned profit during the last financial year;

(b) whether the SBI was the only bank which earned the profit;

(c) if so, the main reasons therefor; and

(d) the names of the banks which have not earned profits?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (d) Out of the 28 public sector banks, 27 banks have finalised their annual accounts for the year 1989-90. As per the published accounts of these banks, all banks except New Bank of India have shown profits.

283 **Subsidy for Various Items**

2780. SHRI L. V. SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no well-defined criterion for providing financial subsidy for various items;

(b) whether there is also no mechanism to monitor as to whether the benefits of these subsidies reach to those who are supposed to be Benefited from these; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and

(b) Financial subsidy is provided for various items by the different Ministries/Departments in accordance with the criteria approved for the difference schemes/programmes. The Ministries/Departments responsible for administration of the scheme/programme are expected to monitor the implementation.

(c) In this budget speech for 1990-91, the Finance Minister has stated that "we have to ask ourselves whether these subsidies are really reaching the people they are meant to serve or whether there is a better way of providing the same benefit". The Finance Minister has written to all the Cabinet Ministers for a careful scrutiny of all areas of public expenditure which involve implicit as well as explicit subsidies.

284 **Loans to Small Scale Industries**

2781. SHRI LALIT VIJOY SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether small scale sector of industry has been categorised as a priority sector for the purpose of lending by the commercial banks;

(b) the target of lending fixed, as percentage of the net bank credit, to the priority sector;

(c) In this budget speech for 1990- achieved during last three years;

(d) the names of the banks which could not achieved the target;

(e) the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Public Sector Banks are given a target to extend 40% of their outstanding advances to priority sector.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) to (f) Do not arise.

85 *Industries*  
**Assistance Given by Financial Institutions for Industrial Development**

2782. SHRI L. V. SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the loans sanctioned during 1989-90 by the all India financial institutions for industrial investment was all time low and actual disbursement still lower;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what has been their performance in terms of sanctions and actual disbursement during the period April-July, 1990?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b) The Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) has reported that there has been a steady growth in both sanctions and disbursement by All-India Financial Institutions for industrial investments over the years. The amounts sanctioned by All India Financial Institutions comprising Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI), Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI), Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC), Unit Trust of India (UTI) General Insurance Corporation (GIC) and Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India (IRBI) during 1989-90 was Rs. 15,571.1 crore as compared to Rs. 13,772.4 crore in 1988-89 and Rs. 8765.7 crore in 1987-88. The disbursements were Rs. 9367.8 crore in 1989-90, Rs. 8491.8 crore in 1988-89 and Rs. 6335.3 crore in 1987-88.

(c) It has been reported by IDBI that the provisional figures of sanctions and disbursements by All India Financial Institutions comprising IDBI, IFCI, ICICI, LIC, UTI, GIC, IRBI and SIDBI during April-July, 1990 were Rs. 3426.25 crore and Rs. 2528.66 crore respectively as against Rs. 4072.55 crore and Rs. 2551.71 crore in April-July, 1989. It is report-

ed that the slackness in the pace of sanctions appears to be a short term phenomenon and could be explained by the rapid growth in sanctions during the preceding two year period. This slackness in growth of sanctions also is due to absence of large sized projects coming for assistance during the period April-July, 1990. However, based on pipeline projects, institutions expect to complete the year with reasonable growth.

286 *Stock Market*  
**Policy Regarding Induction of Foreign Capital Shares**

2783. SHRI L. V. SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether policy regarding induction of foreign capital shares has been made more liberalised now;

(b) if so, to what extent;

(c) whether such investors will be permitted to take back the profit accrued to their own country; if so, on what terms; and

(d) its likely effect on balance of payment situation and economic condition of the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (d) Investment upto 40% of equity will be allowed on an automatic basis in specified industries subject to certain conditions relating to investment limit imports of capital goods and raw materials etc. Under the existing policy, there is no restriction on repatriation of profits and dividend. The Industrial Policy is expected to promote investment and employment in areas of our priority, and make a positive contribution to the overall balance of payments situation.

286  
**Liberalisation of Tourism Policy**

2784. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to liberalise the policy governing tourism industry to attract tourists; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYAPAL MALIK): (a) and (b) The Central Government has already liberalised the policies relating to tourism industry. These include the policies regarding Charter flights, air taxis, import of equipments, investment incentives in hotels and other tourism related projects etc.

#### NRI Investment in Tourism

2785. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY

DR. C. SILVERA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Non-resident Indians have been invited to invest in the country's tourism industry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the justification therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b) NRI's are permitted to invest in 3 to 5 star Hotels. This is with a view to encourage tourism in India.

288  
Venture capital scheme of Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation

2786. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHOBHATT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation has launched a venture capital scheme with the financial help of the World Bank and the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total amount contributed by the World Bank, the IDBI, the Unit Trust of India and the Indian Petro-Chemical Corporation Limited?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (c) The Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation has been permitted to launch a Venture Capital Fund with the financial help of Industrial Development Bank of India, World Bank, Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd., Unit Trust of India & other financial institutions. The amounts to be contributed by them are as follows:

	(Rs. lakhs)
IDBI . . . . .	450.00
Indian Petrochemicals Corpn. Ltd. . . . .	25.00
Unit Trust of India . . . . .	120.00
GIIC's own Fund . . . . .	450.00
Other Public limited companies . . . . .	555.00
World Bank Loan (To be channelised through GIIC) : . . . . .	800.00
	2400.00

[*Translation*] 289**Opening of Bank Branches in Maharashtra**

2787. **SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of licences issued for opening new branches of banks in Maharashtra during 1989-90;

(b) the locations of these branches; and

(c) the time by which the branches will be opened?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (c) During the period from 1-4-1989 to 31-3-1990, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued 33 licences to commercial banks including Regional Rural Banks for opening branches at rural and semi-urban centres in Maharashtra as per location given below:—

<i>Name of District</i>	<i>Name of centre</i>
Aurangabad . . . . .	1. Jeur
	2. Lohagaon
	3. Dhoregaon
Ahmednagar . . . . .	4. Manik Daundi
	5. Chichodi Patil
	6. Chattisi
	7. Kandgaon
	8. Ghogargaon
Dhu . . . . .	9. Nandurkhi
	10. Rajabardi
	11. Bhangarpani
	12. Navapada
Jalna . . . . .	13. Kumbharzari
Nanded . . . . .	14. Malegaon Makta
Parbhani . . . . .	15. Pangara Shinde
	16. Waghi Dhanera
	17. Sakhara
Pune . . . . .	18. Nere
	19. Apta
	20. Madh
	21. Dehane
	22. Vadeshwar
Pune . . . . .	23. Javan
	24. Karala
	25. Ambarane
	26. Kolvan
	27. Pasali
Satara . . . . .	28. Murud
	29. Bannoli
Thane . . . . .	30. Vashi (APMC area sectors 9-10)
	31. Vashi (APMC area sectors 18-19)
	32. Vashi (APMC area Turbhe)
Yavatmal . . . . .	33. Shibli

As per the information available with RBI, banks have already utilised licences and opened branches in respect of 22 centres. The banks have not been able to open branches at the remaining centres mainly due to lack of basic infrastructural facilities such as suitable premises, pucca road, transport/communication facilities etc. However, RBI has extended the validity period of licences upto 30-9-90.

[English]

*Tourism*

**2a) India as a Tourist Destination**

2788. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Embassies of some foreign countries have advised their citizens against choosing India as their tourist destination;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to dispel any misinformation in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) A few countries had only advised their citizens against visiting Jammu & Kashmir and to exercise caution in Punjab.

(b) The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade of the Govt. of

Australia, the Foreign Office of France, and the Department of State, USA, advised their citizens to defer plans to travel to Jammu & Kashmir and to exercise caution in Punjab.

(c) As soon as this came to the notice of Government, the matter was taken up with the respective Governments either by the Head of the Tourist Office or by the Mission concerned to dispel any misinformation in this regard.

*2-12*

**NRIs Investment**

2789. SHRI P. NARSA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total, year-wise investment of Non-resident Indians in the country during the last three years upto date;

(b) the amount accounted for in rupees and Foreign currency separately;

(c) whether the interest rate for the foreign currency deposit is higher than that of the rupee deposits; and

(d) if so, rate of interest for both the deposits?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRY): (a) to (d) Total NRI investment in the country during the last three years and upto date according to the information available with the RBI are as follows:

(Rupees in crores)

	April 1st 1987 to 31st March 1988	1st April 1988 to Mar. 89	1st April 1989 to Mar. 90	As on 31-7-90
A. Approvals in Principle granted to Indian companies to issue shares/Debenture to NRIS/OCBs.				(Cumulative)
(I) Investment Scheme Repatriation basis				
40% . . . . .	160.02	196.89	187.27	1419.60
74% . . . . .	17.98	10.66	8.90	94.47

Non-Repatriation basis.	64.23	51.55	48.52	311.68
	(As on 31-3-1990)			

(II) *Portfolio Investment Scheme.*

Repatriation . . . . .	6.89	6.02	2.21	74.37
Non-Repatriation . . . . .	0.56	0.24	0.88	3.03

INFORMATION FOR 9 MONTHS

(Balance as on 31-7-90)

B. *Investment in NRE/FCNR*

NRE Deposits . . . . .	770.80	792.00	440.00	6564.00
<i>FCNR Account</i>				
Us . . . . .	1359.09	2241.81	2656.00	95.76.
Stg. . . . .	76.93	05.94(—)	198.00(—)	308.00
D.M. . . . .	—	700.00	328.00	1098.00
Yen . . . . .	—	372.00	283.00	982.00

The current interest rates in respect of Deposits held under Foreign currency (Non-Resident) Account Scheme (FCNR), NRE (Rupee) deposits and domestic deposits are indicated below:

*Interest rates effective for transaction entered into with commercial Banks which are authorised dealers from August 13, 1990*

(Percent per Annum)

<i>Period</i>	<i>Pound Sterling</i>	<i>U.S. Dollar</i>	<i>Deutsche Mark</i>	<i>Japanese Yen</i>
(A) For deposits for 6 months and above but less than 1 year . . . . .	11.50	9.00	9.00	8.50
(B) For deposits for 1 year and above but less than 2 years . . . . .	11.75	9.25	9.50	8.50
(C) For deposits for 2 years and above but less than 3 years . . . . .	12.00	9.75	9.75	8.50
(D) For deposits for 3 years only . . . . .	12.00	10.00	9.75	8.50
II. <i>NRE—w.e.f. 16-4-90</i>				
				<i>Rate of interest Percent per annum</i>
(I) <i>Category of deposits</i>				
(I) Savings Account . . . . .				5.00
(II) <i>Term Deposits</i>				
(A) For deposits for 46 days and above but less than 1 year . . . . .				8.5
(B) For deposits for 1 year and above but less than 2 years . . . . .				10.5
(C) For deposits for 2 years and above but less than 3 years . . . . .				11.0
(D) For deposits for 3 years and above but less than 5 years . . . . .				12.0
(E) For deposits for 5 years and above . . . . .				13.0
III <i>Domestic Deposits (w.e.f. 11-10-89) (Category of deposits)</i>				
I. Savings Accounts . . . . .				5.0
II. <i>Term Deposits</i>				
(A) for deposits for 46 days and above but less than 1 year . . . . .				8.0
(B) For deposits for 1 year and above but less than 2 years . . . . .				9.0
(C) For deposits for 2 years and above . . . . .				10.0

295 Taxation  
**Revised Procedure for Tax Collection**

2790. SHRI P. NARSA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new revised procedure has been decided to be followed by the Reserve Bank of India for tax collection;

(b) if so, the role played by R.B.I. in collection of taxes of Central and State Governments; and

(c) the details regarding collection of taxes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (c) The R.B.I. plays a key role in the collection of taxes. The State Bank of India and many other public sector Banks have been authorised to receive payment of taxes on behalf of the Central Government. In this capacity, the banks act as agents of the Reserve Bank of India. The entire taxes collected by these banks are remitted to the Reserve Bank of India to be credited to Government Account. The offices of the Reserve Bank of India also attend to the work relating to receipt/refund of taxes.

295 Fishery  
**Ban of Trawling During Monsoon**

2791. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Marine Products Export Development Agency has made any study on the ban of trawling during monsoon;

(b) if so, the result of the study;

(c) the views of Union Government about trawling during monsoon; and

(d) the policy of Union Government on deep sea fishing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

(SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) The Marine Products Export Development Authority had made a detailed analysis on the impact of the ban on trawling (mechanised fishing) during the monsoon months in Kerala on exports of marine products from Kerala during 1989.

(b) The analysis revealed that:

(i) exports from Cochin port during the period from July to September 1989 had declined by almost 3114 tonnes in quantity and Rs. 24 crores in value;

(ii) the ban on trawling had an impact on operation of mechanised fishing and fish processing industry; and

(iii) the capacity utilisation of the fish processing units in Kerala had declined and was around just 18-20% of the installed capacity.

(c) The Government is of the view that there is a need for reduction in the fishing pressure and not a ban during monsoon months.

(d) The Policy of the Government on deep sea fishing envisages higher level of exploitation of marine resources from Indian Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) through induction of more trawlers, simplification of procedures for acquisition of trawlers and development of deep sea fishing industry through improvement of infra-structural facilities for this sector, encouraging joint ventures and 100% Export-Oriented Units in deep sea fishing and encouraging diversified fishing.

295 Taxation  
**Items Relating to Income Tax Employees Pending with Joint Council**

2792. SHRI PYARE LAL KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 2nd December, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 3223 regarding items of Income-Tax employees pending with the Joint Council and state:

(a) out of the 16 items relating to Income-tax employees pending with Joint Council (JCM) of his Ministry, how many items have so far been finalised with dates and the details of such items;

(b) the number of meetings of the Joint Council held so far after November, 1988;

(c) the number of fresh items introduced after November, 1988 and taken up for discussion and results thereof; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken up for expeditious decision on the pending items?

(SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) Out of the 16 items relating to Income-tax employees pending with the Departmental Council, 9 items have been finalized. Details of items and dates of their finalisation are shown in the Statement below.

(b) Five meetings.

(c) After November, 1988, 5 items were introduced out of which one item was closed, one item was dropped in consultation with the Staff Side, disagreements were recorded on 2 items and one is still under consideration.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(d) Constant efforts are being made to expedite decisions on pending items.

**STATEMENT**

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Date of Finalisation</i>
1.	Assistants working in the Internal Audit parties/Spl. Audit Parties be sanctioned a special pay of Rs. 50 p. m. . . . .	10th & 11th April, 1990
2.	Conversion of Supervisors' grade into Office superintendent . . . . .	12th & 13th July, 1990
3.	Adequate number of staff quarters (Type-I) should be constructed at all places under Revenue Pool so as to cover all Gr. D employees . . . . .	10th & 11th April, 1990
4.	Facilities for Associations which have been withdrawn by the CBDT vide order No. B 12020/14/85-Ad. IX dt. 12-3-86 should be restored . . . . .	28th & 29th August, 1989
5.	Revision of pay scale of Income-Tax inspectors . . . . .	11th January, 1989
6.	Revision of pay scale of Notice servers of ITD . . . . .	11th January, 1989
7.	Supply of circulars and instructions to the Federation . . . . .	10th & 11th April, 1990
8.	Departmental Exam. for Grade-D employees for promotion as LDCs. Exemption from re-appearing in the paper already qualified . . . . .	10th & 11th April, 1990
9.	Typing test to be conducted by the Department and not by the Staff Selection Commission . . . . .	28th & 29th August, 1990

*Taxation*  
 • **Implementation of Cadre Management Plan**

2793. **SHRI PYARE LAL KHANDELWAL**: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 31st March, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 4230 regarding Implementation of Cadre Management Plan and State:

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Committee set up by the CBDT on the Cadre Management Plan for Group 'B' & 'C' employees of the I.T. Department, have not so far submitted its report;

(b) If so, the reasons therefor and how many meetings have been held so far with dates since the setting up of the Committee;

(c) the details of the composition of the Committee; and

(d) by which date the report of the Cadre Management Plan will be finalised and submitted to Govt.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee has held meetings on 18-1-1990, 30-4-1990 and 3-8-1990. The report could not be submitted as certain studies are being conducted by the Directorate of Organisation and Management Services (Income-tax), keeping in view changes in assessment procedure and evolving work norms for different jobs/cadres. Views of All India Federation of Employees and its Constituents are being considered by the Committee for evolving work norms and for deciding stagnation levels. The data regarding stagnation received from the field formation is also under consideration.

(c) The composition of the Committee is as under:—

- (1) Director General of I.T. (Admn.)—Chairman.
- (2) Chief Commissioner of Income Tax Delhi—Member
- (3) Director of I.T. (DOMS)—Member
- (4) Director of I.T.—Member
- (5) Deputy Director of I.T. (DOMS)—Member; and
- (6) Deputy Finance Adviser (DT)—Member.

(d) Work involved being voluminous, it would not be possible to indicate a firm date. Efforts are being made to get the report finalised as early as possible.

300  
**Construction of Yatri-Niwas in Karnataka**

2794. **SHRI H. C. SRIKANT-AIAH**: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Yatri Niwas have been constructed in Belur, Halebid and Shravanabelgola in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the number of rooms available at each place and the number of tourists which can be accommodated; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to construct more Yatri Niwas in the above places to meet the demand during the tourism year 1991?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

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**Dormitory and Rooms for Tourists in Belur and Halebid in Karnataka**

2795. SHRI H. C. SRIKANT-AIAH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to take up the construction of dormitory and rooms in first and second phases in Belur and Halebid for the use of tourists in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the expenditure involved and the amount earmarked during 1990-91;

(c) the number of rooms and dormitory to be constructed under the first and second phases; and

(d) the target fixed to complete the construction work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): (a) to (d) The Central Department of Tourism has sanctioned construction of tourist rest house, dormitory (24 beds) and Canteen Block at Belur in Karnataka in year 1988-89 at the estimated cost of Rs. 32.46 lacs out of which an amount of Rs. 8.00 lacs has been released to Central Public Works Department which is the executing agency for this project. Further funds will be released on receipt of Utilisation Certificate and transfer of land documents from the concerned authorities.

*Akashwani*  
**Classical Carnatic and Hindustani Music in AIR, Bangalore**

2796. SHRI H. C. SRIKANT-AIAH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that classical Carnatic and Hindustani music in A.I.R., Bangalore is at present being dominated by Telugu and Tamil compositions; and

(b) if so, steps taken by Government to switch over to Kannada compositions of classical Carnatic and Hindustani music?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPEN-DRA): (a) No, Sir; and

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation] 302

**Arrest of Economic Offenders and Tax Evaders in Uttar Pradesh**

2797. SHRI KALPNATH SON-KAR: Will the Minister of FIN-ANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to arrest economic offenders and tax evaders in Uttar Pradesh during last two years;

(b) whether any raids have been conducted in the State during last two years;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

*302*  
**Economic Offenders and Tax Eva-ders in Maharashtra**

2798. SHRI KALPNATH SON-KAR: Will the Minister of FIN-ANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government during the last two years to apprehend economic offenders and tax evaders in Maharashtra and Delhi; and

(b) the number of persons arrested and the details of those arrested or prosecuted in this connection?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

303  
**Demands of Syndicate Bank Officers**

[English]

2799. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the agitation by the Syndicate Bank Officers' Association;

(b) if so, what are their grievances; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to meet these demands?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Syndicate Bank Officers' Association is reported to have made various demands such as promotions, quarters, newspapers, entertainment allowance, furniture loans, conveyance allowance, enhancement of rent, etc. all involving considerable financial outlay. While the management of the bank is prepared to examine the demands of the Association keeping in view the financial position of the bank, the latter insists on the immediate acceptance of their demands by the former. Meanwhile some writ petitions have also been filed in the High Court of Bombay and the matter is subjudice.

303  
**Customer Grievances Cells in LIC and GIC**

2800. SHRI BABANRAO DHAKNE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether, to improve the customer service in both LIC and GIC, grievance cells have been set up at Headquarters, Regional, Zonal and Divisional Offices; and

(b) if so, the total number of complaints received and how many grievances have been investigated and disposed of during last three years and current year, so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

304  
**Foreign Debt**

2801. SHRI NATHU SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the latest debt position, both internal and external, of Government of India;

(b) the details of the per capita debt at the end of 1960, 1970, 1980 and 1989;

(c) whether India is drifting towards debt trap; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) A Statement is given below.

(b) The per capita debt of the Central Government, both internal and external debt taken together is as follows:

Year	(Per capita debt in Rs.)
1960-61 . . . . .	146
1970-71 . . . . .	334
1980-81 . . . . .	964
1988-89 . . . . .	3357

(c) and (d) No Sir. Government has nevertheless taken measures to maximise revenue receipts and contain expenditure growth so as to minimise the dependence on borrowed funds for financing expenditure. The level of country's external debt and the likely burden of its servicing are constantly kept in view to ensure that they remain within prudent limits. To reduce the dependence on exter-

nal financing a number of steps have been taken to boost export and increase invisible earnings, contain imports, and improve disbursements of committed aid/loans.

**STATEMENT**

The External debt and Internal debt, with broad details, outstanding at the end of 1989-90 are as follows:

	(Rs. in crores) Outstanding at the end of 1989-90
I. External debt . . . . . (at the prevailing Exchange rate)	80132 (Provisional)
II. Internal debt . . . . . of which :	238096 (RE)
Market Loans . . . . .	62561
Treasury Bills . . . . .	60927
Small Savings . . . . .	40583
Provident Fund . . . . .	9350
Deposits, etc. . . . .	64675

305

**Enforcement of Economic Laws**

2802. **SHRI SHANTARAM POT-  
DUKHE:** Will the Minister of FIN-  
ANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to create an apex coordinating body for the agencies involved in the enforcement of economic laws;

(b) if so, its composition and functions;

(c) how it is expected to be an improvement over the present set-up; and

(d) how far it would go in the nabbing of economic offenders and do away with the present protracted litigation involved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b) The Government have decided to constitute an Economic Intelligence Council to facilitate co-ordination amongst the enforcement agencies dealing with economic offences. The Council will be headed by the Director General, Central Economic Intelligence

Bureau and will comprise Senior officials of Income-tax, Customs & Excise, Enforcement and Narcotics looking after the work relating to nabbing of economic offenders.

(c) and (d) The Council will *inter alia* discuss the various methods adopted for evasion of taxes and violation of foreign exchange laws and advise the Government regarding measures for dealing with the same effectively, including amendment of laws and procedures for plugging loopholes and taking effective action against economic offenders.

[Translation] 307

**Holding of International Film Festival In Madras in 1991**

2803. PROF. SHAILENDRA-NATH SHRIVASTAVA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign films would be censored before their screening at the International Film Festival to be held in Madras in January, 1991;

(b) whether these films would be certified for public screening on the basis of Indian criteria after the festival; and

(c) whether Government propose to constitute a separate Censor Board for foreign films?

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

(a) No, Sir. Foreign films will be exempted from the provisions relating to certification of films only for the purpose of screening at the International Film Festival. This is as per international conventions followed at other major international film festivals.

(b) Films shown at the International Film Festivals in India can be imported according to the prescribed procedure. Such imported films, which are intended for public exhibition in

India, are to be presented to the Central Board of Film Certification for certification.

(c) No, Sir.

308  
**Setting up of Benches of High Courts**

2804. SHRI C. D. GAMIT: Will the Minister of ~~LAW AND JUSTICE~~ be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received any proposals for setting up benches of High Courts from State Governments;

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

(c) when the approval for setting up those benches is likely to be accorded and the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW & JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) No, Sir; no specific, complete proposals have been received from any State Government in this regard.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Export of Agricultural Products**

2805. SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names and quantity of agricultural products exported during the last three years and the amount of foreign exchange earned thereby;

(b) whether Government have entered into any agreement for 1990-91 and 1991-92 for export of agricultural products and if so, the names of the agricultural products for which the agreement has been entered into;

(c) whether Government have reduced or stopped the export of garlic;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to revive the export thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) A Statement is given below.

(b) In terms of the Annual Trade Plans between India and various Rupee Payment Area (RPA) countries, a wide range of agricultural products including oil-cakes, cashews, tobacco and cereals are exported from India.

(c) to (e) Export of garlic is freely allowed.

**STATEMENT**

*Exports of agricultural products during 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90*

*Qty : Thousand Mts.  
Val : Rs. Crores*

Item	1987-88		1988-89 (Prov.)		1989-90 (Prov.)	
	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.
Spices . . . . .	70.30	298.08	94.44	282.79	99.88	274.36
Cashew . . . . .	42.53	326.86	36.99	281.84	47.35	366.01
Tobacco and manufactures	61.42	116.30	49.15	116.65	73.70	172.04
Cereals . . . . .	887.33	429.73	395.10	357.76	460.0	463.13
Oil cakes/extractions . . . . .	1101.05	203.52	1669.0	422.74	2714.51	580.53
Niger seed and sesame seed	6.3	6.9	32.3	33.81	150.53	189.75
HPS Groundnut . . . . .	4.8	5.11	36.9	34.75	24.79	26.83
Minor oils . . . . .	NA	6.24	NA	4.0	5.01	11.01
Fresh and processed fruits and vegetables; meat and meat products; and other processed Foods . . . . .	NA	346.97	NA	421.82	NA	447.04
Sugar . . . . .	21.8	13.93	31.8	20.33	32.5	22.34
Molasses . . . . .	Nil	Nil	115.0	7.10	265.0	17.41
Shellac . . . . .	6.5	16.62	7.13	18.89	6.08	17.90
<b>Total including others . . . . .</b>		<b>1770.31</b>		<b>1996.05</b>		<b>2601.13</b>

*Sources:* Export Promotion Councils, Commodity Boards, Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority, Producers/Exporters Associations.

**Money Lying in Dead Accounts**

[English]

312

2806. SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the unclaimed amount lying in dead accounts in various nationalised banks;

(b) whether Government propose to make use of this money for providing more assistance to the backward and weaker sections;

(c) whether Government propose to fix any time limit after which, if no transaction is made in bank account, the amount of such account may be treated as Government assets; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India has reported that at the close of each calendar year, all commercial banks are required to submit to it a return indicating the amount lying in accounts which have not been operated for the last 10 years. As on 31-12-1988, an amount of Rs. 51.76 crores was lying in such non-operative accounts numbering 5813585 in various nationalised banks. These unclaimed deposits continue to form part of the banks' liabilities and have to be paid legally whenever a demand is made by a depositor. Such unclaimed deposits along with their other resources are deployed by banks in the usual way for meeting their credit needs, including priority sector lendings.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Allocation of Fund for legal aid to Scheduled Tribe in Tamil Nadu**

2807. SHRI P. R. S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation made for providing legal aid to Scheduled Tribes in Tamil Nadu during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 respectively, and the amount spent therefrom, year-wise; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken for removing the difficulties likely to be faced during the current year in providing legal aid to them due to unrealistic allocation?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW & JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) and (b) In Tamil Nadu, as in all other States, funds for Legal Aid Scheme are provided by the State Government. In Tamil Nadu, Legal Aid is being provided to every applicant of the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes irrespective of income. No separate budget allocation has been made for providing Legal Aid to Scheduled Tribes in Tamil Nadu. Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes has also been rendering Financial assistance to the Tamil Nadu State Legal Aid and Advice Board for holding of Legal Aid Camps/Lok Adalats, running of Meditation Centres and Centres for Women etc. The budget provided by the State Government for the Legal Aid, the financial assistance provided by Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes (CILAS) and the expenditure incurred by the Tamil Nadu State Legal Aid and Advice Board during the financial years 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91, on the basis of figures as supplied by the Tamil Nadu State Legal Aid and Advice Board, are as under:—

Year	Sanctioned budget by the State Govt.	Financial assistance provided by CILAS	Amount Spent
1988-89	Rs. 52 Lakhs	Rs. 2 Lakhs	Rs. 60 Lakhs
1989-90	Rs. 59 Lakhs	Rs. 3.5 Lakhs	Rs. 71 Lakhs
1990-91	Rs. 60 Lakhs	Rs. 1 Lakh	Financial year is effective from 1st April 1990

The Tamil Nadu Board supplements its income from court costs awarded in its favour and also by recovery of costs awarded to Legal-aid provided litigants which meets the shortfall.

MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA):  
 (a) *Akashvani*: At present, one radio station each in the States of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh is functioning at Jalandhar, Rohtak and Shimla respectively.

313 *Akashvani*  
**AIR, Doordarshan Kendras in Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh**

2809. **SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRI**: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

*Doordarshan*: The number of TV transmitting stations in the States of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh, district-wise, is given in the statement below.

(a) the district-wise number of Akashvani and Doordarshan Kendras in Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh, State-wise;

(b) and (c) Almost the entire State of Punjab and bulk of Haryana lie within the service area of the existing TV transmitters. As regards Himachal Pradesh, it is covered to the extent of 58.7% by population and 37.2% by area. With the commissioning of the proposed High Power TV Transmitters at Fazilka (Punjab), Hissar (Haryana) and Shimla (Himachal Pradesh) and a transposer at Rajgarh (Himachal Pradesh), TV service is expected to improve in the respective States.

(b) whether Government are aware that a large number of villages in these States are not covered by Doordarshan properly; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING AND

**STATEMENT**

**I. TV Transmitting Stations in Punjab**

<i>Districts</i>	<i>No. of Stations</i>
Gurdaspur . . . . .	2
Amritsar . . . . .	1
Hoshiarpur . . . . .	1
Ferozpur . . . . .	2
Jalandhar . . . . .	1*
Bhatinda . . . . .	1

**II. TV Transmitting Stations in Haryana**

<i>District</i>	<i>No. of Stations</i>
Sirsa . . . . .	1
Hissar . . . . .	1
Jind . . . . .	1
Bhiwani . . . . .	1
Mahendragarh . . . . .	1

\*—having Programme Production Facility.

III. *T V Transmitting Stations in Himachal Pradesh*

<i>District</i>	<i>No. of Stations</i>
Chamba . . . . .	1
Lahul & Spiti . . . . .	1
Kangra . . . . .	1
Kullu . . . . .	2
Hamirpur . . . . .	1
Una . . . . .	1
Bilaspur . . . . .	1
Solan . . . . .	2
Shimla . . . . .	1
Kinnaur . . . . .	1
Mandi . . . . .	1

315 **Gold Samples collected in Punjab**

2810. **SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY**: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of samples collected by Government of Punjab under the Gold Control Act since 1987;

(b) the action taken in this regard so far; and

(c) the remedy provided to customers against cheating in gold ornaments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) Since the Gold Control Act is administered by the Customs & Central Excise Department of the Central Government, the question of samples being collected by the Government of Punjab does not arise.

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

(c) With the abolition of the Gold Control Act relevant provisions relating to checking of purity of gold ornaments do not exist.

316 **Increase/Coverage of T.V. Station, Nagercoil**

2811. **SHRI N. DENNIS**: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the transmission capacity of Nagercoil Television station; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along-with time schedule therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is no such proposal under the consideration of Government at present.

315 **Impact of Curb on Imports**

2812. **SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA**: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any curbs have been imposed recently on imports;

(b) if so, the estimated savings in foreign exchange consequent to these curbs;

(c) the resultant loss of revenue by way of less realisation of import duty; and

(d) the impact of decrease in imports on industrial output on account of shortages of raw material and industrial components?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) to (c) Government has recently reviewed the import policy and announced measures to curtail unnecessary imports of specific items of capital goods, raw materials and components required by industry. These measures will lead to import savings. It is however, difficult to estimate the quantum of foreign exchange savings as a result of these measures. It is also difficult to assess the loss of import duty as a result of these measures.

(d) The Government does not apprehend adverse impact of significance, as a result of these import saving measures, on industrial production in the country.

317 SCs/STs 1065  
**Cases of Promotion of SCs/STs Filed in CAT and Courts**

2813. SHRI CHHAVIRAM ARGAL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases filed in different Central Administrative Tribunals against the promotion of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes through seniority cum suitability and selection in all Departments of Government of India;

(b) the number of cases pending in the Supreme Court of India relating to promotion to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes since 1985; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take for expeditious disposal of these cases?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL & MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW

& JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) The Central Administrative Tribunal do not maintain such statistics relating to cases filed in the different benches of Tribunal.

(b) No separate statistics of cases detailed subject-wise are being maintained in the Supreme Court of India.

(c) Various steps have been taken from time to time to expedite disposal of all pending cases. These steps include grouping of cases involving common questions of law and constitution of specialised benches.

318 Corruption  
**Financial Irregularities in DGS&D**

2814. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in his reports to parliament during the last three years C.&A.G. has pointed out irregularities on the part of officials of DGS&D resulting in financial loss to the Government; and

(b) if so, the estimated amount of loss and the action taken or contemplated against the concerned officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) and (b) The reports of the C&AG for last three years i.e. year ended March 1987, March 1988 & March 1989 include 32 paras on the Department of Supply. Since these reports are laid down in the Parliament, these may be referred to for the details of the extra expenditure alleged to have been incurred and the acts of omission & commission attributed on the part of the DGS&D officials. Each of the paras is examined with a view to taking remedial action and the remedial action taken is reported to the Public Accounts Committee. Where such examination reveals any lapse on the part of the officials, the matter is examined from vigilance with a view to fixing responsibility and initiating departmental action in consultation with the

*of Government's Decision  
to Implement Mandal Com-  
missions Recommendations*

Central Vigilance Commission. Considerations of space do not permit giving details of the remedial measures and vigilance action taken in respect of each of the aforesaid paras.

31a  
Average duty levels on Raw materials

2816. SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

31a Government Department  
Contracts Placed by DGS&D on Foreign Suppliers

2815. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has mooted to reduce the average duty levels on raw materials, component and capital goods to 30 to 40 per cent by 1994-95; and

(b) if so, the results to be achieved thereby?

(a) the total number of contracts placed by the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals to Foreign Suppliers, either directly or through their Indian Agents during 1 January 1990 to 15 July 1990;

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL SHASTRI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(b) the number and value of contracts given to suppliers registered with DGS&D and those not registered with DGS&D separately;

12.00 hrs.

(c) the quantum of commission payable to Indian agents separately for contracts on registered and unregistered firms; and

RE. SITUATION ARISING OUT OF GOVERNMENT'S DECISION TO IMPLEMENT MANDAL COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS

[Translation]

(d) the maximum percentage of commission payable to an Indian agent against any individual contract where funds have been provided from Defence Ministry estimates?

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to say that there should be either a Calling Attention or a full-fledged discussion on this issue.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN): (a) During the period 1st January 1990 to 15th July 1990, DGS&D placed 365 contracts on foreign suppliers.

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. You were told not to raise this issue again. You please sit down.

(Interruptions)

(b) 88 contracts valuing Rs. 12.23 crores were placed on Suppliers registered with DGS&D and remaining 277 contracts valuing Rs. 41.83 crores were placed on suppliers not registered with DGS&D.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this has been going on since last week and I have been repeatedly saying that the Government should have initiated a discussion on this issue, on its own. (Interruptions)

[English]

(c) and (d) The quantum of Commission is decided on the merits of each case depending on the nature of services to be rendered by the agents. The commissions payable in cases mentioned in paras (a) and (b) above have been between 2% and 10%.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): May I submit to you that this subject is too important to be dealt with in a short time. We, therefore, desire and re-

quest you to have full-fledged discussion at least under Rule 193.

MR. SPEAKER: That will be decided by the Business Advisory Committee.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I agree with it. Let there be no discussion on it. The Business Advisory Committee will decide the manner in which this question is to be taken up.

Okay, Now you please sit down. It will be decided by the Business Advisory Committee.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, what has been happening in Delhi during the past seven days (Interruptions) Sir, Delhi is on fire. Normal life has been totally disrupted in the capital. I want to say something regarding the reservation policy and I had given this to you in writing.

MR. SPEAKER: You please take your seat.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Sir, we won't stand as mute witnesses to the destruction of Delhi like this. Delhi cannot be destroyed like this. Since the last one week, work has come to a grinding halt in the capital.

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you going ahead with your speech? First, you take your seat. The House has very little time at its disposal and therefore we shall immediately take up for discussion, the statement made by Shri I.K. Gujral on the position of Indians in Kuwait. As many Members faced immense difficulties in reaching the House due to the ongoing agitation in the capital, I

have given permission to take up this subject for discussion. Therefore, we shall discuss only this question and not any other. Therefore, the earlier we finish this discussion, the better it is. Now, Shri Dinesh Singh.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it would be nice, if this issue is taken up for discussion. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Sir, this is too important a subject.....

(Interruptions).

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Dinesh Singh, You please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I said it because we shall have a discussion on it. Mr. Singh, if I allow you to speak, then others too will seek permission to speak.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: (Wardha): I fail to understand what's going on here. When you have already called Shri Dinesh Singh to speak, then I wonder how others too are speaking. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The opinion of the House is that there should be a discussion on this issue. We won't be able to do justice to this issue, by discussing it for one or two minutes.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Sathe, no cross talking please. Please take your seat.

[Translation]

Mr. Sathe, why are you getting angry?

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am not getting angry. But the fact is when Shri Advani stands up to speak, we patiently listen to him and never create any problem but now that our party colleague, Shri Dinesh Singh has stood up to speak, everyone has started disturbing and interrupting him.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, when Mr. Advani stands up we keep quiet and listen. Why are they disturbing when Members from our side stand up and speak?

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I have been observing that whenever someone from our side stands up to speak, you stop him or her immediately.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There was nothing like that. I would like to say that nobody has prevented Shri Dinesh Singh from speaking. The question is that it is an important issue.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Sathe, why are you getting angry? There is no need to get angry unnecessarily. He is not being prevented. I do not understand why you are getting angry.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI VASANTH SATHE: This is a regular feature.

MR. SPEAKER: That is not true. Why are you saying like this? I always allow you to speak first.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is the opinion of the House that there should be a discussion on this question either under Rule 193 or through a Calling Attention. I have already said that the Business Advisory Committee will decide about it. Therefore, we should not hold a half hearted or short duration discussion on it, right now. When this was decided, I told Shri Dinesh Singh that we won't be holding a discussion on it. After that, I called for laying the Papers on the Table of the House.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: We should have this debate right now.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: We were not getting angry unnecessarily, you please listen to us. In the chamber, it was decided that on behalf of our party, Shri Dinesh Singh would request for taking up this issue for Discussion under Rule 193. This was so decided.

MR. SPEAKER: That is what happened.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You did not allow him to speak. You did not permit him to utter even a word.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: No, Mr. Sathe. You cannot put words into my mouth. Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: It is Friday today. Both Saturday and Sunday are holidays, then this discussion would take place either on Monday or on Tuesday. Delhi has been burning since the past one week. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You please take your seat.

[English]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): We are trying to know from whom you have received the notices on the subject. I have also given the notice. (Interruptions.)

SHRI DINESH SINGH (Pratapgarh): What I wanted to raise, with your permission is that the other day, the leaders of all political parties had expressed the desire that this matter should be discussed in this House.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not just Delhi, but the entire country is on fire. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

[English]

SHRI DINESH SINGH: It was our hope that the Government would bring the Resolution on their own to enable a discussion to take place. Sir, this is a very important matter which affects the country as a whole. The Government have, by executive order, done something which has created an upheaval in this country. Now that Parliament is already in session, the normal course for the Government would have been to bring the matter before Parliament, discuss it in Parliament, before issuing an Executive Order.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): It was announced in Parliament.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Announcement is different than discussion. You have come to Parliament now. We know what the procedure is. Now the Government have shown disregard to Parliament. By Executive order, they have done something which should have been discussed in Parliament.

Now the main point today is if the Government is not willing to have a discussion on that, then, we will request you to permit a discussion because the whole youth of this country and the country as a whole is agitated. I want to warn the Government that for each *lathi* on the youth, each drop of blood by the youth, the Government will be held responsible.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjarpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order; under which rule we are debating on one issue. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a point of order.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI (New Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, few days back when Shri Bhogendra Jha raised this issue in the House, prominent parties representatives in the House voiced their reservation as well as apprehensions on this issue. They also expressed this view that the Government should consult everybody concerned and thus endeavour to arrive at a rational consensus on this issue. They also expected the Government to respond to it by explaining the difficulties and problems being faced by it and also its future course of action. However this did not take place. In the meantime, the situation in many parts and the country, especially in Delhi started deteriorating gradually. I will not be exaggerating in saying that such a situation where normal life remained disrupted continuously for seven days, is without any precedent in the past forty years and as per the information available with me, this has happened despite the fact that no political party in the country is against the recommendations at the Mandal Commission. Therefore, it may be that. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You please take your seat. When a party leader like Shri Advani speaks, you should patiently listen to him. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: Today everyone should understand the difficulties being faced by our youth, due to the growing unemployment problem. The students too are quite uncertain about their future.

Under the circumstances, if any party or any Government ignores the doubts created in the minds of the youth and thinks that all right, let them do what they do, their agitation will at last die down one day, then, I think that it would be injustice to the youth and the society. (*Interruptions*)

I wish ... .. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Yadav, I did not permit you, please sit down.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL (Faridabad): You do not permit the leader of the party that supports your Government to speak.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: It was, in fact, due to these doubts that Shri Bhogendra Jah that day told the Government that it would have been better if they do something in accordance with what Shri Karpoori Thakur did in Bihar. You took a hasty decision despite our counsel. Both these parties advised them not to make haste. Neither of our parties is opposed to the recommendations of the Mandal Commission but we are certainly of the opinion that the economic factor has to be added to the reservation policy if it is to be enhanced. Therefore, the real backward among the backwards.....

SHRI DINESH SINGH: You are mentioning only two parties to be of such an opinion. We too share the same feelings. So, you should refer to our opinion as well. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Yadav, please take your seat.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: And that day I was pleased to note that many sections of the House including the ranks of the Congress Party welcomed the concept that economic factor should be added while enhancing the purview of reservations. I thought that there would be talks subsequently but the situation as it prevails here is that the people agitating outside are being ignored and rebuked. My humble submission to the Government is that this agitation should not be taken lightly or casually. This is a situation which is dividing our society and it is not a healthy sign. The backward people should get reservations, they should get co-operation... .. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please be seated.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: Therefore, I think a discussion on this issue

should be held next time but it is better if Government make a statement today keeping in view the mood of the House, explaining its stand and the steps proposed to be taken to normalise the situation of Delhi and the people with whom it wishes to talk and on the basis of that statement, a discussion could be held next-week. This is my humble request. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You take your seat. I am not calling you. Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Sir, I gave you a notice. I take it you are calling me on that basis. I would like to draw your attention to the fact that the tension in the capital is so much that the entire traffic and the entire life in the country is being disrupted.

This is a very urgent thing. In my opinion, if all of us in this House agree, we can make an appeal to the students—both pro and anti-reservationists—to be patient first. (*Interruptions*) Please, let me finish. This is my first point. My second point is that Government should also call on All-Party meeting and also talk with the students of both Pro and Anti-reservation groups. If we want to make an appeal for a peaceful way of agitation, then we should also take a firm responsibility of calling them for talks. This is my submission to you. I again want to repeat the same submission here because otherwise the situation is becoming very critical.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): Sir, it is very unfortunate that on the basis of the acceptance of the Mandal Commission Recommendation, there is a situation by which the people in the country are getting divided. A very unfortunate situation is prevailing in the country. We understood that the intention of the Government was to help the

poor among the Backward Classes and not to perpetuate a division among them. So, in this situation, what is very much required is to have the consensus of all the political parties. The other day, we had a discussion with different political party leaders. There, some suggestions were put forward like to have economic criterion. Also, I feel the students so far are non-violent. I appreciate them for that. I hope they would not indulge in violence. If they have any grievance, let them put it forth in a peaceful way. We should not further escalate the situation. In this context, tomorrow is a holiday. The next day is also a holiday. We do not have much time and we cannot allow them to go on like this. I would, therefore, request the Government to come forward to call the political parties of the House and also the leaders of this agitation to try to find out a method by which the Backward classes are helped and the poor among the other classes are also helped. There is to be some way out of this problem. We cannot allow this division among the people to continue any more.

[*Translation*]

MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a very serious matter. I would like to submit to all the Hon. Member that this House is supreme. The House should not ignore the fact that if this agitation goes on then there is another angle of this agitation also. Therefore, I would, first of all, like to submit that the Mandal Commission is not a new issue, the report of the commission had been pending for the past ten years. It was discussed thrice in this very House. When I was in the Opposition, I moved the motion twice and Prof. Madhu Dandavate moved it once and at that time, the Members from all sections and parties unanimously emphasized for the immediate implementation of the recommendations of the Mandal Commission. You can yourself see from the Debate that there was not a single political party that opposed it.

[Shri. Ram Vilas Paswan]

Secondly, the question of consensus was raised at that time also and for the past ten years, the matter was kept pending on the basis that a consensus was being achieved. The third thing is that just now, Shri Bhogendra Jha and many other friends mentioned about Karpoori Thakur formula. Our Hon. Shri Bhogendra Jha is present here. The Karpoori Thakur formula in Bihar had given birth to no less an agitation than this. That was even stronger than this. Therefore, I would like to quote Articles 15(4) and Article 16(4) of the Constitution which clearly enumerate the provisions for reservation for the socially and educationally backward classes. If you want to add an economic clause, this House and the Parliament being supreme, can add the economic clause separately. But this clause will not be added at the cost of the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and the backward community. If you want to add the economic clause, look for the economic basis first; but the present reservation is constitutional and has been done under the provisions of the Constitution. I would, therefore, submit that this is no party matter.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not think that all the members of a party would have the same views as expressed by their party leader. Every party represents people from different strata of society having different views. This issue should, therefore be taken seriously. The people, who are agitating against the reservation policy should be condemned. If there can be an anti-reservation agitation, then the 80 per cent people of the country who are in favour of reservation policy can launch a counter-agitation too.  
(Interruptions)

We should not be emotional. We, the 540 Members of Parliament do not constitute the country. This is a great step and it is for the first time after thousands of years in the history of India that the backward and the poor people are getting their rights. Whenever the cycle of history moves

and calls for a change, impediments and obstacles come its way. I would, therefore, like to make it clear through you, that there cannot be any compromise on the question of reservations on the basis of the Mandal Commission Report. It is not proper to oppose it. This House is supreme, it can separately consider the economic clause if the House so chooses. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Tripura West): Is it the Government's view or his personal view? We want to know that.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: It is the Government's view.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that at least talks should be held with these people. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The Business Advisory Committee will decide when should the discussion take place on this issue. You take your seat now.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I have this report. On the Boat Club, students have been lathi-charged and they are in a pool of blood. Twenty students are in a pool of blood. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, should not the House take notice of the fact that the students have been lathi-charged at the Boat Club? Is there nothing serious in it?

MR. SPEAKER: Give a notice.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: This is the notice. *(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): I am coming from outside now. Many students and their colleagues have been seriously beaten up and they are in a pool of blood. Whatever be their rights, whatever be their cause, is this the way.....

*(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. You go to your seat please.

*(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Now we shall take up Papers laid on the Table.

*(Interruptions)*

12.27 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

33 Annual Report of and Review on Federation of Indian Export Organisations, New Delhi, for 1988-89 and a statement showing reasons for delay in laying these papers.

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN): On behalf of Shri Arun Kumar Nehru I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Federation of Indian Export Organisations, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Federation of Indian Export Organisations, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1258/90*]

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#### Report on the General Election to Legislative Assemblies of Tamil Nadu, Mizoram and Nagaland and Bye-Election to Legislative Assemblies in 1989

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): On behalf of Shri Dinesh Goswami. I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) on the General Election to the Legislative Assemblies of Tamil Nadu, Mizoram and Nagaland and Bye-Election to the Legislative Assemblies held in 1989. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1259/90*]

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#### Notifications under Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-sections (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963:—

- (1) The Export of Cashew Kernels (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1990 published in Notification No. S.O. 840 in Gazette of India dated the 7th April, 1990.

- (2) The Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1990 published in Notification No. S.O. 1030 in Gazette of India dated the 21st April, 1990. [*Placed in Library* See No. LT-1260/90]

**Notification under Income Tax Act, 1961, Customs Act, 1962, Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 etc**

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE  
(PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):  
On behalf of Shri Anil Shastri I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961:—

- (i) S.O. 1198 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th May, 1990 regarding exemption to 'Cathedral Relief Service, Calcutta' under section 10(23C) of the Income tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment year 1989-90.
- (ii) S.O. 1199 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th May, 1990 regarding exemption to the 'Medical Research Foundation, Madras' under section 10 (23C) of the Income tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment year 1989-90.
- (iii) S.O. 1200 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th May, 1990 regarding exemption to 'Indira Gandhi National Centre for Art, New Delhi, under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment year 1989-90.
- (iv) S.O. 1201 published in Gazette of India dated the

5th May, 1990 regarding exemption to 'The Rajasthan Police Personnel Welfare Trust, Jaipur,' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1988-89 and 1989-90.

- (v) S.O. 1202 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th May, 1990 regarding exemption to 'Shree Gadge Maharaj Mission, Bombay,' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment year 1989-90.
- (vi) S.O. 1203 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th May, 1990 regarding exemption to 'The India Sponsorship Committee, Bombay,' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1988-89 and 1989-90.
- (vii) S.O. 1204 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th May, 1990 regarding exemption to 'Shree Nasik Panchavati Panjarapol, Nasik' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the Assessment year 1989-90.
- (viii) S.O. 1205 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th May, 1990 regarding exemption to 'National Dairy Development Board, Anand' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1987-88 and 1988-89.
- (ix) S.O. 1206 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th May, 1990 regarding

- exemption to 'Shri Sad-guru Seva Sangh Trust, Bombay' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment year 1989-90.
- (x) S.O. 1207 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th May, 1990 regarding exemption to 'Children's Film Society, India, Bombay' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1987-88 to 1989-90.
- (xi) S.O. 1208 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th May, 1990 regarding exemption to 'The Bharatiya Bhasha Parishad, Calcutta' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment year 1989-90.
- (xii) S.O. 1209 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th May, 1990 regarding exemption to 'Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation, Calcutta' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment year 1989-90.
- (xiii) S.O. 1210 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th May, 1990 regarding exemption to 'Theosophy Company (India) Private Limited' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment year 1989-90.
- (xiv) S.O. 1211 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th May, 1990 regarding exemption to 'The lions Home for Ageing Blind, Khandala' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment year 1989-90.
- (xv) S.O. 1212 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th May, 1990 regarding exemption to 'The Association of the Physically Handicapped Training Centre, Bangalore' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1986-87 to 1989-90.
- (xvi) S.O. 1213 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th May, 1990 regarding exemption to 'The Bengal Women's Union, Calcutta' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment year 1989-90.
- (xvii) S.O. 1214 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th May, 1990 regarding exemption to 'West Bengal Council for Child Welfare, Calcutta' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1988-89 and 1989-90.
- (xviii) S.O. 1215 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th May, 1990 regarding exemption to 'Spastics Society of Eastern India, Calcutta' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment year 1989-90.
- (xix) S.O. 1216 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th May, 1990 regarding exemption to 'Defence Civilians Welfare (TB, Cancer and Leprosy) Fund, New Delhi' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period

covered by the assessment year 1989-90.

- (xx) S.O. 1217 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th May, 1990 regarding exemption to 'Bharat Sevashram Sangha, Calcutta' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment year 1989-90.
- (xxi) S.O. 1218 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th May, 1990 regarding exemption to 'Bala Mandir Kamaraj Trust (Registered), Madras' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment year 1989-90.
- (xxii) S.O. 1219 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th May, 1990 regarding exemption to 'Bhagini Samraj' 1961 for the period covered by the assessment year 1989-90.
- (xxiii) S.O. 1220 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th May, 1990 regarding exemption to 'Bombay Natural History Society, Bombay' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1988-89 and 1989-90.
- (xxiv) S.O. 1221 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th May, 1990 regarding exemption to 'Bihar School of Yoga, Munger' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment year 1989-90.
- (xxv) S.O. 1222 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th May, 1990 regarding exemption to 'The Stock Exchange, Bombay' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1987-88 to 1989-90.
- (xxvi) S.O. 1223 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th May, 1990 regarding exemption to 'Phirojsha Godrej Foundation, Bombay' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment year 1989-90.
- (xxvii) S.O. 1224 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th May, 1990 regarding exemption to 'South zone Cultural Centre, Thanjavur' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment year 1989-90.
- (xxviii) S.O. 1225 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th May, 1990 regarding exemption to 'The Annie Besant Trust, Madras' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment year 1989-90.
- (xxix) S.O. 1226 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th May, 1990 regarding exemption to 'The Tribune Trust, Chandigarh' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1984-85 to 1989-90.
- (xxx) S.O. 1227 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th May, 1990 regarding exemption to 'Sri Krishnagopal Ayurved Bhavan

- (Dharmarth Aushdhlaya), Kerala, Ajmer' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment year 1989-90.
- (xxxix) S.O. 1228 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th May, 1990 regarding exemption to 'The Music Academy, Madras' under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment year 1989-90.
- (xxxvii) S.O. 1229 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th May, 1990 regarding exemption to 'Harijan Sevak Sangh (Bengal) Howrah' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1987-88 to 1989-90.
- (xxxviii) S.O. 1230 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th May, 1990 regarding exemption to 'Mahatama Gandhi Samarak Nidhi, Pune' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1985-86 to 1989-90.
- (xxxix) S.O. 1231 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th May, 1990 regarding exemption to 'Navajbai Ratan Tata Trust, Bombay' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1986-87 to 1988-89.
- (xl) S.O. 1232 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th May, 1990 regarding exemption to 'Asian Institute of Transport Development' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1990-91 to 1992-93.
- (xxxvi) S.O. 1233 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th May, 1990 regarding exemption to 'Sir Ratan Tata Trust, Bombay' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment year 1989-90.
- (xxxvii) S.O. 1234 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th May, 1990 regarding exemption to 'Gujarat Seed Certification Agency, Ahmedabad' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1987-88 to 1989-90.
- (xxxviii) S.O. 1235 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th May, 1990 regarding exemption to 'Lady Tata Memorial Trust, Bombay' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment year 1989-90.
- (xxxix) S.O. 1236 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th May, 1990 regarding exemption to 'Sir Hormusji Nowroji Mody (of Hong Kong) and Lady Manekbai Mody Charity Trust, Bombay' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1988-89 to 1989-90.
- (xl) S.O. 1237 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th May, 1990 regarding exemption to 'Indian Parliamentary Group' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the

- assessment years 1990-91 to 1992-93.
- (xli) S.O. 1238 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th May, 1990 regarding exemption to 'Friends of Moral Re-Armament (India). Panchgani' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment year 1989-90.
- (xlii) S.O. 1239 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th May, 1990 regarding exemption to 'Assam Martyas and Victims Aid Trust, Guwahati' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1986-87 to 1989-90.
- (xliii) S.O. 1240 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th May, 1990 regarding exemption to 'King George V Memorial, Bombay' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment year 1989-90.
- (xliv) S.O. 1241 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th May, 1990 regarding exemption to 'Marwari Relief Society, Calcutta' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1988-89 and 1989-90.
- (xlv) S.O. 1242 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th May, 1990 regarding exemption to 'Divine Light Trust for the Blind, Bangalore' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment year 1989-90.
- (xlvi) S.O. 1243 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th May, 1990 regarding exemption to 'The J.R.D. Tata Trust, Bombay' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment year 1989-90.
- (xlvii) S.O. 1244 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th May, 1990 regarding exemption to 'Ramana Maharshi Centre for Learning, Bangalore' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1988-89 and 1989-90.
- (xlviii) S.O. 1245 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th May, 1990 regarding exemption to 'Yug Nirman Yojana Gayatri Tapobhumi, Mathura' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1988-89 and 1989-90.
- (xlix) S.O. 1246 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th May, 1990 regarding exemption to 'Tamilnadu Ex-Services Personnel Benevolent Fund' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1988-89 and 1989-90.
- (1) S.O. 1247 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th May, 1990 regarding exemption to 'Swaminarayan Akasharpith, Ahmedabad' under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment year 1989-90. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1261/90]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—
- (i) G.S.R. 514 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st May, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum notifying 89 items in terms of the provisions of sub-section 1(A) of section 75 of the Customs Act, 1962 so that these items when used for export production can be taken as wholly imported for determining the Duty Drawback Rates effective from 1st June, 1990.
  - (ii) G.S.R. 586 (E) and G.S.R. 587 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th June, 1990 together with explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt 13 primary products when wholly produced in Nepal and imported into India from the whole of the basic and auxiliary duties of customs leviable thereon.
  - (iii) G.S.R. 592(E) and G.S.R. 593(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st June, 1990 together with explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt 79 industrial products being manufactured in Nepal containing not less than 65 per cent of Nepalese materials or Nepalese and Indian materials when imported into India from Nepal from the whole of the basic and auxiliary duties of customs leviable thereon.
  - (iv) The Customs Central Excise Duties Drawback (Amendment) Rules, 1990 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 656(E) in Gazette of India dated the 23rd July, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1262/90*]
- (3) A copy of the Central Bank of India Officer Employees' (Conduct) Amendment Regulations, 1989 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. CO. PRS. Legal. 89. 1569 in Gazette of India dated the 6th January, 1989 under sub-section (4) of section 19 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1263/90*]
  - (4) A copy of the Life Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Regulations, 1990 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 223 in Gazette of India dated the 14th April, 1990 under sub-section (3) of section 49 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1264/90*]
  - (5) 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 and Undertakings) Act, 1970:—
    - (i) Report on the working and activities of the Bank of Baroda for the year 1989-90 along with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1265/90*]
    - (ii) Report on the working and activities of the Bank of India for the year 1989-90 along with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1266/90*]

- (iii) Report on the working and activities of the Bank of Maharashtra for the year 1989-90 along with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1267/90]
- (iv) Report on the working and activities of the Canara Bank for the year 1989-90 along with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1268/90]
- (v) Report on the working and activities of the Central Bank of India for the year 1989-90 along with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1269/90]
- (vi) Report on the working and activities of the Dena Bank for the year 1989-90 along with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1270/90]
- (vii) Report on the working and activities of the Indian Bank for the year 1989-90 along with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1271/90]
- (viii) Report on the working and activities of the Syndicate Bank for the year 1989-90 along with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1272/90]
- (ix) Report on the working and activities of the Union Bank of India for the year 1989-90 along with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1273/90]
- (x) Report on the working and activities of the United Bank of India for the year 1989-90 along with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1274/90]
- (6) 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, 1980:—
- (i) Report on the working and activities of the Andhra Bank for the year 1989-90 along with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1275/90]
- (ii) Report on the working and activities of the Corporation Bank for the year 1989-90 along with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1276/90]
- (iii) Report on the working and activities of the Oriental Bank of Commerce for the year 1989-90 along with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1277/90]
- (iv) Report on the working and activities of the Vijaya Bank for the year 1989-90 along with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1278/90]
- (7) A copy each of the Annual Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the State Bank of

- India and its subsidiary Banks viz., State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, State Bank of Hyderabad, State Bank of Indore, State Bank of Mysore, State Bank of Patiala, State Bank of Saurashtra and State Bank of Travancore for the year 1989-90 along with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 40 of the State Bank of India Act, 1955 and sub-section (3) of section 43 of the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1279/90 to LT-1285/90]
- (8) A copy each of the following Annual Reports (Hindi and English versions):—
- (i) Report of the Buldana Gramin Bank for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1286/90]
- (ii) Report of the Kosi Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1287/90]
- (iii) Report of the Murshidabad Gramin Bank for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1288/90]
- (iv) Report of the Surendranagar-Bhavnagar Gramin Bank for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1289/90]
- (v) Report of the Gurdaspur-Amritsar Kshetriya Gramin Vikas Bank for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1290/90]
- (vi) Report of the Valsad-Dangs Gramin Bank for the Year 1989-90 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1291/90]
- (vii) Report of the Bhagirath Gramin Bank for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1292/90]
- (viii) Report of the Vidur Gramin Bank for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1293/90]
- (ix) Report of the Kanakadurga Gramscena Bank for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1294/90]
- (x) Report of the Manjira Grammeena Bank for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1295/90]
- (xi) Report of the Ballia Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1296/90]
- (xii) Report of the Ambala-Kurukshetra Gramin Bank for the year 1989-90

- together with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1297/90]
- (xiii) Report of the Jamuna Gramin Bank for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1298/90]
- (xiv) Report of the Chambal Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1299/90]
- (xv) Report of the Panchmahal Vadodara Gramin Bank for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1300/90]
- (xvi) Report of the Sri Sathavahana Grameena Bank, Karimnagar, for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1301/90]
- (xvii) Report of the Hindon Gramin Bank, Ghaziabad, for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1302/90]
- (xviii) Report of the Nagarjuna Grameena Bank, Khammam, for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1303/90]
- (xix) Report of the Bundi-Chitorgarh Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Bundi, for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1304/90]
- (xx) Report of the Sahuadri Gramin Bank, Shimoga, for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1305/90]
- (xxi) Report of the Etah Gramin Bank, Etah, for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1306/90]
- (xxii) Report of the Siwan Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Siwan, for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1307/90]
- (xxiii) Report of the Hadoti Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Kota, for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1308/90]
- (xxiv) Report of the Avadh Gramin Bank, Lucknow, for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1309/90]
- (xxv) Report of the Devi Patan Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Malviya Nagar, for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1310/90]
- (xxvi) Report of the Kakathiya Grameena Bank, Warangal,

- for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1311/90]
- (xxvii) Report of the Ganga Yamuna Gramin Bank, Dehradun, for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1312/90]
- (xxviii) Report of the Sangameshwara Grameena Bank, Mahbubnagar, for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1313/90]
- (xxix) Report of the Nimar Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Khargone, for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1314/90]
- (xxx) Report of the Junagadh Amreli Gramin Bank, Junagadh, for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1315/90]
- (xxxi) Report of the Hisar-Sirsa Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Hisar, for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1316/90]
- (xxxii) Report of the Aligarh Gramin Bank, Aligarh, for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1317/90]
- (xxxiii) Report of the Thane Gramin Bank, Thane, for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1318/90]
- (xxxiv) Report of the Barabanki Gramin Bank, Barabanki, for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1319/90]
- (xxxv) Report of the Gwalior-Datia Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Datia, for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1320/90]
- (xxxvi) Report of the Muzaffarnagar Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Muzaffarnagar, for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1321/90]
- (xxxvii) Report of the Rajgarh-Sehore Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Sehore, for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1322/90]
- (xxxviii) Report of the Gopalganj Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Gopalganj, for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1323/90]
- (xxxix) Report of the Solapur Gramin Bank, Solapur, for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1324/90]

(xi) Report of the Chandrapur-Gadchiroli Gramin Bank, Chandrapur, for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1325/90]

(xli) Report of the Shahjahanpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Shahajahanpur for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1326/90]

(xlii) Report of the Yavatmal Gramin Bank, Yavatmal, for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1327/90]

(xliii) Report of the Ratlam-Mandsaur Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Mandsaur for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1328/90]

(xliv) Report of the Sravasthi Gramin Bank, Bahraich, for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1329/90]

(xlv) Report of the Dungarpur Banswara Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Dungarpur, for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1330/90]

(xlvi) Report of the Akola Gramin Bank, Akola, for the year 1989-90 toge-

ther with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1331/90]

(xlvii) Report of the Surat-Bharuch Gramin Bank, Bharuch, for the year 1989-90 together with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1332/90]

12.28½ hrs.

#### COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Third Report - Presented

[English]

SHRI K. C. TYAGI (Hapur): Sir, I beg to present the Third Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table.

#### (ii) Minutes

SHRI K. C. TYAGI: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the sittings of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table relating to their Third Report.

368  
12.28½ hrs.

Committee(s)

#### COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES

Second Report - Presented

[English]

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (Delhi Sadar): Sir, I beg to present the Second Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Government Assurances.

12.29 hrs.

## BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing Monday, the 27th August, 1990, will consist of:

- (1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
- (2) Discussion on the Resolutions seeking disapproval of the following Ordinances together with consideration and passing of Bills in replacement there- of:—
  - (a) The Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Ordinance, 1990
  - (b) The Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1990
  - (c) The Indian Council of World Affairs Ordinance, 1990
- (3) Consideration and passing of the Cantonments (Amendment) Bill, 1990.

12.30 hrs.

RE. SITUATION ARISING OUT OF  
GOVERNMENT'S DECISION TO  
IMPLEMENT MANDAL COMMIS-  
SION'S RECOMMENDATIONS—  
*Contd.*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I am coming to you, will you please take your seat?

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Thomas, please go to your seat. I have allowed Shri Somnath Chatterjee.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Every section of the House including the hon. Minister has agreed that this is a very important and serious matter. It was I believe the consensus and you also observed that this is a matter which should be discussed either under Calling Attention or under Rule 193. We wanted a discussion under Rule 193. But I find that the hon. Minister has intervened even before a discussion as contemplated has been held and he says this is the Government's view—I don't know. What are we saying? Earlier also we made our position clear that we are not *per se* against the Mandal Commission recommendations. But there are issues and matters which should be taken into consideration before the Government implements it or is able to implement it.

Therefore what was necessary was a discussion on a broader basis. All aspects of the matter should be taken into consideration. The hon. Minister should not take it as a matter of confrontation. There is no matter of confrontation on this issue. We are not against the poor people, we are not against the backward people. This is not a matter of confrontation. It is better that we have a consensus

[Sh. Somnath Chatterjee]

inside the House, in the political parties which will have its own reflections outside also.

Therefore what is essential? We request that there should be a proper discussion in a proper atmosphere and this House should make an appeal to the people of the country at large that they should not take to the path of any such agitation as disrupts the life of the people. In that context I request the Government not to take up an attitude which may give wrong signals—that the Government has such a closed mind, it is not open even to discussions and suggestions—even to those who are not against the Mandal Commission report as such.

As I said therefore I would earnestly request the Government to start a discussion. Political parties are willing to discuss it. Not that they are trying to have a pound of flesh from the Government in this case. Therefore whoever has any grievance in this country we are always advocating that there should be dialogues, negotiations and discussions. Why in this matter an attitude of confrontation should be taken? ... (Interruptions) ... We have had enough examples of arrogance, I am not going into that. I appeal to the Government not to take up an attitude of a closed mind, have an open mind and take the whole House with them. I would request to the Hon. Minister to take the whole House with him. Therefore start a discussion. I have not only my respect and affection for the Hon. Minister whose ability we all know, but we also want not to put any difficulties in the way of their functioning. Therefore that is our request and there should be a proper discussion and negotiation.

[Translation]

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to make a very humble submission to the House,

to you and to my friend Shri Ram Vilas Paswan in particular. This issue is assuming two angles to-day. No sensible person in this country can deny the fact that the people who have suffered injustice for thousands of years, on the basis of their accident of birth at the hands of this obscurantist social set-up should be given their due in this independent country. No sensible person can have any two opinions in this regard.....(Interruptions) There are no two opinions about the intention and will about the implementation of the Mandal Commission recommendations. This is a welcome objective.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Hari Kewal Prasad, please keep quiet..... (Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: When we have decided on it, the children of the country are our own children and if they harbour any doubts and misunderstanding..... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Ignore those who interrupt.

.....(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Shri Ram Vilas ji, Shri Sharad Yadav and I have shared the same ideology throughout life. Then, if certain persons in out of sheer enthusiasm fuel the caste-war and the civil-war, this country will be ruined. We have not to take up such a role today. The students can be brought to the negotiating table and misgiving, if any, removed. We should make endeavours in the direction of fulfilling the objective of the Mandal Commission report on the one hand and on the other, see to it that no injustice is done to the student community. How do things take a bad shape?

The students wanted to meet the Prime Minister, but they were not

allowed to meet him. The Prime Minister is ready to undertake the 'Padyatra' of Punjab.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Are you sure that they were not allowed to meet him.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Those students were not allowed to approach the Prime Minister. (Interruptions) Even if some of the Members of the House feel that the students are wrong, then does it behave of the Government to order lathi-charge and use tear-gas on the students? Hundreds of the students are being severely beaten in front of the Rail Bhawan. What do we want to attain out of it? ..... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, please conclude.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: We must take this situation very seriously, levelling of allegation against each other and saying that you are responsible for this and so we shall not listen to you, will not help. I would request the Government to find some a way out to resolve this.....(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Sir, I will be very brief. This is a very sensitive issue. We, all sections of the House, do want, do wish the unity of the people, particularly the unity among the downtrodden classes of our country. We are for the Mandal Commission's report. There is no difference of opinion. There might be some misunderstanding or some misgiving on the modalities of the

implementation of the report. Sir, many State Governments are also there. All parties are also there. What is the wrong if there is an all-party meeting to discuss threadbare the modalities of the implementation of the announcement made by the Government?

I would, therefore, implore upon all sections of the House and also the students who are engaged in agitation. By that kind of agitation, you cannot maintain the unity and integrity of the country. The situation, through which we are passing, needs the unity of the people as a whole and solidarity of the other sections of the people. Therefore, I would implore upon the Government that there should be that kind of discussion among all the parties and Chief Ministers of the States so that a consensus can be evolved for working out the modalities for the implementation of the Mandal Commission's report having regard to the situation within our country and outside the country. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Please talk to the people of Delhi. Seven days have passed and nobody is ready to have talks.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Madhu Dandavate wants to speak. Shri Advani also wants to say something. You please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ (Bara-mulla): Sir, I am on a point of order. Now that you are consulting major parties, it will not be correct not to consult the smaller parties. I may be a small-party man, but I have a point of view on this before Mr. Advani's speech for the second time. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. *(Interruptions)* Nobody can ignore you, Mr. Soz. *(Interruptions)* Please take your seat.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ. I have done some exercise on this.

MR. SPEAKER: You will have a discussion. I have already told you.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU (Balasore): I am on a point of order. I request you to weigh the merit of my point of order. Once we stray our discussion, this sort of speech will come. It started with a remark of some hon. Members that some people are not allowing, some students are not allowing the MPs to come to Parliament. Now, we are discussing the merits of the Mandal Commission. *(Interruptions)* Kindly bear with me. Here, the hon. Members, Mr. Dinesh Singh, leader of the Congress Party, and Mr. Sathe, have said that there is an upheaval in the country and the country will be divided into two parts. *(Interruptions)* It has been said that economic factor be considered. But 95 per cent of the people are poor. *(Interruptions)* what do you want to suggest?

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order. Mr. Advani.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sure that my young friend, Mr. Paswan, in his cooler moments, will regret the observations that he has made today because I would never expect it. *(Interruptions)* In one breath, he said that "this is supreme Parliament", and in the next breath, he said that "540 Members of this House do not make the country".

[*Translation*]

I was surprised to hear that 540 Members do not make the country. I

admit that the five hundred and forty Members do not make the country.

[*English*]

We are Members of Parliament. I am sure that none of us would ever claim that this is the country. But, at the same time, we do hold this is the highest forum in the country whose views should never be disregarded. Mr. Paswan, I am sure that this is not the Government's viewpoint. And the Government's viewpoint, when it comes, would not be a confrontationalist view of this kind and would not have assumed arrogance of being the country. If this House is not the country, then this Government is also not the country. I would like to point out one important fact. ....*(Interruptions)*.....No one is the country. Sir, here in this particular case, a particular decision has been announced. It has not been put to the House for discussion for approval even in a normal manner, apart from approval by vote. It is not a bill which has been put before the House for consideration and passing. It is not a Constitutional Amendment which has been put before the House for its passing. And what is more important is that this minority Government was advised by both the supporting parties that while we are also in favour of implementing the Mandal Commission, we would like the economic criterion to be added to it. Therefore, you should not hasten with it. You should not be in a way of hurrying about it. Now, I am not going into the details because the discussion would come. But I would like to plead with this Government on both counts, namely, discussions with various groups in this House and discussions with the representatives of the people outside, whether pro-reservationists or anti-reservationists. Do not shut out dialogue with them. Do not take that stand that all that remains to be done by this House is to condemn them for agitating. This is not the right way in approaching this very sensitive and vital problem.

This is what I would like to submit. I am sure that this Government would take a different stand from the confrontational tone and tenor that was there in the Minister's statement earlier. *(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH (Buxaur): Only one side is given opportunity to speak.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Tej Narayan, please take your seat. We are not having a discussion this time, it will be done later. Please resume your seat.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to say that Government has framed a policy on which divergent views have been expressed. In order to remove the misunderstanding, I shall try to put forth before all of you a balanced view, whether you like it or not, and request you to listen to me.

*(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

Let us not indulge in cheap gimmicks. We have to solve the problem. That is all. Let us solve the problem. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What is cheap gimmicks in this? *(Interruptions)*.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Sathe, I withdraw that word. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Sathe, Mr. Dandavate says that he is withdrawing that word.

*(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I will withdraw that word. Are you

satisfied now? If my comment has hurt you Mr. Sathe, I withdraw that word...*(Interruptions)* ..... Listen to me.....*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Akbar, if my observation has hurt you, I withdraw my remark unqualifiedly.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: He has withdrawn the word.

SHRI Y. S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY: (Cuddapah): Sir, he will have to apologise. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: If anything has hurt you, I give you my unqualified apology. Are you satisfied now? .....*(Interruptions)*... Dineshji, let me have my say. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have just heard an hon. Minister from the Government giving the Government's views—saying so—and now Shri Madhu Dandavate claims that he is going to give the Government views. We are willing to listen to the views of Shri Dandavate if they are his personal views. So far as the Government views are concerned, they have already been given by Shri Paswan. *(Interruptions)*.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : If you are interested to see that the situation is diffused, please let us not go into the legalities...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY (Hoshiarpur): Are you editing Shri Paswan's views?.....*(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us hear Shri Dandavate.

[*Translation*]

Both of them are Cabinet Ministers. They have the liberty to give Government's view in their own way.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I do not want to impose myself. Even if one Member from the Opposition says that he does not want to listen, I would not speak.....(Interruptions).

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Your views should not be censored.

[Translation]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to clarify certain points in this House so that there may not be any misunderstanding in this regard. First of all, I would like to remind this House that during last many years in this very House, persons like me, my colleagues from B.J.P., Communist, Marxist Communist, D.M.K. and others... (Interruptions) Yes, I have mentioned the Congress also, and the people from the Congress Party have put forth their views about the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes along with backward classes. Twice we have discussed the Mandal Commission Report in this House, the discussion on which was initiated once by me and another time by Mr. Paswan, but I think the House was never divided on the Mandal Commission issue. Even now, my endeavour will be that the House is not divided on social and national issues. But even then many a time it happens (Interruptions)...I want to say that, sometimes, due to certain misunderstandings, certain issues come up, agitations take place. First, we do not want to do anything which is against the Constitution. For the moment, forget the issue of Backward classes and recall whether agitations were not started in the country on the reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, due to the misunderstanding? Some of us remained in minority when the communal riots erupted in the country, and we do not mind dying in minority. Many a time, it happens that the views we put forth before the

society and the country are not acceptable to all due to some misunderstanding. But I am of the view, as all of the friends will agree, that if, due to some misunderstanding, an agitation takes place anywhere, we should try to remove that misunderstanding. Did we try for that? I want to tell you. Please give me some time. I want to mention about the Scheduled Castes as sometimes all the issues like economic, social, educational etc. come up together before us. I want to give an example. I had once stated before the Ambedkar Committee also that it was not the economic issue alone, all of us, either from the old Congress or from the Congress of today, or from the Oppositions, are committed... (Interruptions).

[English]

Just listen to me. I have my own way of putting things. (Interruptions) I am giving a parallel. When anyone of them speaks, I never interrupt. On analogy you can refer to any number of problems. Try to understand what I am trying to say... (Interruptions).

[Translation]

I would like to explain by giving an analogy because we are thinking of giving reservation to the backward classes. I am taking the issue of Harijans. When the question of reservation for SC/ST came up first at that time the Congress Party, which struggled for independence, all the opposition parties of that time and people belonging to the ruling party were all committed to the question of giving reservation to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But is it not true that on several occasions when the policy regarding reservation for Scheduled Castes was taken up, in many States, people raised their voice in protest against the same? We were all united on this issue and for this I thank you. I have no grudge against

you. We were all together and we all agreed that perhaps a misunderstanding has developed in the minds of a few youths.....(*Interruptions*).

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: You please sit down. Let us have the patience to hear the Minister.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, do they want a solution? They do not want a solution that is why they are creating trouble. We want to hear the Minister. (*Interruptions*).

[*Translation*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, at the outset, I had told you that by referring to Scheduled Castes and Tribes, I was trying to tell you that on the question of reservation a misunderstanding took place among youths several times and it lead to an agitation although we unanimously agreed to it. But at that time, our effort was to approach the students and make them understand that their stand on reservation was totally incorrect and also that prominent leaders like Ambedkar, though affluent, were members of the viceroy's council, their social origin was that of Scheduled Castes and thus they had to fight against social injustice. As such, I would like to tell my friends that the economic status has its own importance, but generally economic position of a person does not really matter; a person faces injustice on account of the social status of the family in which he was born. It is essential that this fact is brought to the notice of the youth.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Advani Ji and Somnath Ji spoke on the economic issue. I would like to say something in this regard. When the Prime Minister clarified the position in relation

to Mandal Commission.....(*Interruptions*).

Why are you not listening? He spoke in Rajya Sabha as well as outside. What is your problem in listening? There may be problems in understanding. At least listen to what I am saying.

I wish to tell you that we have made our stand very clear several times and on many occasions, and at several places the Prime Minister has also done the same. He has said that when we do something for the backward classes, we discharge our responsibility enjoined upon us by the Constitution. They are all sensible people and have come through political agitation. Our demand for the implementation of Mandal Commission and our opinion regarding backward and Scheduled Caste is not our individual opinion. When we became the Members of Parliament, we took the oath that we would protect the Constitution of India. Have we forgotten that we have certain commitments under Article 340 of the Constitution of India. The words "backward classes commission" and "socially backward" are incorporated in it. The architects of the Constitution might have made a mention of the words "socially and educationally backward" after considering all *pros and cons*. They knew that there is poverty in the country, but there are other ways to tackle it and I agree with Shri Somnath and other colleagues and the Prime Minister have said that the backward classes are being offered 27 per cent of the one per cent Central Government jobs available in the entire country. It implies that out of the entire Central Government jobs available in the country, they will be offered barely 27 per cent out of that one per cent. And the youths are pained even when this much is given. First of all, there is a mention in the Constitution of social and educational backwardness because notwithstanding

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate] the economic conditions, if the social inheritance is different then the SC/ST or OBCs have to face the social injustice. Therefore, the architects of the Constitution have mentioned this in it. But many youths have formed an opinion that the implementation of the new Mandal Commission report will harm their interest; admissions in educational institutions will not be available to them, they will not get jobs, the people belonging to backward communities will get jobs on a large scale and the rest will remain jobless. You must remember that fifty two per cent of the jobs are meant for the general category and twenty seven per cent are being reserved for OBCs. Secondly, I want to reiterate what the Prime Minister has said several times that this is the policy of our Government too. He has said that we will not dilute the reservation that we want to give to the backward classes and [English] outside the periphery of the 27 per cent. Let us consider even the economic factors, the question of poverty. We have no difference with Somnathji; we have no difference with Advaniji; we have no difference with other Leftists or Rightists or even if there is a third category, we have no difference at all. We will assure you.

[Translation]

If this assurance is given that the Mandal Commission would not be diluted, the recommendations made by the Commission would not be diluted, then I do agree that in future we can think of reservation for others on economic and poverty basis. In the end, I wish to say only this. That it is our responsibility to fulfil the promises that we made to the people when we went to them for seeking their votes.

[English]

Sovereignty belongs to the people. He is right, sovereignty does not belong to the Government. Sovereignty

does not belong the State. Permit me to say this, without insult to the Parliament, Sovereignty does not belong the Parliament, sovereignty belongs to the people of India—80 crores of people.

[Translation]

When we had gone to the people, the backward classes, irrespective of the party, we had said that we would implement whatever has been written in Article 340 of the Constitution, we would implement the Mandal Commission report which had not been done so far. And now, it is our responsibility to do this and we shall not back out. But Advaniji, Khurana-ji, Somnathji and Satheji, fully agree with you. If there is any misunderstanding in the minds of the agitators, then it is our job to remove that misunderstanding because we are not merely Members of Parliament, we belong to a political movement, and we shall do this job. If you want to have a discussion on this issue, then I think, this Parliament of India is supreme and we, who are in favour of implementing the Mandal Commission report are not afraid of such a discussion because our responsibility is clear and our intentions are above board. So, if you want to have a discussion, do it but the Government would certainly make efforts to remove the misunderstanding, if any, in the minds of certain people. We shall do this job even at the cost of our lives. This much I can assure you. .... (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): Sir, I want to raise a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: (Hoshiarpur): Whatever is happening outside the Parliament House is the doing of this Government.

[English]

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

(Interruptions)

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: He has allowed me to speak. (Interruptions) I am on a point of order. Unfortunately, I am one of those in the House who has studied the Mandal Commission's Report. When Shri Chandrajit Yadav and Shri Ram Vilas Paswan were here in the Seventh Lok Sabha, I joined them to seek implementation of this Report.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you very much.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: So, I have some knowledge. I want to know, before I make very brief observations, under what rule the hon. Minister made these remarks, and what points they were trying to raise. (Interruptions) Will you allow me 2 or 3 minutes?

MR. SPEAKER: Why don't you come to the point of order?

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: The point of order is: under what rule were these people speaking, and under what rule was I denied the right? The Speaker has to allow me. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The Speaker has permitted them. There is no point of order.

Now I call upon the Prime Minister.

(Interruptions)

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Sir, before the Prime Minister speaks, you must allow me 2 or 3 minutes. Otherwise, I will walk out.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order. Now the Prime Minister.

(Interruptions)

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: What is the reason for your ruling?

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let us hear the Prime Minister.

374  
13.06 hrs.

Statement(s)

STATEMENT BY PRIME MINISTER

Setting up of National Security Council (54)

[English]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): The Government had announced their intention to set up a National Security Council to consider all aspects of national security in a coordinated and comprehensive manner. The Council will take a holistic view of national security issues in the light of the external, economic,

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political and military situations and their linkages with our domestic concerns and objectives.

The need for a holistic approach is especially important today, as both the external geo-strategic environment and the internal situation in the country are changing rapidly. The international environment has undergone dramatic changes which will inevitably lead to the establishment of new equilibria of power in different regions of the globe. Economic considerations are increasingly determining international political dynamics, and economic power is now more significant than military strength. The domestic situation is also changing as the process of development releases new energies and raises aspirations which, in many regions, have strained the social fabric and the administrative structure. In some parts of the country, these strains are compounded by external forces aiding and abetting militant and terrorist groups in their unlawful and subversive activities. These trends, if allowed to go unchecked, could undermine the nation's integrity and unity.

The Government have, therefore, decided to set up a National Security Council comprising the following:

Prime Minister	..	<i>Chairman</i>
Minister of Defence	..	<i>Member</i>
Minister of Finance	..	<i>Member</i>
Minister of Home Affairs	...	<i>Member</i>
Minister of External Affairs	...	<i>Member</i>

The Council may, as necessary, request other Union Ministers and any Chief Minister of a State to attend meetings of the Council. The Council may also invite experts and specialists to attend its meetings as necessary.

The main endeavour of the National Security Council will be to

evolve an integrated approach to policy-making as it affects national security, taking account of the linkages between the evolving external situation in the political, military and economic fields and our domestic situation. This should lead to the identification of strategies which optimise our efforts in defence, internal security, and foreign affairs. The Council will ensure that medium-term and long-term assessments are made of the internal and geo-strategic environments to serve as a perspective for shaping Government policy in related matters. The subjects submitted for the consideration of the Council will broadly cover the following:

- (a) external threat scenario;
- (b) strategic defence policies;
- (c) other security threats, specially those involving atomic energy, space and high technology;
- (d) internal security covering aspects such as counter-insurgency, counter-terrorism and counter-intelligence;
- (e) patterns of alienation likely to emerge within the country, especially those with a social, communal or regional dimension;
- (f) security implications of evolving trends in the world economy on India's economic and foreign policies;
- (g) external economic threats in areas such as energy, commerce, food and finance;
- (h) threats posed by trans-border crimes such as smuggling and traffic in arms, drugs and narcotics;
- (i) evolving a national consensus on strategic and security issues.

The National Security Council shall be assisted by a Strategic Core Group comprising the Cabinet Secretary as Chairman and representatives of the

three Services and the Ministries concerned. The Strategic Core Group will supervise the submission of appropriate studies, papers and reports to the National Security Council from the Ministries or other agencies of the Government, or from Special Task Forces.

The National Security Council will have a separate Secretariat which will be headed by a Secretary who will be an officer in the rank of Secretary to the Government of India. This Secretariat will also service the Strategic Core Group.

For in-depth study of different aspects concerning national security, Task Forces may be established as may be decided by the Chairman of the Council. Each Task Force will be concerned with specific areas of security and its membership will be drawn from the Ministries and agencies dealing with the security issues within the Government. Each Task Force will be headed by an experienced person well-versed in matters assigned to that Task Force. While the Task Forces will be administratively attached to the Secretariat of the National Security Council, they may request for expert assistance from agencies within or outside the Government.

The National Security Council will also oversee efforts to increase public awareness on important national security problems with a view to promoting the widest possible consensus within the country on issues affecting the nation's security. Towards this end, a National Security Advisory Board will be constituted comprising members drawn from among Chief Ministers, Members of Parliament, academics, scientists and persons having rich experience of service in the administration, armed forces, press and the media. The Board will meet at least twice a year and keep a record of its proceedings. The Board will essentially serve as a mechanism for obtaining a broad range of informed views and options on national security

issues. This will form an important input into studies and papers submitted for the consideration of the National Security Council. The Board will be serviced by the Secretariat of the National Security Council.

MR. SPEAKER: The House Stands adjourned for lunch to meet at 2.15 P.M.

13.12 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till fifteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at twenty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

STATEMENT BY PRIME MINISTER

**Setting up of National Security Council—Contd.**

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): Sir, I have already read out the text of the Resolution regarding Constitution of the National Security Council. Now I lay on the Table of the House a copy of a brief statement in the same connection.

#### Statement

Government have decided to set up a National Security Council to take a comprehensive and coordinated view of all matters relating to the country's security. The Council will be headed by the Prime Minister and will include the Ministers of Defence, Finance, Home Affairs and External Affairs. Other Union Ministers and Chief Minister(s) of States will also be associated as and when necessary. The Council will also invite experts and specialists to attend its meetings.

[Sh. Vishwanath Pratap Singh]

2. The need for such a structure has been felt necessary in the context of the rapidly changing external environment and the internal situation in the country. The Council will endeavour to evolve an integrated approach to policy making as it affects national security, taking into account both military and non-military threats. They will help in identification of strategies to optimise our efforts in defence, internal security and foreign affairs and develop medium-term and long-term assessments to serve as a perspective for shaping Government policy.

3. One of the objectives of the National Security Council is also to evolve a national consensus and public awareness on strategic and security issues. To achieve this, it is proposed to constitute a National Security Advisory Board comprising members drawn from among the Chief Ministers, Members of Parliament, academics, scientists and persons having rich experience of service in the administration, armed forces, press and the media. The Board will meet at least twice a year and serve as a mechanism for obtaining a broad range of informed views and options on national security issues.

4. The National Security Council will have a separate Secretariat. It will be assisted by a Strategic Core Group comprising of the representatives of the three services and the Ministers concerned.

5. A Resolution setting up the National Security Council along with its functions and scope is placed on the Table of the House for the information of Hon'ble Members.

14.21 hours.

RE. SITUATION ARISING OUT  
OF GOVERNMENT'S DECISION  
TO IMPLEMENT MANDAL COM-  
MISSION'S RECOMMENDA-  
TIONS—Contd.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I received a number of telephone calls from many girls and upon their requests I reached the spot. The police went inside the college and beat up the boys and girls. Even the Principal Dr. Dalbir Singh and teachers of the Deshbandhu College were beaten up within the college premises. Dr. Dalbir Singh and others are still in the hospital. It is virtually a 'Police Raj' in Delhi. I said in the morning also that this problem which has assumed gigantic proportions in the capital should be settled forthwith. The Government or a Minister representing it should come forward and say that they are prepared for talks with the agitators. When we can initiate a dialogue with the J.K.L.F. and Ultras of Punjab, what is it that stops them from talking to the youth of Delhi? Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Police beat up the Principal, teachers and the girls well inside the college precincts. Will the condition of the country's capital keep simmering like this? Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I have been raising this point since morning. Shri L.K. Advani has clarified our policy regarding reservations. What I want to say is that the people are facing immense difficulties due to the deteriorating law and order situation in Delhi. Therefore, it is necessary that someone should take the initiative. Normal life in the capital has remained paralysed for the past seven days. Neither the Home Minister nor the Lt. Governor is prepared to hold talks with them.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You made your point.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Kindly give a patient hearing to my small problem also. My wife was expected to arrive from Bombay and I wanted to receive her at the Station, but unfortunately, I had to return halfway. You please find out a way to solve this problem. Some solution must be found to solve this problem.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, people are not able to attend offices, they are not able to attend to their work and normal life has come to a standstill. Not only the agitators, but even innocent people moving around the lanes and bylanes of various colonies in the capital too are becoming victim of Police brutality. I completely agree with Shri Khurana's assertion that a Police Raj exists in Delhi.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are accountable to the people of Delhi. Wherever we go, slogans are raised and we are asked as to what we are doing about this problem. We find it difficult to answer them.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have made your point, now please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: The demands being made by the student agitators may be wrong, but to beat them mercilessly and unleash brute force against them as if they are our enemies or aggressors, is no way to tackle this problem.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please sit down. You people have made your points.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, some or the other solution should be found to solve this problem. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKATA (Andaman & Nicobar Islands): The Home Minister should come here. We would like to know what is going on outside the Parliament House... (Interruptions)

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: There are two things. One is the policy. We all support that.

[Translation]

The law and order situation is deteriorating day by day and the Government should say something about that. The Home Minister should come out with a statement in this regard.

14. 23 hrs.

382  
MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Need to relax the provisions of the Forest Conservation Act, especially in the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh (MUR 377)

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Under Rule 377, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards this important issue.

Due to the excessive strictness and impracticability of the provisions of the Forest Conservation Act, 1980, construction and development work have nearly come to a grinding halt in the mountainous and the tribal inhabited forest areas of the country. Work on about three thousand small and big projects in the hilly regions of Uttar Pradesh has come to a standstill due to their non-approval by the

[Sh. Harish Rawat]

authorities under the provisions of this Act. This has not only seriously affected the development of these regions, but it has also cast its dark shadows on the national policy of afforestation. The local people are no more cooperating in afforestation programmes. The problems and difficulties being faced by the people are being ignored, due to this Act. In 1980-81, approval was given to build the Champawat Manch Motorway in the Pithoragarh District of Uttar Pradesh. This was a place from where people had to walk a distance of about forty kilometres to reach the nearest road head. Despite the forceful and repeated pleas of the local people in this regard since the date of approval to date, the authorities have denied permission under the provisions of the Forest Conservation Act. Not just this one, but hundreds of such similar cases can be found in this region.

I request the Union Government and the Minister of Environment and Forests to relax the provisions of this Act. It should not affect the construction work on small and medium projects. The approval of the Central Government should be made obligatory, only if it concerns more than twenty hectares of forest land. Approval for projects requiring less than twenty hectares of the land should be left at the discretion of the State Governments.

<sup>383</sup>  
(ii) Need for formation of a Cashew Board (MOR 377)

[English]

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR  
(Quilon): As it is well known, cashew is an important commercial crop of India and one of the major export items of the country accounting for nearly Rs. 350 crores per year. At present, there are several agencies at Central and State level dealing with various aspects of cultivation, processing and export of cashew, functioning without proper coordination. There is pressing need for having one

single agency on the same basis as of the Tea Board, Coffee Board, Coir Board, Spices Board etc.

As Member of Parliament representing Quilon constituency where more than 80 per cent of the cashew industry is concentrated, I had repeatedly represented the matter and the Ministries of Commerce and Agriculture had been actively considering the formation of a Cashew Board from March, 1988.

The two lakh cashew factory workers in Kerala, get less than 100 days work in a year and the Cashew Board can create conditions in which they could get employment for a minimum period of 300 days in a year. Immediate action on the lines of the licensing system introduced by State Governments such as West Bengal and Maharashtra should be taken. The Central Government should protect the cashew industry and its workers by formation of the Cashew Board.

<sup>384</sup> *Uttar Pradesh*  
(iii) Need to take steps to check recurring floods in Mohanlal Ganj (U.P.) (MOR 377)

[Translation]

SHRI SARJU PRASAD SAROJ  
(Mohanlal Ganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through this August House, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the flood situation in the Lucknow, Unnao, Gosaiganj, Sarojini Nagar, Mall, Malihabad, Kakori, Purwa, Asoha and Hiloli development blocks under Mohanlal Ganj Parliamentary constituency. The rivers including Gomti, Sai, Beta, Nagwa Nullah and many others, their tributaries and other big rivulets and lakes like Shrawantal, Teelan and Sanspan flow through these areas. Whenever the water level in these rivers rise, the natural fall out is floods which play havoc with life and property and even now the situation is grim and thousands of families have been ruined and normal life has been thrown into a disarray.

In this regard, I request the Central Government to find a concrete solution to this problem like the construction of bridges over these rivers. The bridges can be constructed at Kakori-Bahru road across Betwa Nullah, at Mall-Dubgga Road, Helua Ghat, Andha Chowki-Navi Panah, Garhi Chunauti Marg across Nagwa Nullah, at Dipalli over River Sai, between Shivpuri and Barauna, at Ghatampura between Sohramao and Hassanganj. A pantoon bridge needs to be constructed at Manjhi Chandika Devi over River Gomti. Sir, many of these bridges were sanctioned by the Government, but construction work on them could not be taken up due to financial constraints.

Therefore, I request the Union Government to send a Central team to assess the damages and also to provide the necessary financial assistance to the State Government to build dams on those rivers and to dredge the lakes. In this regard, I would also request that the Government should formulate a long term plan with the assistance of the World Bank.

385  
(iv) Need to check smuggling of domestic animals from Bihar and other parts of the country to Bangladesh (170R377)

SHRI YUVRAJ (Katihar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, smuggling of healthy and well-built cattle including bullocks and buffaloes to Bangladesh via West Bengal has been taking place for the past many years. These cattle are brought from the cattle markets of Kheria and Mansai in Katihar District and the cattle markets of the neighbouring districts of Purnea, Araria and Kishanganj and also from Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. Our precious cattle wealth is getting depleted in this manner and this in turn has affected our economy. Earlier also, I had drawn the attention of the Government towards this direction but no effective steps have so far been taken. I have made this submission to press for an immediate remedy to this problem.

386  
(v) Need to provide financial assistance to Madhya Pradesh Government for development of the tribal areas of the State (140R377)

SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR (Khargone): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in comparison to other states of the Union, Madhya Pradesh is the most backward state. The State has a large population of Scheduled Tribes. Majority of its districts are tribal dominated. Development has not made its presence felt in these areas, even decades after independence. Even large villages have not been connected with roads and if anywhere it has been built, culverts and bridges have not been provided for, as a result of which these areas remain cut-off from the rest of the world during rainy season. Moreover, in these areas, there are no dispensaries, School buildings, provision for drinking water, wells or tube wells, and even if there are some wells, they are dry. Due to the lack of resources at its disposal, the State Government has not been able to carry out the said development works. The people in these areas are living below the line of poverty. Only nominal development work has taken place in the tribal development blocks of the Khargone District of Madhya Pradesh. Hundreds of villages are without roads, culverts, bridges, schools, dispensaries and potable water facilities. It won't be possible for the Madhya Pradesh Government to carry out these works with the scarce resources at its disposal.

Therefore, in order to accelerate the pace of development and welfare programmes for the Scheduled Tribes and to improve their living standards, the Madhya Pradesh Government has sought financial assistance from the Centre. Therefore, I urge the Central Government to provide the desired assistance to the State Government, as grant-in-aid from the Consolidated Fund of India, under article 275 of the Constitution

387  
(vi) **Need for early clearance of Subarnarekha Project Midnapore (West Bengal)** (MUR 377)

[English]

**SHRI SUDHIR GIRI** (Contai): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the West Bengal Government has envisaged the Subarnarekha Project with a view to augmenting the area of land to be irrigated from the water resources of the river Subarnarekha and sent it to the Union Government for clearance. The implementation of the project would facilitate irrigation in a huge quantum of land to the immense benefit of lakhs of the agrarian people of the district of Midnapore. In the meantime the State Government has almost completed the infrastructural work necessary to implement the project at a rapid pace. But as the Central Government has not cleared the project as yet the State Government is not in a position to go ahead further and consequently the peasants are in tremendous despair. I would, therefore, urge upon the Ministries of Environment and Forests and Water Resources to look into the matter urgently and clear the project as early as possible.

387  
(vii) **Need to transfer the area between Visakhapatnam and Itchapuram to the South Central Railway** (MUR 377)

**SHRI K. RAMA MOHAN RAO** (Bobbili): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there are about 5 lakh educated unemployed in the three districts of North Coastal Andhra, which falls under Visakhapatnam Railway Division of South Eastern Railway.

The association of unemployed youth of North Coastal Andhra complains that though this division contributes maximum to S.E. Rlys, the S.E. Railway provide less than 1% jobs to the youth of these three districts.

They also complain that they will not get justice in recruitment unless the area from Visakhapatnam to

Itchapuram is transferred to South Central Railway.

Hence, I request the Hon'ble Minister to consider the above matter.

388  
(viii) **Need to re-consider the recent increase in the service charges by banks** (MUR 377)

**SHRI J.P. AGARWAL** (Chandni Chowk): The recent hike in bank service charges by 25 per cent on an average has given a big jolt to industry and trade, more particularly the small and petty traders, manufacturers and common man. The service charges have been increased for the second time within a short span of three years without any commensurate improvement in services. What is more disturbing is that the charges have been increased across the board. Moreover, certain new bank charges have been introduced for services like stop payment instructions, issue of MICR cheques processed in Bombay, Dehi, Madras and Calcutta etc.

The increase of these charges on grounds of hike in employees wages etc. cannot be justified. The enhancement of these charges is unwarranted particularly at a time when the Government is considering various means to contain price rise.

I, therefore, urge the Finance Minister to reconsider the whole issue and restore bank charges to the level prevailing before July 1, 1990.

14.32 hrs.

388-400, 473-9  
DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

**Statement made by the Minister of External Affairs regarding his recent visit to Moscow, Washington, Amman, Baghdad and Kuwait in connection with the situation in the Gulf.**

(DOR 123)  
[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we take up Discussion under Rule 193 on the statement made by the

Minister of External Affairs on 23rd August, 1990. Shri Girdari Lal Bhargava to speak.

May I request all the hon. Members to restrict their speeches only to the points which they want to ask as clarifications? If the hon. Members expand the scope of the discussion and ask questions or make statements on the points which are not in the statement, then the scope of discussion will become too wide. So, it would be more useful and effective to limit the scope of the questions which they want to ask only to elicit clarifications on the statement already made by the hon. Minister.

[Translation]

389

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHAR-  
GAVA (Jaipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is a question directly related to the people of my state as many of them are there in Kuwait. As a representative from Rajasthan, I shall take two-three minutes more and I request you to excuse me for that.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This discussion was seated for tomorrow, but it has been taken up today itself. The Private Member's Bill is also seated for 15.30 hours today. Therefore, if you take more time, the other hon. Members won't get enough time to express their views.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHAR-GAVA: I have neither the wit nor the courage to speak for such a long duration. I was just saying that this day is the birth-day of Wisdom giving Lord Ganesh. Had it been declared a holiday like other national holidays, it would have solved these problems. Today we have disturbances in Delhi following the implementation of Mandal Commission Report. I know nothing about Mandal Commission as I have not yet got its report. It is not available even in the market as it had been submitted ten years back. Had it been declared a

holiday today, we could have avoided all these troubles alongwith the Kuwait crisis.

The Minister of External Affairs went to Kuwait in unfavourable circumstances and for this I would like to express thanks on my behalf and on behalf of the House. I appreciate his attempts to rescue the Indians trapped in Kuwait and also the leaders of Indian Associations and Indian Community who are helping the Indians in Kuwait. I think that the House would also like to appreciate their work. About 2 lakh Indians are trapped and are facing a lot of problems as the law and order situation is abnormal there. Hon. Minister of External Affairs has said many such things in his statement. But the situation of law and order is not normal there. Incidents of looting have also been reported. The banks are closed and food-grains and eatables are also not available and Post and Telegraph department is not functioning properly. Hon. Minister himself has brought with him 15 bags of mail. 2 Indians have been killed in incidents of firing and the families of the victims have been given Rs. 25 thousands, but their names are not known. He has disclosed all these things in his statement. Many people have been injured and people are not being allowed to leave. The pilots of Air-India were also trapped in Kuwait. Many women have returned with you. The situation is not normal. Today, it is 24th and Iraq has declared that embassy of any country would not be allowed in Kuwait after this date. All the countries would have to close down their embassies. Therefore, if our embassy is also closed, their problems would be compounded. Hon. Minister has also said that there is no need for any panic. But this is just to check the disappointment of the people. He has himself admitted that even the embassy is in poor state. The number of staff in the embassy is limited. The people go there to

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ask for the documents so that they may return home. There is no arrangement of food and lodging on the road route. His statement is like that of an intelligent doctor about a dying patient that he is treating him and he will keep alive. In his own statement, he has stated that the situation is bad there. Food, medical, communication and transport facilities are not available. One can only thank him for his statement. He has stated that Indians could leave if they so liked, but they should not make haste. How can you have it both ways? How can one be able to leave without making haste? The Minister of External Affairs has said that he is keeping a constant watch on the situation and trying to evacuate maximum number of people. He has brought 200 persons, particularly the pregnant ladies with him. I appreciate him as well as personnel of AIR-INDIA for it. He has said that he would make arrangement for bringing them back to India, by sending planes to Basra near Kuwait via Amman and back to India. He has said that the daily flights are being arranged and may be increased if necessary. When could it be more necessary? If he is capable of increasing the number of flights, he should do it just now. You are setting-up your offices on the border of Iraq and Jordan. The roads are also being made more comfortable. According to the statement, two employees have been sent to Jordan. You had also held negotiations about the oil supply from USSR and USA during your visit to Moscow and Washington. I would like to say that it is a very serious issue. It is not an easy situation. If a war breaks out there and American domination increases, India would be the worst sufferer. We sitting in this House think that we can easily suppress the agitation regarding Mandal Commission. But, I think we would be unable to face the situation arising

out of Gulf Crisis. The war would have most adverse effect on India. Therefore, we should think over it. Our neighbouring countries like Pakistan and Bangladesh have decided to send their troops in that tension-ridden area. But I think all these countries increasing their military power are posing a risk to India. Therefore, I would like to convey through you that this is a serious situation as the existence of this very House is linked with existence of the nation itself. The Parliament is not above the country as a whole and this discussion should get highest priority. If Kuwait crisis is not solved, the consequences may be even more serious. America is increasing its military power in Gulf and is violating the principles of United Nations Organisation. This is very dangerous to our nation. I would like to ask just two or three questions.

The first issue is concerned with immigrants. Most of immigrants are either from Kerala or from Tamilnadu. After that comes the number of immigrants from Rajasthan. Even among immigrants from Rajasthan, most of them are from districts of Nagaur, Jhunjhunu and Sikar. They are employed in Gulf countries. Therefore, we have special responsibility. Today, I have been given a chance to speak. I would like to know as to why an official had not been deputed there to inform about the wellbeing of Rajasthanies as has been done in the case of Keralites and Tamils.

My second suggestion is this that you should consult Rajasthan's Chief Minister and one Minister from the State Government of Rajasthan should be deputed there to look after the arrangements there and to help all the Indians there. That Minister from Rajasthan should be entrusted with the task of looking after all the Indians there or he should be asked to prepare and submit a report about them.

Thirdly, as reported in Newspapers today that Jordan has closed its borders due to the shortage of water and outbreak of cholera, but later it opened the way according to the News broadcast at 7 O'clock. I would like to submit that the immigrants should be vaccinated against cholera in Amman itself so that they come to India free from the disease of cholera.

I would like to submit one more thing. Just now you have come from there and you would not be able to go there repeatedly. Therefore, you should make arrangement to establish the communication links between immigrants and their relatives like delivery of mail etc. Sons, daughters-in-law, brothers-in-law and many other relatives of many of us are trapped there. As a result, people are very much anxious. This grief is more acute today than the grief caused by price-rise, Mandal Commission Report or all other woes. We can forget all the worries, but not the plight of Indians in Gulf. This grief outweighs grief caused by any other thing. Therefore, the Government must do something to enable the people to communicate the news of their well-being through letters at least so that people may have some consolation.

You have said that you would send a ship with food stuffs. I would like to know as to when this ship would be sent. It should not be delayed by 2-4 or 5 days as you are yourself well aware of the situation. You are kind as well as brave as you yourself went to Gulf countries. Therefore, I would like to request that you should dispatch ship carrying food stuffs at the earliest. The food-stuff should reach not only Kuwait, but also Baghdad as there also a large number of Indian immigrants are trapped. They need this relief material as much as those in Kuwait.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have taken more than 15 minutes.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: I will take only 2 minutes more.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You should have some consideration for others also. You should keep in mind that Private Members' Business is to start at 3 O'clock.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Four countries have unitedly opposed the American military build-up in the Gulf. I understand its implications. You should also act in the light of these developments. You should consult America at diplomatic level. If you think that presently you should not speak or mediate, later you would be forced to do so. Therefore, I would like to suggest that you should consult America directly at diplomatic level. Besides, we should also be told about the report of our envoy at United Nations Organisation. We should also know the contents of the report. I would like to request that the aeroplane which would go to Basara through Kuwait should come to India directly from Kuwait. You should consider this possibility seriously because you have said in your statement that at least 24 hours are lost due to bad condition of roads. Facilities of food and water are not available. Therefore, 48 hours would be saved and food and water would also be available, if the Plane comes to India directly from Basara. You should ascertain from our representative in U.N.O. if security council can help the 2 lakh Indian immigrants. You should also see if Red Cross can help them by making them gather under its peace-symbolising Red-flag. You should also find out if they can be helpful.

Lastly, I would like to know the fate of money and property of our

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nationals which they have left in their banks in those countries. You deserve our compliments for your attempts made so far, but you should also initiate diplomatic consultations in this regard. If you do not do this and there is a war in the gulf, India will be very badly affected. The oil crisis would be worsened. In a bid to solve the oil crisis, you may persuade the people to give up driving their vehicles one day in every week, but it would not do. For the solution of oil crisis and the problems of immigrants in Gulf, you should bring all those persons of Indian origin back to India and try to hold talks with America after consulting all the concerned people. It is necessary for us to intervene in this crisis and this is the most opportune moment. Otherwise, if our embassy is closed there then the problems of the people of Indian origin would be compounded and we would also be in a more serious crisis. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

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SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO  
(Mormugao). Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, for giving me the chance.

Let me, at the outset, congratulate the hon. Minister—the first political figure in the entire world to go to Kuwait, and not merely going as a formality, but meeting our people there, having meetings, and bringing even the hosts here. It is a very good gesture, we can call it like that. (Interruptions).

Let us not forget our officers there. I was myself, Sir, in Amman and I saw that there were only two officers—the Ambassador, the First Secretary and some small staff. Day and night they were working there, in the night they were staying in the Embassy itself without sleep. Even

at the initial stages of evacuation they were going to the airport, coming back, picking out those people and making the arrangements, and we must also, along with the Foreign Service people there in the neighbouring countries, congratulate the Indian community. The Indian community in Amman took the responsibility without anybody asking them to look after women and children of the people coming. They have done very good work. Now, we are sorry that some people have died, but not as many as the Press was saying. I am coming from an affected constituency. They published that out of the Goan people about 20 have died. Now, you have clarified that only three people have died. Kindly mention the names of these persons; otherwise, everybody will be thinking it is their relative who had died. Kindly mention the names and convey our condolences of Parliament to the bereaved families. Why had the Minister himself to go there to get this information? When all these reports were coming, why did not the Government, in the earlier stages, inform that only three people have died? With this, a lot of panic and a lot of commotion would have been avoided in Kerala, Goa, Tamil Nadu and in other parts of the country. Obviously, you have any number of telephonic links between Delhi and Baghdad or Kuwait. Why could not you give some information? You had started cells in Kerala and Goa asking people to request for information. It is shocking that not in a single case, they were able to give information. Out of thousands of questions that were asked, not even in a single case, you could give information. The actual replies we were getting were of general nature only as to how the things are. About individuals we could not get any information. Why do you go through all the stunt of having these cells?

Sir, the Minister has done well, once again, I congratulate him as

far as his going to Baghdad and Kuwait is concerned. My feelings, as far as his visit to Moscow and Washington are concerned, are mixed. I would like to know from the Minister as to what were his objectives in Washington and Moscow and what have been his achievements. I am sure, if it was just a question of obtaining information, then you could have got it through your Ambassadors. Now-a-days, you are in the end of the 20th Century. You have telephones; you have Ambassadors at the highest level; you could talk to Mr. Baker; You could talk to Mr. Shevardnadze if it was just a question of obtaining some information. Why did you go there? What were your objectives and what were your achievements? There is one very regrettable omission in the itinerary of the Minister. Why did not you go to Belgrade to meet the Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement? You have given a very comprehensive statement. Again and again, I congratulate the Minister. As soon as he arrived from his arduous journey, he came to Parliament with a very detailed report which runs into 13 pages. You will note, in this statement of 13 pages, there is no mention of the Non-Aligned Movement at all. Only five words at the end in the 13 page statement, Non-Alignment and Arab League were mentioned more in a perfunctory manner without any detail, almost as a formality. The question is, in this world of post-cold war situation, is this your assessment that Non-Alignment has no role to play? If that is your assessment, that is not our assessment. Today, more than ever before, Non-Alignment has a role to play. Before, we used to say that in fact some members were aligned to this bloc or the other. The question does not arise today. Nasser, Tito, Nehru and the moral force concept of Non-Alignment are more valid than ever before. There is a sharp contrast with what India did at the time of other conflicts in that area, the Iran-Iraq conflict. India took the initiative of bringing peace in

that conflict. India's initiative became the Non-Aligned initiative. What is India doing at the moment? What is Non-Aligned Movement doing at the moment? That is my question. Again, there is a sharp contrast between now and then. Hundreds of thousands of Indians were there in Iraq and there was no problem in getting information and in repatriation. Why all these panic and all these problems now? I think, there is unfavourable comparison between this Government and the Government which was there at that time, on all these issues. I would like the Government really to take this seriously, the Non-aligned initiatives. Now, American forces there, great power forces there have no credibility. These are the same people who are saying that Iraq must vacate. Of course, Iraq must obviously vacate. But at the time of Iraq-Iran conflict, they were not talking of any vacation. They were arming both sides. Now, there is no credibility. America is there because of unification of Germany, unification of Europe, 1992. They want to preempt new big economic power coming there and therefore, they are there and they are not going to move out.

My suggestion to the Minister is, will you press for the withdrawal of the forces of great-power and having there either Arab forces or Non-aligned forces under the U.N. flag. That is what should be, that was our policy and I hope, our policy has not changed.

Now, Iraq must obviously withdraw from Kuwait. So, will the Minister press, will the Government press, for the implementation of all Security Council resolutions and U.N. Resolution for withdrawal of foreign forces and for removal of illegal occupation. Specifically, will the Minister press for Israel vacating West

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Bank and Gaza strip, vacating territories illegally occupied in Lebanon and Syria.

As far as our national interests are concerned—oil—we have to move and it is good that Mr. Arif Mohammad Khan has gone and made arrangements. We must however see and please take the initiative of getting all developing countries together to **move OPEC, negotiate with OPEC** for a concessional price in oil. We just cannot afford otherwise. Our economy will be crippled. They want our support. They are, the Arab nations are for the Third world countries: they have always said so. Therefore, we must move for concessional price in oil.

Concerning our citizens, we must go out of our way to help our people, our citizens in Kuwait because we owe much to them. Our foreign reserve stand today is about Rs. 4,000 crores. It would be an under-statement to say that most of this money is contributed by NRIs from the Gulf. Therefore, it is unfair that you should have reduced drastically the value of conversion of Kuwait Dinar from Rs. 65 to Rs. 25, killing these people.

No. 2, it is necessary that at least now you should have rehabilitation programme for these people. They are coming today; they will come tomorrow. The situation in the Gulf is not golden as it was. People will come some day or the other. I have been pressing this, when I was in the Ministry and I had organised a seminar with the people there to see how these people can invest in India and start business in India so that when they come back, they do not become a burden on our employment position.

You have said, there should be only clarifications. I am curtailing drastically what I have to say and requ-

est the Minister once again to reply all these points. You have all our support.

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**SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU**  
(Balasore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I join with others in thanking the hon. Minister for the steps which he has taken. When he got the distressing report, he immediately moved down. And also another Cabinet Minister. Shri Arif Mohammad Khan had gone there. Both of them have brought good news for us.

In the report which Mr. Gujral has presented to this House, he has thanked Mr. Arif Mohammad Khan. I was worrying who would thank Mr. I. K. Gujral. It is good, both of us, my dear friend from the Opposition, Mr. Eduardo Faleiro and myself join to thank him for the steps which he has taken.

His tour has given a lot of encouraging reports. One report is that, at least our people are safe except that of two unfortunate deaths. At least, some opening has been made for our people those who want to evacuate. He also comes and tells us that the people are safe. Number two, is, the oil crisis which we are thinking is very bad.

15.00 hrs.

The report says both America and USSR promised to go out of their way to help us in oil. In spite of it.....

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Now is the time for commencing the Private Members Business. I think you can continue next time. There is half-an-hour discussion at the fag end of today's business. I do not know whether the hon. Members would like to sit after 6 O'Clock and discuss this thing.

MANY HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir. Lot of hon. Members from Kerala want this. They all want.

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT (Jaunpur): This discussion started under Rule 193 and I think there is a time of 2½ hours for the debate. If you are not able to do it today, why not put it on Monday or extend the House tonight if hon. Members agree?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is what I am putting it to the House. If the hon. Members are prepared to sit after 6.00 O'Clock, we can do so.

MANY HON. MEMBERS: Agreed.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Then we will take it up after 6 O'Clock. We will start it after half an hour discussion which starts at about 5.30 PM and continues up to 6 O'Clock. We may start immediately after half an hour discussion.

15.02 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

**Eighth Report**

[English]

SHRI K. PRADHANI (Nowrangpur): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 22nd August, 1990."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 22nd August, 1990."

*The motion was adopted.*

BILLS INTRODUCED

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Nathu Singh not present.

Shri Vamanrao Mahadik not present.

Shri Sudam Dattatrya: Deshmukh, your Bill is at S. No. 3.

15.03 hrs.

*Bill 152*  
*402*  
**Buddhist Marriage Validation Bill\***  
[English] *by Shri... (I.S.)*

SHRI SUDAM DATTATRYA DESHMUKH (Amravati): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to recognise and remove doubts as to the validity of marriages solemnised in accordance with the Buddhist rites and ceremonies.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to recognise and remove doubts as to the validity of marriages solemnised in accordance with the Buddhist rites and ceremonies."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI SUDAM DATTATRYA DESHMUKH: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

\*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 24-8-1990.

15.04 hrs.

**Constitution (Amendment) Bill**  
(Amendment of Article 327, etc.)

[Translation] *by Shri - (Int)*

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

*The motion was adopted.*

[Translation]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I introduce the Bill.

*103*  
15.05 hrs. *Bill (S)*

**Electrotherapy System of Medicine (Recognition) Bill\***

[Translation] *by Shri - (Int)*

SHRI JAGANNATH SINGH (Sidhi): I beg to move:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the recognition of electrotherapy system of medicine and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the recognition of electrotherapy system of medicine and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

*The motion was adopted.*

[Translation]

SHRI JAGANNATH SINGH: I introduce the Bill.

*404*  
15.05½ hrs. *Bill (S)*

**Child Welfare Board Bill\***

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jehanabad): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for free education to children and for matters connected therewith.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for free education to children and for matters connected therewith."

*The motion was adopted.*

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: I introduce the Bill.

*404*  
15.06 hrs. *Bill (S)*

**Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Amendment Bill\***

(Amendment of sections 2 and 3)

[Translation] *by Shri - (Int)*

SHRI SUDAM DATTATRYA DESHMUKH (Amravati): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI SUDAM DESHMUKH: I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Irrigations bills are subsidised. They are less than what the Government has to incur as expenditure.

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: No, Sir, in my State it is not there. We have been fighting for it in Uttar Pradesh.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is there everywhere.

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: The rates of tubewell irrigation are higher than the canal supply. It is for that purpose we are fighting in Uttar Pradesh all along. So, regarding water rates, there should be a guarantee. There should also be a guarantee for the supply of seeds to the farmers. I had asked a question last time from the Ministry. I wanted to know their plan for seeds, the quantity of seeds supplied by different organisations to the Government. So far, the answer had not come to me, what I understand is that seeds are mostly supplied by the multinationals. If the multinationals stop supplying seeds, then what would happen? So, the question of supply of seeds should also go to the Grains Board. Being an autonomous Board, it is apt to see that seeds are supplied to the farmers at a reasonable price. There should be no profiteering on it. Along with that, there should be insurance cover to cattle and crops. After all, agriculture here is a gamble with the rains. If there is shortage of rain, there is famine and when there is too much rain, the whole crops are destroyed. What do you do? You give loan, which is called *tuccavi*. When the man's backbone is totally broken, you load him with loans. When you start recovering it, he rushes here and there, seeks obligation to get it postponed. What is that?

15.06½ hrs.  
405-58  
GRAINS BOARD BILL

by Shri Yadvendra Datt—*Cont'd*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House shall now take up consideration and passing of the Bills. Shri Yadvendra Datt was on his legs. He may continue his speech.

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SHRI YADVENDRA DATT (Jaunpur): Sir, last time I was speaking for ten minutes. We had come to a point where I had asked to better the condition of the peasantry and the farmers. Irrigation rates should be uniform in respect of canals as well as tubewells. After all, they have not created the water. They have only made the channels of the water to flow. Why should the Government profiteer on it? So, the rates should be on no-profit no-loss basis. But unfortunately the old, much abused capitalist system is still practised by this Government, by its predecessor and by itself. So, I demand that the irrigation rates must be brought down on the actual investment.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: They less than the actual.

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: If you read my Bill, you will find that I have stated that the Grains Board Bill for farmers is meant to fix the prices and to get other accessories. I will bring the whole thing now.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yadvendra Dattji, please do not mind, I am just bringing to your notice that your Bill relates to creating a Board for fixing the prices, for procurement of the foodgrains and with accessories.

(Interruptions)

**SHRI YADVENDRA DATT:** How to create the prices because after all farmer is the only person...

**SHRI YADVENDRA DATT:** You allow me to explain that. But you are not allowing me.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** It becomes a discussion on the entire agriculture in the country as such. You should tell us, what kind of Board this would be; how many officers would be there; what would be the amount of money you would require; how would you procure; how would you distribute it and things like that.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** I am allowing you to do that. I am not allowing you to discuss the other issues.

**SHRI YADVENDRA DATT:** I am trying to bring it into that Board.

**SHRI YADVENDRA DATT:** This is what I am coming to. I am going to illustrate my point by mentioning the agricultural policy. Otherwise, how can I illustrate it?

As I was saying, we must give him insurance to protect his crop. For that purpose, I had said earlier in my speech that members of the Board should also consist of the insurance people who will be there to advise the Board about how to do it. And for that, we can create cattle and crop insurance thereby creating more jobs to unemployed youth. That is what, I have been asking for. That Board will consist of a Chairman and Members from the three types of farmers this country has—one is the surplus farmer, the medium-range farmer who lives on his own produce and the marginal farmer who has to live off hardly three to six months and then buy his food from the open market. So, I want, along with agro-economists, insurance people also in the Board so that they can also advise the Board as to how to have an insurance policy in favour of the farmer. With this, the Chairmanship should—although it is for the Government—go to a man who is well-versed in agriculture especially on the farmer's agriculture and not the type of experts that we have in agriculture. If you permit me I will give one illustration. One of my friends who says he is an expert in agriculture told me that in one *Bigha* of land he could produce tobacco on which farmers can earn...

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Please, let us not do that. I am asking you to limit yourself to your Bill.

**SHRI YADVENDRA DATT:** I am limiting myself. If that is the way that I have to mention about how much money to be spent etc., that is all in the Bill.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** You cannot have the discussion on the entire agricultural policy as such.

**SHRI YADVENDRA DATT:** I am not discussing the entire agricultural policy. Our agricultural policy is much large.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** You must enlighten us on the Board.

**SHRI YADVENDRA DATT:** Yes, Sir. That is why, I am asking the Board to include all that. I am not putting the Board just only as a shop or a banking business. I am asking the Board to be an entirety in itself.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** You had said that last time. I was following your speech from my Chamber.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** How one Board can meet the requirement of the entire country as such. That is one of the most important points.

**SHRI YADVENDRA DATT:** I am repeating it again.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** No, Sir. *(Interruptions)*

**SHRI YADVENDRA DATT:** We should have people in the Board who are really well-versed in agriculture—not theoretical agriculture but practical agriculture. They should constitute that Board also. The Chairmanship must go to them.

As far as financial aspects are concerned, the Government should give fixed amount to this Board and let this Board carry on. The Government should also give the distribution of fertilizers to this Board and the fertilizers should be subsidised. What you will lose in subsidy that you will gain in production. What you gain in production you will gain in export also. A loss on one side will be a gain on the other side. This Board should also be authorised when there is a surplus, seeing the needs of the country, to negotiate sales outside the country. This Board should also be empowered to develop oil seeds cultivation in this country. We have been suffering very tremendously with oil problems.

With these words I close my speech with the hope that the hon. Members who are interested in the farmers will come forward and give their suggestions and I hope that will improve this legislation as best as we all can.

[Translation]

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**SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR** (Bareilly): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in fact India that is predominantly an agricultural country and two-thirds of its population live on farming.

[English]

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Let us understand one thing. This is not a discussion on agriculture as such. This is a discussion on the Private Member's Bill. This Bill is asking for creating a Board, a Board which can procure the foodgrains, which can fix the prices and which can distribute them. Please restrict yourself to this.

27—2 LSS/ND/90

[Translation]

**SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR:** That is what I am saying and I will not speak for a long time. What I mean to say is that our country has an agriculturally based economy. Our system of agriculture is such that if there is a good yield in any year, we definitely get paltry prices for that. For example, thirteen years back during Government of the Janta Party there was a good sugarcane crop but it could not be sold even for Rs. 3-4 per quintal. I think such issues often come to the fore but there is no solution so far. The farming class of the other countries of the world is affluent, but in India, opting for farming means unemployment, starvation and poverty. The country should, therefore, think properly about the ways and means by which the standard of agriculture can be raised and the economic condition of the people connected with farming is made stable.

The main objective of the Board referred to in this resolution is, to my mind to solve in a proper manner the problems of the peasantry and the farming class so as to remove their distresses. The main objective and the main purpose of the Board is to help the farmers by giving them reasonable prices for procuring more produce with the help of good quality seeds or fertilizers. We can render great help to the farmers if after the constitution of the Board all these objectives are subsumed in it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Pant Nagar University is situated close to the area I belong to. The Government figures as regards the price to be paid for wheat are available there in written form but what prices do we give to the farmers? The farmer will feel that the right thinking people are really coming to govern the country if we impose a check upon the trends and anomalies that tend to put the farmer on the losing side. Till date the agricultural policy decisions were taken while sitting and meeting in five-star hotels but this practice should not continue now onwards. Not

[Sh. Santosh Kumar Gangwar]

dwelling much on it here today, I would only like to submit that the Government should seriously consider all these aspects and present such a policy framework as may enable the common man of India and the farmer to think that the Government they have elected to power will really solve the farmers' problems in a proper manner after taking into consideration its pros and cons.

**15.19 Hrs. [SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE in the Chair]**

Thus, the farmers' problems will be solved, and at the same time more and more people will associate themselves with the farming and with the villages which will present a bright picture of the labour class.

Mr. Chairman, Madam, I will only say that the whole House should think positively on the proposal of Shri Yadvendra Datt for the constitution of the Board and to find out the ways by which the problems of an average Indian citizen and the farmer could be solved.

I thank you for allotting me time to speak.

**SHRI RAM LAL RAHI (Misrikh):**  
Madam, Chairman, at the very outset, I would like to thank Shri Yadvendra Datt who, through his Private Members Bill introduced in this House, has proposed to constitute a Grains Board in order to ensure protection of the crops. He has done a very good thing. The objects and reasons he has enlisted are very significant too. There is need to consider this issue threadbare in the House.

Mr. Chairman, Madam, you would have observed, as you have for a long time been a Member of this House that the question of fixing procurement prices of farmer's produce was always raised as and when a discussion

on Indian villages and farmers was held in the House. This question has arisen frequently that there has never been as much pressure and lobbying by the farmer or the farmers' organisations in fixing the price of his produce as has been exerted by the commercial groups and institutions. It is unfortunate that the farmers' organisations were not invited and involved in fixing the prices for sugarcane, wheat, paddy or pulses. This is the reason he has enumerated in his Bill. When the farmer's crops start getting ripe, the apex of the paddy and wheat plants downwards with the weight of the ripe crop, the maize is ready for harvest, at that time the mind of the grocer gets changed because his godowns are empty. The grocer cannot fill his coffers unless he is able to procure the foodgrains at cheaper rates. So in order to loot the farmers, and fill the godowns and to make profits he sees that the prices start falling. The problem is that our Governments too are handicapped to deal with the grocers and traders strongly. Until the time the produce is harvested and reaches the threshers its prices fall much below. The Board he has referred to must be constituted. Our hon. Member has suggested to constitute a Board at the central level and I wish that the Government should make more efforts in this direction of constituting such Boards both at the Central as well as the State levels. I wish that some amendment be made in regard to the suggestion of including the people as members and the chairman of the Board as made by Shri Yadvendra ji. He has suggested that three MPs, some Government employees associated with agriculture and irrigation departments and some central Government officers should be included in the Board. I would like to say that this should be made more comprehensive and involvement of the farmers in fixing the prices be sought. This is very important. The membership of all the farmers' organisations concerned with the production of sugarcane, groundnut, paddy, wheat, jute or cotton should be ensured in the Board irrespective of the party affiliation or a province.

The Board should be constituted by them. Then and only then can solid steps be taken in the direction of providing reasonable prices to the farmers.

At present the situation is when the new crop is ready for harvesting the farmer of the village who produces this crop has no food grains left for his own house. It is true that the farmer has to meet his requirements with the crops that come to his place whether it is sugarcane, paddy or oilseed. He certainly sells the crop for his daughter's marriage, to cater to the other requirements of his family and due to other constraints and after a lapse of six to eight months he has to go to the market to buy the same foodgrain at double the price. This is the difficulty. I would like to state that we can overcome such a situation only when this board is constituted. This thing cannot be stopped when produce is with the farmer. There is only one way through which it can be withheld. The land institutions are in very bad condition and the administrative structure needs to be improved. If you want prosperity in the village, then goods should be available when required and when the farmer wishes to sell his produce he should be able to do so or keep it with him. It is essential to bring transformation in the prevailing administrative framework. This framework is a comprehensive one. In the 'Nyay Panchayats' the minimum number of Sabhas is five and the maximum is ten. In these Gram Sabhas at village level there are ten to fourteen Government employees. Among these employees are Lekhpal, Amin, (Revenue officials), Krishi Amin, Gram Sewak, Panchayat Secretary, Tubewell operator, Women Health Assistants etc. I understand that their number is somewhere between ten to fourteen. The administrative structure is within the administrative system and as I have said there are ten Gram Sabhas. There is one Gram Sewak, one Panchayat Secretary and one Lekhapal (Patwari) for one Nyay Panchayat and an Amin

who covers the entire Panchayat. If a complaint is made and investigation process starts by B.D.O. for remaining absent on any day, he can make a number of excuses. If he is issued a Show Cause Notice as to why he was not present in the village, the Gram Sewak gets a letter written by some other village Pradhan to the effect that he was in his village on that day. What I want to say is that the administrative structure has become very weak and nobody takes interest in work. They have become shirkers. Administrative machinery is not able to catch them and therefore, in such a situation how can the villages develop. I want modulations to take place in this. One person should be deputed for one Gram Sabha because none of the work there is of a technical nature for which a long training is required. Ten to fifteen days training is enough for the said work. The work of an accountant can be learnt in barely five days as it involves making necessary entries in the account books and *Khasra*. In this manner work pertaining to health can be learnt in five days and work relating to the functioning of Gram Sabha can be learnt in five to seven days time. There is no necessity to learn the job of Gram Panchayat because most of the said posts are filled by the sons of farmers. If they are entrusted with the responsibility of one Gram Sabha and if one person is deputed for one Gram Sabha and after categorisation in A or B and further the same person should be given the responsibility of store and a house should be built for him. The village farmers who produces food grains, molasses or sugar cane keeps his produce in the store and he will earn profit only when his produce is sold at reasonable rates. Bulky commodities like cement, iron and items of everyday use belonging to the farmers should be stored so that the farmer can get these things from there and sell his produce at fair price. If such an arrangement is made I think many qualitative changes can be brought forth, villages can be reformed and farmers can be saved from the clutches of exploitation.

[Sh. Ram Lal Rahi]

The Grains Board that you have referred to is something of national level because it has to be ascertain as to where wheat is to be sent which are the States facing shortage of rice and where rice is to be sent. For this purpose a Grains Board is necessary. These items should be purchased at good rates and should be sold without earning much profits. You are procuring wheat and rice from the farmers at a very low price and selling the same to the consumers at a profit of 30 to 40 per cent. It is a matter of great shame, when things would be sold at profitable rates by the Government or by Government owned shops then why shall the shopkeeper not make huge profits and who will prevent him? Today the prices have gone sky high, what is its cause? The cause is this that who can stop it? You have increased the price of sugar and as a result the producers of khandsari and Sulphur have also increased the prices of their produce because they know there is no one to check them. If you had not increased the sugar price and exercised control over the goods produced by your cooperative mills, the prices would have not risen but you could not control them. I feel that in case you do not impose any control on price rise then this govt. that was formed on 2nd Dec 1989 will see that by 2nd December 1990 the prices of all commodities concerning the farmers will keep on increasing because you have no plans to curb price rise. This is the biggest Problem. It should not be said, it is not a criticism but the fact is that they are all preoccupied with their individual problems.

Shri Yadendra Dattji has brought this bill and he is helping the government but they are entangled in their own problems, they have encouraged caste war, violence, people are fighting on the streets. The struggle to save the chair is on.

Madam Chairperson, if they keep on fighting then who will control the

prices? As such my submission is that the government should be alert, If it cannot do anything then it should take administrative machinery in its grip so that prices can be controlled and shall give a serious thought to the alternatives or the legislative measures which are suggested in this House and bring such a transformation so that it is able to bring prosperity in the villages, and it will be ensured that the people in the villages are not exploited, their poverty is not exploited and they can get proper price. This is only what I want to say and with this I support this bill that this Board should certainly be set up but not at the centre level but at the State level so that the govt. makes efforts and as our hon. member Sh. Yadavendraji has suggested that these farmers, labour organizations, consumer and producer's organizations.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have spoken on it. Please finish now.

SHRI RAM LAL RAHI: This is my suggestion with these words I finish my speech.

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SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDEY (Deoria): Madam Chairperson, the proposal put forth by Shri Yadavendra Dutt, undoubtedly looks very appealing and it should be implemented. On this earth there are, several such things which the government intends to do and they should be done in favour of the poor but we should unitedly give a thought to the practical difficulties that come in the way and see for ourselves whether we will be capable of doing it or not. It is true that no attention was paid to agriculture till the third Five Year Plan irrespective of the government that was in power. The consequence of this is that all the people attached to agriculture whether they are workers, landless labourers, their condition is pathetic. As a result food grains were to be imported from abroad. You may be remembering that most of the Red wheat received by the villages under PL 480 used to be rotten. And all of us were compelled to consume it. It was only after the

fourth five year plan that we rectified our mistake and started paying more attention towards agriculture but despite this we have not been successful in producing more than two and half times or threefold of what we were producing although the eighth Five year plan is soon going to start; Whereas countries like China and Japan are producing foodgrains many times more than what we are producing. The cultivator who produces crops is not given the adequate price of his produce. This time the government has fixed the price of wheat at Rs. 215 per quintal but if we go to the village market we can find wheat being sold at the rate of Rs. 180-185 per quintal. As such, the statement made by Yadvendraji is correct at its place but the biggest obstacle is this that when we take the levied wheat and procure the same from the villages, the cost of that wheat is increased by Rs. 32-33 per quintal in all the centres run by government.

You can well imagine the burden that we will have to endure if this procurement centre is maintained for barely one year because we supply wheat to the army personnel as also the government employees. Thereafter, we should have to give a careful thought to this fact, whether anyone will be able to purchase this costly wheat. Therefore we shall not be in a position to run our procurement centres for the entire year and Shri Dubey is well aware of this difficulty. Madam, we have taken a vow to eradicate poverty from the country and the slogans raised by the hon. members of this august House sitting there regarding removal of poverty, I may tell you four years back 47 per cent of our population was living below the poverty line and as per today's statistics the said percentage has decreased to 33.7 or 34.7 per cent. In this House itself I had asked the Prime Minister whether he was aware of this fact that in our country there are many such people who have certainly crossed the poverty line but on

account of not getting the second and third doze of subsistence amount which they are supposed to get, have once again come below the poverty line and as a result the percentage of people living below the poverty line has once again become 47 per cent even after a lapse of four years. This implies that 5-6 percent people who had come above the poverty line have once again receded to the previous position. We should pay attention towards the per capita income of our country and assess the income of each family. In this country the population is increasing by one crore and 20 lakh people annually. Our requirements are simultaneously increasing day by day. Our families are disintegrating. The joint family system is becoming obsolete. Consequently our lands are being further divided into small pieces and owing to it our production is also decreasing. In these circumstances if a large percentage of our population is occupied in agriculture then the first principle of economics shows that dependence of more and more people on agriculture implies that the country is heading towards poverty at a rapid pace. Yet no change has taken place in poverty position of this country. The benefits of all the plans beginning from the first to the eighth which we have implemented and framed so far, have gone to the newly emerged class of this country. The poor, the farmers, Harijans, Adivasis, Backward classes and economically Backward classes of this country have not been able to get the benefits of these plans. The benefits went only to those big landowners who had the capital, who were capable of making use of mechanized farming, intensive cultivation. The question before us today is whether, by adopting the methods suggested by hon. Yadvendraji, we shall be able to eradicate the poverty of those people about whose welfare we are thinking, whose poverty we want to remove.

The farmers of this country do not get remunerative price of their

[Sh. Rajmangal Pandey]

produce. For the irrigation, our farmers are still dependent on the grace of rain god. We have only 11% assured irrigation and about 17-18 per cent unassured irrigation potential. A total of 28-30 per cent of cultivated land is under irrigation in this country. We do not know how long it will take and how much efforts Government will have to make to improve the economic condition of the people of this country where 72 per cent of cultivated land is still unirrigated and dependents on the grace of rain god. It all will depend on our mutual co-operation and nature of planning. There are so many provisions in the Bill like setting up of a Grain Boards, etc. There are no two opinions about setting up such a Board because farmers get very low price for their produce during lean period. For example, the support price of wheat has been fixed at Rs. 215, but the farmers get Rs. 180 to 190 only for the same at several places in Uttar Pradesh. Now question is that all the grains such as wheat, rice, pulses and all other cereals should come under the purview of the proposed Board.

The second question is, if we cannot continue the procurement centres for the whole year, then, through co-operatives, some warehouses and cold storages must be constructed in all the villages. But this will also need funds. Wherefrom shall we bring money because our resources are limited. We are not able to expand the railway and road network, power potential in the country because of resource constraint. We need steel in greater quantity. There is 40 to 50 per cent price rise in steel within every three to four years. The country is experiencing the shortage of iron. We are not getting coal according to our needs. Many of our Thermal Power Stations remain closed due to non-availability of coal. Keeping in view all these circumstances, we will have to be practical about the proposals incorporated in the Bill though they may help us in removing the poverty. As just now Shri Ram Lal

Rahi has rightly said, the condition of farmers of this country will not improve unless we provide some base whereunder whatever they produce....

[English]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM (Sivaganga): Madam, for the last one and a half hours, I have tried to stand between the police and the boys. I am not making any statement on the merits of this or that. But the fact remains that if the students have announced that they are going to gherao Parliament, the police must make arrangements. I am not going into the merits of that. But right now when I was standing there and appealing to the boys to go back and also appealing to the police not to indulge in any lathi charge, the police ordered lathi charge in front of my eyes. They threw two tear-gas canisters in front of my eyes. Now, what is going on here and what are we discussing here? Since 2.10 P.M. to 3.45 P.M., I have been standing outside Parliament House between the police on the one side and the boys on the other side. They want to know, when is Parliament going to discuss Mandal Commission's Report.

I will tell you their demands.....  
(Interruptions).

I am not going into the merits of the issue. I am not saying anything on merits.

All I am saying that they want to know when Parliament will discuss it. They thought that today, Parliament is discussing it. I said: "Who gave you this idea." They said: "We were told that Parliament is discussing it today." I said: "No, it is not in the List of Business, today." They said: "When is Parliament going to discuss it?" So, this is going on. Of course my car was stopped, that is a different matter. I left my car there and I came finally here. For the last one and a half hours, I have been trying to stop the police and the boys. (Interruptions) I am not saying anything on merits. Please understand what I am saying. All I am saying

is, do something for Heaven's sake to tell the boys that the matter will be discussed in Parliament. Do something. But do not lathi charge the boys. Do not throw tear-gas at them. This is going on right now. (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Chidambaramji, you have made your point.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV (Sitamarhi): It was discussed before lunch when Mr. Chidambaram you were not present in the House.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: All I want you, Madam, is to convey to Government that this cannot go on. This will continue on Monday. So, let us come to some understanding as to when we will discuss it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are on record. The Government will think over. Let us now proceed with the business.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI K. C. TYAGI (Hapur): Madam Chairperson, I want to say that the police are not performing their duties properly. What Shri Chidambaram is saying is not correct. The M.Ps are being abused and a few people are spoiling the atmosphere of the country.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I appeal to all hon. Members with folded hands that all your points are on record. Please, do not go into it now. We hope that the Government and the Business Advisory Committee will take it into consideration. Kindly, let us continue the discussion.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. C. TYAGI: They are accusing the Members of Parliament.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am not accusing anyone anything. What are you talking? I am not accusing the Government. (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have not taken note of any such thing. Mr. Pandey, you may continue your speech.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDEY: Madam Chairperson, the disproportions between the price of the produce, the farmers sell and the cost of inputs they purchase, is the greatest problem that they face today. They have to sell their produce at cheap rates either owing to their own circumstances, or general fall in the market prices. They have to purchase the goods like iron, cement, bamboo, timber etc. prices of which have been raised three to four times during the last three-four years. The price of bricks was rupee one hundred fifty to two hundreds per thousand three-four years ago, but now it is being sold at rupees one thousand per thousand. In these circumstances you have to see how you can improve farmers' life. He sells his wheat at rupees 180 to 190 per quintal and he has to purchase bricks at rupees one thousand per thousand pieces. Now the rate of iron-rods is rupees 1200 per quintal against rupees 600 three years back. Cement is not available even on Rs. 105 per bag. Then, how can we improve his condition. In these adverse circumstances, some way out will have to be found out. Any Government, which talks of democratic values and of giving protection to the farmers, will have to think something for those people. How can we improve the lot of the poor and of those farmers who have not seen any change in their lives?

If the farmers do not get remunerative prices on their produce and have to pay high prices for purchasing

[Sh. Rajmangal Pandey]

their requirements, this would break their backbone. The breaking of joint families and the agricultural units and the hike in prices of animals created a situation that persons procuring tractors on rent have to bear high cost on filling and weeding operations which push up the cost of production whereas the return is not remunerative. Though I wish to support resolution moved by Shri Yadvendraji, I cannot deny the fact that we have to think over practical difficulties. Though it is not possible today but Government would have to launch a timely programme to show that it really thinks about farmers' problems and interests and is concerned about their welfare. We should overcome the practical difficulties in time. In every village or in a big village having a population of four to five thousands, a ware-house, a cold storage and a panchayat should be provided to enable the farmers to store their agricultural produce safely and not sell it at throw away prices. The farmer should be capable of storing his produce and selling it at remunerative prices at right time. Today, tomatoes are being sold at Rs. 20 per kg. in Delhi, while there was a time when tomatoes are available even at the rate of Re. 1 or 50 paise per kg. Thus, we see that within a period of four months, the price has gone up twenty times. Therefore, I welcome this well-meaning resolution whole heartedly. A time-bound programme should be implemented for setting up Grain Board in every district with our representatives on it. The Hon. Minister should give some assurance in this regard. Mr. Dubey should also think something about the practical difficulties which create problems in the daily life of farmers. Will they be overcome just by adopting the resolution? I think that the persons like him who are farmers as well as erstwhile landlords and princes should devise a way keeping in view the problems faced by farmers. It is not a matter of controversy that it is a national issue and there should be a national consensus on it. We should discuss the ways

and means and prepare a time-bound programme which should go a long way in ensuring welfare and the economic prosperity of the farmers. The practical difficulties may be solved but that may take time. It may be possible that we can think in more practical terms after 10-15 years. It may take time to solve our present crisis. Due to resource constraints we are not able to go in for railway expansion, electricity generation and road construction which are necessary for raising the living standard of the people. With these words, I would like to thank him for bringing a well-intentioned resolution which seeks to abolish poverty. I would like to say that considering the Government's difficulties, we all should find out some new way on this issue and not crush it.

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SHRI PREM PRADEEP

(Nawada): Hon. Madam Chairperson, it is a serious issue not only for the farmers but for the entire nation. It is a fact that the farmers including the agricultural labourers comprise 80% of the total national population. If Government undertakes the procurement of agricultural produce and its distribution among the consumers at fair prices, it will benefit the farmers and the consumers also. The hon. members who spoke before me also admitted that the middlemen and big hoarders buy the produce from the farmers the moment they bring it to their homes. They bring down the prices to purchase it from the farmers at cheap rates and later on, they increase the prices manifold and sell it to the consumers which includes the small farmers and the agricultural labourers also.

By setting up such a Board, the difficulties in making foodgrains available to the consumers at fair prices and providing remunerative prices to the farmers would be overcome. We should see to it that the farmers get remunerative prices for their produce. The farmers engaged in cultivation face a lot of problems. In case of no rains, their crops wither in the fields and in case of floods or excessive

rain, their crops are washed away. In such times, the prices of foodgrains soar up.

Just now, one of our friends was telling that the Tomatoes are being sold at Rs. 20 per kg. while there comes a time when its price is rupee one or 50 or 25 paise per kg. You should think out a way which may enable the farmer to get remunerative price for their produce. The farmers need money at the time of marriage of their daughters or at the death of their parents, to perform some rituals. They still believe in ancient rituals for which they need money and sell their produce at very cheap rates. Again, when he falls in debt trap, then too, he is forced to sell his produce at cheap rates. I would like to give a suggestion to stop all this. The farmers should be given money against their foodgrains so that they are not forced to distress selling in case of need of money. You should give him the needed money by keeping his products as security or guarantee through a board. This will protect him as well as his product.

Moreover, the problems of the people of the country including those of the farmers would have to be considered from all angles. But as I have stated earlier how its cost price will be calculated. There are number of pesticides whose prices have gone up. In my area pesticides are used in large quantities. Our area occupies a significant place in vegetable production in the country. The farmers are not getting the price of their produce in proportion to what they spend on saving their crops. The price of fertilizer is going up rapidly. Unless the farmer puts manure and irrigates his field he cannot get good yield. Only remunerative price can ensure good production and in case of enhanced production we will also be in a position to disburse the foodgrain at fair price in times of natural calamities like flood or drought. Such a step is correct and it should be taken. There is a proposal that a Board should be set

up by the centre. It is good proposal. We have to ensure that its benefits trickle down to the poor farmer community and it should be examined, whether such Boards can be set up at state level, district level, block level or at the village level so as farmers can be given remunerative price for their produce by providing storage facilities. There is a vast difference between the cost of production of agricultural produce and the goods produced in a factory whether the goods include manure, agricultural implements and tractors etc. The factory produce can never go waste. I am sure about this, but the agriculture produce is liable to damage and every step is risky. The farmer is under a constant threat of loss and he falls an easy prey to it. In a country where farmers constitute 80 per cent of the population and lead a miserable poverty stricken life, we should look into their problems and the reasons for their poverty. We cannot achieve the country's development in the real sense of the word unless agriculture and farming are developed and the farmers are given remunerative prices for their produce. It is a matter of gratitude, that the National Front Government has assured the farmers that 45 per cent of the Budget money would be allocated for agriculture. If this is done then our country which is predominantly a rural country, as number of cities in the country can be counted on finger-tips only, will benefit a lot. The development of our villages means the development of all those engaged in various economic activities such as agriculture, carpentry, handicrafts and allied activities etc. it will ultimately mean the overall development of the country. If we want to limit our development efforts to handful of people, then the benefits thereof will naturally go to Tatas, Birlas, Dalmias and Singhania etc.—but we wish that the Board should be constituted and as proposed there should be three Members of Parliament in it but what type of people should these Members be? I mean to say that they should possess some knowledge about farming, they should be well versed in agriculture. If you



a way out whereby remunerative prices are given to the farmers and alongwith the consumers are not adversely affected too.

The price of the factory produce is decided and fixed by its owner but the price of the agricultural produce is fixed by the traders or the Government. We do not favour the grains to be sold at Rs. 500 per quintal so that the consumers get affected but wish that such remunerative prices be given that leave no adverse effect either upon the consumer or the farmer. But you will not do it, you do not have the required will. The grain is being sold at a price less than that fixed by the Government itself. In such case, there is no use of fixing remunerative prices for the farmers. Just now, our Hon. Member said that the Government have fixed Rs. 200 per quintal as the price for wheat whereas wheat was sold at Rs. 180 per quintal in the open market. Under such circumstances, what is the use of fixing the support prices? Thus, you have not succeed earlier too, then how can it be guaranteed that things will be put right after the formation of the Board.

That is why I submitted, first have the right intention then only you will be able to accept this Board and work properly. The price of agricultural produce should be fixed up by the Board. Today the task of price fixation is being done by I.A.S. officers who claim that they are well conversant in the field of agriculture but their knowledge is somewhat like the knowledge of those four scholars who wanted to a cross river and who had assessed the depth of the river by taking out the average of the depth of river which was 3 feet, 4 feet and 6 feet at different places and the result was they all got drowned. Likewise in agriculture the formula of average cannot be applied. The price should be fixed up by the Board and it should involve the representatives of farmers, who use modern techniques of cultivation, officers and the consumers, who

consume foodgrains. It is true that the Chairman of this Board will be selected by you but our objective will only be achieved when the farmers will get fair and remunerative price for their produce. The position of the farmer is not like that of a trader. If a trader becomes bankrupt he gets duly compensated because he had insured his property. For example if a jeep is purchased and insured and thereafter if it is hit deliberately against something a claim of fifty thousand rupees can be filed with the insurance company. It proves how courageous our farmer is.

Three years back my constituency was ruined badly by a devastating flood. The standing crops got damaged by the flood. The Minister of Bihar Government and some legislators belonging to congress party made an aerial survey. The loss has not so far been compensated. Is this Government a pro farmer Government? Last year there was a drought and this year paddy crop of the entire area is ruined. We want that the Board should not only be entrusted with the job of procuring the foodgrains and fixing the price of the produce, but it should also ensure that where a farmer's crop gets destroyed due to such reasons his loss is compensated through a Crop Insurance Scheme. Then only the farmers can get relief. Today the farmer is in distress. The farmer grows crops and if the yield is good you also claim that you have surplus foodgrains. If such a situation starts developing in the country as it was six years back then I would ask the government not to retreat to that situation. Our economic policy is based on agriculture. India is predominantly an agricultural country. It sounds excellent when such a statement is made but the irony is that it is not considered primarily as an agricultural land. Had it been so the government would have definitely paid more attention towards the farmers. During the last 42 years the government did not pay adequate attention towards them but this government should pay more attention to them. Even this Government is not paying any special attention towards the farmers. I will

[Sh. Ramashray Prasad Singh]

not take much time of the House. The Crop Insurance Scheme should be introduced. This is my request to the Government. In order to help and compensate the farmers the Govt. should conduct a survey of those areas where crops have been destroyed and where Kharif crops can also not be sown. The Government should compensate them by paying off their cost of production. I have gone through the entire constituency of mine and have found that farmers are suffering a lot. They have grown up daughters who have crossed the age of 22 or 24 years whom they want to marry off but they are not in a position to settle their marriage their sons are not able to continue with their studies so one can imagine their plight.

While supporting the proposal for setting up of the Board I request the Govt. if it is really a profarmer Govt. it should accept the contents of this Bill brought by the Hon. Member and Government should bring an official Bill incorporating the provisions of this Bill.

16.20 Hrs. [MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER  
in the Chair]

[English] 231

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam): Sir, I am supporting the Bill. The Grains Board is necessary in order to protect the farmers. All of us are aware that our country is an agricultural country and the farmers are the backbone of our nation. The farmers in our country are suffering a lot because they are not at all getting remunerative prices. Nowadays, farming is not a profitable occupation because the cost of production is very high. By seeing the cost of production, people are now shifting from their primary occupation to other occupations. Moreover, the middlemen are exploiting the poor farmers. As rightly pointed out in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the trading community, during the

time of harvest, are exploiting the farmers like anything and the farmers are not at all getting remunerative prices. In order to ensure remunerative prices to the farmers and also to ensure the availability of foodgrains to the consumers, this type of a Board has to be constituted.

To save the farmers from the clutches of the trading community as well as the middlemen, this Board will help a lot. In order to protect the farmers, this Board is highly necessary. As clearly explained in the primary objectives of the Bill, the foodgrains pricing policy should be three-fold—fixation of minimum support price, procurement of grains by the Government, and fixed issue price for the consumers.

In Kerala, the Government is procuring paddy after its harvest, from the farmers, but they are not at all getting enough price. The Government is not at all giving remunerative prices to the farmers. As far as paddy cultivation is concerned, the farmers, or those who are engaged in its cultivation, are suffering a lot. As a result of that, because the cost of cultivation is very high, they are now shifting from paddy cultivation to other occupations.

As regards irrigation facilities, the farmers are not at all getting enough irrigation facilities. In certain areas, dewatering is very necessary for the cultivation. Moreover, the farmers are the mercy of the vagaries of the monsoon. Whether the monsoon is very low or whether floods are there, in both the situations the farmers are suffering miserably. So, crop insurance is highly necessary. Without crop insurance we will not be able to help the farmers.

The Bill, very clearly points out the representation of various sections of our society—the Members of Parliament, the Members of the Legislatures and others. In addition to that, I want to point out one important thing that more representation to the officials is not necessary. That is my feeling. It is mentioned in the Bill

that four members will be appointed by the Central Government from amongst the farmers. This number has to be increased. Total six members must be there and three must be from amongst the marginal farmers, otherwise all the big farmers will be included. In order to save the marginal farmers, we have to increase the representation of the farmers and three out of six must be from amongst the marginal farmers. Representation to agricultural labourers is also necessary because those who are working in the fields also must be represented on the Board so that there will be fruitful discussion and they can also raise their points in the Board itself.

I do not want to take much time of the House. This Board is very much necessary to protect the farmers and also to save the farmers from being exploited by the trading community, the middlemen.

[Translation]

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**SHRI MANDHATA SINGH** (Lucknow): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the attendance in the House reveals the concern of the House for the farmers. In the afternoon, many members expressed their concern for the poor and on the issue of reservation. Yadvendra Dattji is called Raja Sahab in our area.

**SHRI YADVENDRA DATT**: It is not a sin to be a Raja.

**SHRI MANDHATA SINGH**: I am not saying that it is a sin. It is my good fortune that I had represented Jaunpur constituency in the Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha and Raja Sahib was among the voters. Raja Sahib himself is a farmer and he has furthered the cause of the farmers in this House and for this the credit goes to him. But all those who make tall claims that they are the sons of farmers could not take any initiative in moving the Bill. For this, I congratulate Raja Sahib. Today the word Raja Sahib is no longer pronounced with contempt but with respect.

First of all I would like to emphasise on this point that unless the process of land reform is rightly implemented, it is futile to talk about eradication of poverty and cry for the cause of the poor. This Government has shown a ray of hope by amending the ninth Schedule of the constitution although I do not consider this move to be a revolutionary one and for this you may pardon me but at least there is a ray of hope that the issue of land reform is being taken seriously. I also want to underline this fact that the entire land is owned by those who are not the tiller of the land. For example, the land is on my name and I happen to be a member of parliament or principal of a college and have diverse professions but in the record with Lekhpal land is shown against my name and in that case I should not have any political and constitutional right on the ownership of that land. This should be the basic principle and then only we can achieve our objective. The hon. Prime Minister has several times given this assurance that he is shortly going to announce an agricultural policy on the lines of industrial policy resolution. It is a long awaited demand. The sooner it is done the better.

The farmer is called the backbone of the economy. This has become an idiom and idioms are used only in speeches and they have no importance in implementation. As such, since we call farmers the backbone of our economy we will have to consider the entire issue from the view point of the farmers. Many of our colleagues have expressed their views in this regard and without reiterating the same I would like to put it in my own words that the owner of a factory has full right to determine the price of his produce and dictate his own terms but it is an irony that the farmer can neither dictate the terms, nor he can fix the price of his produce. The dictate comes from elsewhere and he is compelled to resort to distress sale. This is very unfortunate that in this basically agricultural country, even after 43 years of independence,

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the farmer has to take recourse to distress sale because he has no storage capacity, no housing facilities to hold back his produce. So, he has to sell his produce. When he brings his produce to his home particularly in the 'rabi' season, he has to fulfil many obligations like daughter's marriage, sons tilak, last rites of old ones, payment of land revenue and other dues because at the end of financial year, vigorous campaigns are launched to recover dues. Today in the morning the question of recovery of income tax dues worth about six thousand crores of rupees was being debated. In the case of dues to be recovered from the farmer, his bullocks will be auctioned if he fails to pay the dues and he will be put behind the bars, whereas in case of income tax dues, one many bring stay order either from the High Courts or from the Supreme Court. That is why the farmer has to resort to distress sale either through brokers or traders or the money lenders or persons possessing cold-storage or any other agency.

I listened to the mover of the bill when he was speaking thereon. He underlined the fact that Food Corporation of India should construct airtight wells to store foodgrains which is an ancient method and was appreciated by Rajaji. This method does not need mixing of insecticides which caused two hundred deaths during rains. We have seen that an air-strip constructed near Naini station of Allahabad during second world war is covered by plastic rags and millions of tonnes of grains are stored there which becomes unfit for human consumption.

Sir, the inputs like labour, water for the irrigation, fertilizers insecticides are available to farmers at higher prices. Therefore, the rate the farmer gets out of distress sale is not remunerative. His labour is not rewarded and his investments is not rightly evaluated. The important part of this bill is ensuring remunerative

prices. The term 'support price' appears to have been coined by the bureaucrats. Our friend Shri Harish Rawat has always been saying sarcastically that:

[English]

Our kisans are not prepared to rest on crutches. The Government might resort to crutches, but not the proud kisans of the country.

[Translation]

The very term 'support price' hurts my feeling because I also belong to a kisan family. That is why I say that some organisation should be formed which may ensure remunerative price to the farmers. As one of our communist friends was saying, he is not present in the House, we have to protect the interest of consumers also and this Bill also makes a mention of it. I also support with all the force at my command the suggestion of Raja Sahib for taking over the wholesale trade of foodgrains and appeal to the House to do the same. I shall go a step further. Many of my relatives grow potatoes in bulk. But they never get more than Rs. 100 per quintal. I am telling you the round figure for illustration and otherwise they get a maximum of 70 to 80 rupee per quintal. Potato is sold at rupees 40 to 50 per quintal when there is glut in Farrukhabad as the wagons for supplying it outside are not available. Badaun and Bareilly have a different story. I am the representative of Lucknow. There is a large posh colony namely Hazaratganj, as Shri Harish Rawat knows, there the Mem sahebs come in motor cars to purchase Potato-chips. They purchase it at the rate of rupees 1400 per quintal. What is special in it except that chips are contained in a polythene bag. We do not need an industry or the machines costing crores of rupees to prepare chips. We talk of encouraging rural industries and of providing more employment opportunities. So, if a small machine is installed in the house to slice chips out of potato and to fill the same in polythene bags, the

farmers will get rupees 1400 instead of rupees 100 they get for their potato today. In this way fried potato chips with tea will be served to the people like you and at the same time the farmers will also get rupees 1400 as the price for their potato. Now the question arises as to where does this sum of Rs. 1300 go? Who pockets this money? I am just giving only one example but in fact the position in respect of entire agricultural produce is the same. I have given the example of potato in the House just to highlight this position. The day these 1300 rupees go to the farmer his condition will improve automatically and the discord like reservation etc. will end as all the unemployed hands will get jobs. The problems of the nation cannot be solved just by calculating arithmetical percentage in the computers.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your speech is very fine, we would like to hear more from you.

SHRI MANDHATA SINGH: But the time as well as the resource constraints are there. All the members are worried on this account.

[English]

Time constraint is not there during the 'Zero Hour'. But when you are in the Chair, there is constraint of time.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I was saying another thing. What will be the form of the Board, how much money will be needed, who will work there and what will be the fate of FCI, if such a Board is to be constituted.

SHRI MANDHATA SINGH: I want to conclude with that. You have raised a very pertinent question in the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Another question connected therewith that will arise is as to whether the State Government will procure it or the Central Government, if the Central Government does it, what will be the relations between the Board and State Governments.

SHRI MANDHATA SINGH: My submission is that the scope of the Bill introduced by Raja Saheb in the House is limited. I just hinted towards the much promised agricultural policy of the Prime Minister. We expect and hope that agricultural policy will be such as provides for purchase of agricultural products, take-over of whole-sale trade of foodgrains, arrangement for storage-facilities, etc.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have already made a submission for widening the scope of foodgrains. For that I have given the example of potato. It is all about the 'Scope of the Bill'. Now we come to the organisational structure. As you have suggested there should be a 13-member Board at the centre consisting of 3 members from the Parliament and some official. These are the details which can be worked out. But I agree with the suggestion that in such a large country where geo-physical conditions differ, an autonomous full-fledged Board should be constituted and all kinds of agricultural produce should be brought under it because we shall say something, the people living in hill area, will say another thing, the people who grow apples will say yet another thing. The people of Himachal say that after all apples also are grown by the farmers and not by the merchants. So, it is also an agricultural produce. Autonomy is still a mirage in this country. Autonomy should be in its real meaning in which representatives of growers, consumers and producers and agricultural experts should be included. There should be grading. A number of Boards at different levels should be set up. One such Board should be in Delhi to decide the policy at national level, one in each States to decide the policy at State-level and further below down there should be one each at the district and

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the block levels. Only this way shall we be able to increase production, remove poverty, ensure right to work. All the problems of this country will be solved if we are able to locate Rs. 1300, that is, the difference between the sale price of potato of Rs. 100 and Rs. 1400. (*Interruptions*) What will happen to the cotton produce? Geographically, the jute and cotton producers from Berar, Central Province are raising the issue of their respective crops.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** In Maharashtra, the entire cotton is procured by the State Government.

**SHRI MANDHATA SINGH:** I would like to suggest that it should be named as "Wholesale Take Over Of Trade In Agricultural Products". The details like the prices of tomatoes of Rs. 20 per kg. and 50 paise per kg. can be easily worked out. Here we are talking about policies.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, the House is grateful to Raja Sahib for he has given one more chance to discuss this issue through his initiative. I hope that all these suggestions would be incorporated in agricultural policy as the senior Ministers and important personalities like Sharadji, Nitishji and the incharge of Programme Implementation are also sitting here. I would like to submit that you would be unable to guarantee anything like 'Right to work' without taking care of such issue.

Hon. Sir, I am grateful to you for having given me a chance to speak and listening me patiently.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** No, not patiently, we have listened to you affectionately and reverentially.

**SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL** (Kopargaon): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for having given me a chance to speak on this Bill. I am thankful to Shri Yadendra Dattji also as the Bill introduced by him has given us one more chance

to discuss about farmers, agricultural policy and also about their produce. This is not a comprehensive Bill and may lack in some aspects, since it is a Private Members' Bill. Therefore it is the responsibility of the Government to introduce a comprehensive Bill.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, the agricultural insurance has been completely stopped. Besides, the proposed crop insurance is also not in sight. The farmer is regularly trapped like anything due to one or other natural calamity like flood or famine or drought. As far as prices are concerned, the Government wants to give minimum wages to agricultural labourers as per those recommended in the Hanumantha Rao Committee Report. But the traders give lower wages to them. Again, when it comes to paying the wages, the labour done by the family members of the farmers is not taken into account. These are the basic issues. The Grain Board is alright. But perishable goods and the food-grains demand entirely different treatment. We have established Pepsi Cola in Punjab. But who are the beneficiaries? The employment guarantee scheme of Maharashtra was mentioned just now. The land reforms programme is also being implemented there under the auspices of above mentioned scheme. The procurement work of Maharashtra Government is sometimes obstructed by RBI. In this connection, I would like to request the Minister that an extension of three years should be granted for the pending procurement to Maharashtra Government as it has demanded ten years' extension. There should be a uniform and easy system which may cause no loss to farmers and farm labourers. All of us want transfer of technology, particularly high technology suited for agriculture. Prasadji has rightly observed that our agriculture has become a capitalist agriculture meaning thereby that it costs very much. We do not think about it. Therefore, unless we minimise the input cost, it would be futile to increase the prices. The farmers would remain unsatisfied and inflation would go up. During the

famine, the farmers fail to produce even a single sack of grain. If irrigational facilities are there, the farmer can increase his production.

The Prime Minister has declared this decade as 'The Farmers, Decade'. But what would it be about? What kind of security, social and other, are you going to give him? He toils in farm day in and day out. His son also adopts the same profession. The condition of a small farmer is worse than that of a peon. Yesterday, Shri Chokka Raoji was asking about the area covered for vegetables. It is surprising that no one is monitoring the work of land reforms. The children living in cities get education but the children of farmers are forced to adopt their family's profession. A child of an industrialist may become industrialist but the children of farmers invariably fail to become doctor. We want that the farmer should be master of everything he produces. The profit should go to the farmers and labourers. Therefore, unless you change the system, it is meaningless to observe 'The Farmers' Decade'. Have you ever tried to ascertain the loss being incurred by FCI. Nobody bothers how much is going into the coffers of the officers there and how much actually is going to the farmers, and how much foodgrains are consumed by men and how much are eaten by rats. Only God knows how the work is going on there. Unless we think over all such issues, there would be no progress. So, we should have a policy in this regard.

There is a lot of talk about food processing and agro-processing. But what does it mean? What is its definition? In reality, you are trying to segregate the farmers from these things. Is it justified that industrialists should prepare the products from the raw material produced by the farmers? Why not you educate his children in such a way that they may compete with the city born children? They have no opportunity to read in villages. All the villages are without central, public or

English schools. The schools there remain open for just two hours instead of eight hours. After having studied upto seventh std. he fails to get admitted in an English-medium school because he is just ignorant of English alphabets. We should consider these basic facts.

I just mentioned about the input cost. Unless, the farmers are given to decide the prices of their agricultural produce, there is no chance to ameliorate their lot. The middlemen misappropriate the prize of the work done by the farmers. Only formulating of agricultural or industrial policy would not help. You would have to revise your industrial policy, itself. You are observing a 'Farmers' Decade'. Therefore you should formulate an agricultural policy which may help the simple farmers and should give industrial status to agriculture while framing industrial policy side by side. You should introduce a comprehensive Bill, after thinking over farmers' problems in a healthy way. With these words, I conclude.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The time fixed for this Bill is upto 16.57 hrs. I think that the time is over. It can be given more time provided the discussion is strictly about the Bill. If you go on speaking on agriculture, it would become a separate topic. All of you can give your suggestions regarding the constitution of the Board. But if the speeches are on agriculture, the other Bills' time gets spent. And it may be that the other Bill is not taken up at all. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I can give you as much time as you want if you are speaking on the Bill. If you are not speaking on the subject which is before us, then it becomes a little bit difficult. I have a long list of Members. I would request the Members to speak on the Bill and not on Agriculture. Agriculture is important. But we are discussing the Bill regarding Grains Board. Let us have your view on the Bill.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV (Sitamarhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, many speakers have spoken before me ... (*Interruptions*) ...

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Just a minute. I think we have to extend the time. Shall we extend the time up to 5.30 pm?

SEVERAL HON' MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yes, agreed. We extend the time up to 5.30 p.m. for this Bill.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VARMA (Bettiah): When will the next Bill be taken up?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is exactly what I was telling just now. I want to inform you that on the Bill itself, and if you are talking of a subject which is really not part of the Bill then the other Members' Bills suffer. Your Bill suffers. That is exactly what I was telling. I am requesting the hon. Members in the House to speak on the Bill.

SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VARMA: The next Bill should be taken up today itself.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We will try.

[*Translation*]

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SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV: I was saying that when many of the speakers were delivering their speeches, you hinted them to confine themselves within the purview of the Bill and the perimeters of the Bill are restricted to the Board itself but I ask what are the reasons for the constitution of the Board. There can be no formation of the Board unless the reasons that impel us for that are explored and those impeding factors removed. Chaudhary Charan Singh was India's .....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Other hon. Members have no two opinions about those reasons. How to remove them?

SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV: Thus that book entitled as "Economic Nightmare of India" written by Chaudhary Charan Singh contains a chapter on how the farmers are exploited through trade and commerce of grains and when hon. Mandhata Singh was speaking on that, it was asked as to what fate will be that of the state F.C.I. Trade Corporation and other commercial institutions. Once the Board is formed?.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Will the procurement powers of the State Government come within the jurisdiction of its purview? What will happen to all of them?

SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV: I am saying that one category of trades is that of the private tradesmen dealing in food grains, another is of these trader who are running the trade under the governments' control and thirdly Shri Yadendra Datt has now proposed the constitution of the Board. Two systems are open to our view but I would like to say that the Food Corporation of India is the most engaged body in the trade of farmers' produce and perhaps no private tradesman or businessman would have been doing more ruthless injustice to the farmers than the way and intensity with which the Food Corporation of India in its role as a middleman is looting the farmers on the one hand and the government on the other by devouring the amount of subsidy on foodgrains given in the name of farmers. I would only like to cite an example of its act of embezzlement with the help of this piece of paper lying with me. Rs. 710 crores in 1982-83, Rs. 835 crores in 1983-84 and Rs. 1100 crores in 1984-85 was the state aid alone paid to the Central Food Corporation by the government of India in the shape of subsidy. The F.C.I. procures wheat from the far-

mers, stores it in its godowns and sells it to the consumers and there is a difference of Rs. 50 and Rs. 40 per Quintal between the prices paid to the farmers and that paid by the consumers. My submission is that the Corporation buys from the farmer and sells to the consumer and in the process earns a profit of Rs. 40—50 and still it shows a loss. I have only given you the figures of three years upto 1984-85 that account for approximately Rs. 2500 crores, so, for government of India gave the subsidy of Rs. 2500 crores to the F.C.I. in order to make up its losses in addition to the profit it made with an additional consumers price surcharge of Rs. 50 per Quintal. We are the farmers, a clearcut policy should decide as to what should we be paid, we had raised a slogan during the socialistic movement, the movement led by Dr. Lohia that "Anaj ke daam ka khatna badhana aane seer ke ander ho". Be it a marketing Board, be it the government or be it the private tradesman who fixes the prices but there should not be more than an anna's price differential per seer of grains in between the period of one rotation of crops, that is, between March-April when we sell the wheat and October-November when we buy wheat. So, this is, in fact, the exploitation of farmers by the tradesmen. How to check it?

17.00 hrs.

Now that a Board will be constituted and it will start functioning but Choudhary Charan Singh, when he was the Finance Minister, had proposed that there should be a godown in every Panchayat where the farmers can store their grains and a branch of the bank should be opened in the area that should finance 80 per cent of the current market price of the farm-produce to the farmer. With that money the farmer would be able to meet his immediate farming expenses and thereafter can sell his grains at will when he gets a handsome price therefor. He can reimburse his bank loan with this money

and take the remaining amount home as is the practice with tradesmen and other industrialists. If this Board is constituted and managed and controlled at every panchayat level and its commerce of grains arranged with the construction of the godowns, then we might be saved from being plundered. What I mean to say is that unless the farmers themselves control the trade of their farm-produce, they are not going to be saved from being exploited even if you make any other alternative arrangements till then. You may constitute the Board, the F.C.I. or the institution that buys onions like the one in Maharashtra or any other organisation, the farmers' will continue to be exploited.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will conclude by saying that there are three categories of farmers—one is that who owns palatial houses, the other category has a moderate standard of living having a roof over their heads and the third category is devoid of both. Its only asset is the plough. The people of first category are the I.A.S. and I.P.S. officers, the M.L.As., MPs., Birla and Tata whereas from this end to that, there are farmers and farmers alone..... (*Interruptions*) ... .. leave my case aside, you view me as a big landlord but what can I do? It is my misfortune.

AN HON. MEMBER: You are an M.P.

SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV: I do not deny the fact that I am an M.P. But despite being an M.P. when Hukumdeo Narayan Yadav visits his home-village, he ploughs his fields with his own hands, something you do not do but others do for you ... .. (*Interruptions*) therefore, I say that those farmers living in mansions .....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Who are the moderate farmers with a roof over their heads?

SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV: The first category of farmers is of those who go to their vill-

[Sh. Hukumdeo Narayan Yadav]

ages in their own vehicles. Somebody else is working in their fields and they will go and ask the toiling person to earmark some maize or corn, some green gram and other things for their children. Such people call themselves as farmers although they never work in fields or plough the land and have not seen the cattle. The other category of farmers of those who stand at the mound dividing the fields and employ labourers to toil in their fields. They assist their farm labourers, bring them food and water, stay with them and help them — they are chhatradharis. The third are Taldharis — who plough their fields with their own hands, mix their sweat with the earth of their fields and produce on their own. These are the three categories of farmers. I favour the first category of farmers who plough their fields with their own hands and I oppose the second and third categories of farmers. These artificial farmers will continue to dominate the real farmers until these people continue to claim themselves as farmers. I was saying that the real farmers should be freed from the clutches of these unreal farmers. Whether you constitute this Board or make any other arrangement in order to liberate the farmers but I would like to submit that such a hierarchical system should be constituted in which the whole grains trade is controlled by the farmers. Unless the trade of the farm-produce is handled by the farmers, it may be done by the State agencies, the only difference. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, will be as Tata and Birla draw loans from the Banks and with that money buy the grains and destroys the future of our children with the help of our own money, and if this control is taken over by the government officials, they will do the same thing. Thus, there is a trader, who is thriving on the others, hard work and in English we call him the White Elephant. The farmer is being crushed under the feet of the elephants in this jungle. Kindly liberate the farmers from these elephants. Then they will control and

handle their trade of farm-produce. With this, I conclude.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, Shri Kusuma Krishna Murthy will speak on Grains Board Bill.

17.05 hours 448

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY (Amalapuram): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to compliment Shri Yadendra Datt, for introducing this Grains Board Bill. There are no two opinions about the importance of this Bill. Everyone spoke about the need to constitute this Board and about the plight of the farmers. We have been discussing this matter under the Ministry of Agriculture on various occasions. We know the plight of the farmers, but the very significant aspect, brought before us today is the forming of the Grains Board.

We are already having Food Corporation of India, probably with an important objective of serving the interests of the farmers, especially for giving them remunerative prices. But, unfortunately, when you analyse the functions of FCI, it is quite disappointing. The purpose for which it was constituted, I personally feel is totally defeated. Recently also, we have seen an example. Andhra Pradesh was very severely affected by cyclone. Farmers were also severely affected. This is closely connected with this Board. The Prime Minister was kind enough to visit the place twice. He gave instructions to the FCI to help the farmers. They gave the impression that they are actually helping the farmers. We requested F.C.I. to open purchasing centres in important places, but the total policy was diluted and middlemen came into operation. I am sorry to say that one lakhs of rupees were made by F.C.I. officials through middlemen and farmers were looted by FCI officials for their own sake and farmers did not get anything at all. They are put to all kinds of troubles. They are forced to give up their stocks at whatever cost the

middlemen wanted to have. Therefore, the purpose for which the FCI was constituted was not served.

This is an important Bill, which the hon. Member has brought forward. What I would like to impress upon the Government is that. When you are constituting this Board, you kindly see...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, I would like to know, how this Board will function differently?

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: I am coming to that point.

I would like to impress upon the Government that when they are constituting this Board, importance should be given to the farmers, specially marginal farmers and small farmers. When you are appointing the Chairman, you should not give it to an Officer. It should be given to a person who can understand the plight of the farmers and also their sufferings. Such persons should be made in-charge of the Board, so that whenever a decision is taken, he will be able to understand clearly the objectives for which the Board is formed. In a democratic set up, major decisions are taken only by majority opinion. Therefore, the composition of the Board should at least be in the ratio of 2:1, to the farmers and traders so that the real sufferings of the farmers and their actual difficulties would be reflected properly when major decisions are taken.

Now-a-days, as you all know, agriculture is subjected to the vagaries of nature. Industrialists decide the rates of industrial products specifically, keeping their profits in view and such other aspects. But, so far as the agricultural produce is concerned, it is not possible for the farmers to decide the rates. It is subjected to various considerations, sometimes the vagaries of nature cause havoc to the farm produce. Small and marginal farmers cannot wait as farmers' financial position will be vulnerable to all kinds of pressures. They will not

be able to withstand the pressure of the financial troubles. That is why they yield to this kind of pressure. Therefore, when you are giving an opportunity to take major decisions by vote, the major decision will be taken by the majority opinion. Therefore, the farmers must have a say in it. Then, we will be able to protect the interests of the farmers in providing them whether you call it remunerative price or supporting price.

When you are creating this kind of board, the financial strength of the board is also very important. The board may take a decision. But who is going to implement it? Its implementation is very important. If we can form the board or any corporation, they may take a decision. The implementation is a very important aspect. Only that helps the farmers. To implement the decision of the board, they must have financial strength supported by the Government. They must have some independent financial strength. Then, they can go in a big way to improve the plight of the farmers. This definitely would go a long way in helping the farmers. The formation of the board and also the financial strength are the important things.

I support this Bill. The Government can improve upon the Bill and make it a law.

[Translation]

PROF. PREM KUMAR DHUMAL (Hamirpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, so far as the introduction of this Bill and saving the farmer from exploitation is concerned, I agree with it. But I feel that only by multiplying the agencies by forming various Boards, committees will not be of much help to the farmer.

The farmers' interests can be protected if the institutions formed for the purpose of serving the farmers are used in an effective manner.

[Prof. Prem Kumar Dhumal]

The suggestion given with regard to the constitution of the Board like the selection of the Chairman and the Members, the inclusion of the M.Ps., officials of different Ministries of the Central Government, personnel of different Ministries for purchasing the crops, the involvement of the Ministry of Fertilizers and all that is meaningless, I understand. I was taken aback to learn that the names of only a few states were enlisted in it, like Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. Should the other states not be represented for whatsoever crop they are producing? I would like, if this Board is ever constituted, that the representatives of the states that produce fruit, jute, sugar-cane, cotton and various other agricultural products should also become the members of this Board so that their interests are as protected. It is not advisable to take people from different government agencies and there are many of them.

I visited Andhra Pradesh with the Parliamentary committee. We met the farmers there. They said that the export of onion was undertaken some years back and they produced onion on a large scale. Then the Government decided not to export onion. The onion got putrefied. Then potatoes were produced and an empty sack was exchanged with the one full of potatoes. Shri Mandhata Singh was saying that the potato-chips are served in the hotels but they are costly. I only want to say that things cannot be improved by merely constituting Boards, Committees and Corporations. To my mind the farmer's interests can well be protected if the existing structure is duly modified and the people involved in growing different agricultural commodities including the fruits be properly represented. The time is very less and I said what I felt about it.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AND CO-OPERATION  
IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICUL-

TURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR):  
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would, at the very outset, like to thank Shri Yadvendra Datt for invoking a healthy discussion in favour of the farmers in the House. Approximately eleven Members expressed their views on the Bill. So far as the spirit of the Bill is concerned, nobody can dispute and disagree with that. The spirit of the Bill says that the farmers should get remunerative prices for their produce and that in turn should be made available to the consumers at reasonable rates. This is the objective of the Bill. There can be no disagreement with this objective and I respect this feeling of Shri Datt but the question is whether there is need to constitute the grains Board in order to achieve this objective. The Bill the hon. Member, Shri Yadvendra Datt, has presented here and the ideas he has incorporated in it and whatsoever he himself said about it seems to be out of the scope of the Bill. I would like to confine my speech to the formation of the Grains Board. Keeping in view the time limitations, it would have been better if the Government's progressive agricultural policy was highlighted.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let us discuss it, if necessary under Agricultural policy.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government is itself trying to bring the Agricultural Policy Resolution. As far as possible the Government intends to bring it in this very session. In this session or in the coming session, it will be considered. I want to restrict myself upto Grain Board only. I agree with Shri Yadvendra Datt regarding giving procurement price to farmers. Shri Mandhata Singh had referred to support price and I do not disagree with his sentiment too. Procurement price or support price are one and the same thing. In order to fix the same, Commission on

agricultural cost and prices is there. The Commission has a methodology. Through that methodology the prices are decided. There are eleven factors which are taken into consideration and out of them cost of production is one which is taken into account by C.A.C.P. for fixing the prices and thereafter it gives its suggestions to the Government and if the Government considers them proper, it accepts the suggestions regarding increase or decrease in the prices. This is the discretion of the Government to take the final decision, keeping in view various interests in consultation with the State Governments. Question of support price or methodology of procurement price has undergone major reforms. When the present Government assumed power, the Government formed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Hanumant Rao to give suggestions regarding the formulation of methodology pertaining to cost of production and procurement price. Some important suggestions were made and on the basis of them there was a hike in the prices. This contains that the labourers get the actual wage or the statutory minimum wages whichever is more. The second thing is that the input of the management has also been taken into consideration. The family of the farmers should also get the remuneration of the management. 10 per cent of the total cost has been included in the input cost to arrive at the new input cost. The third thing is that the procurement price is decided before the sowing of crop. As such a provision has been made to fix procurement price even after the declaration of procurement price, in case there is substantial increase in the input cost by the time the crop reaches the market. The terms and trade have also been kept in mind. Leaving apart 1972, 1973 and 1974 every year the terms and trade have been against the interest of the farmers. How to make them favourable to the farmer, all these aspects have been taken care of in the new methodology and the views of Sharad Joshi Committee have been taken where the recommendations made by Hanumant

Rao Committee were not found favourable to the interest of farmers. In the end the Government and the Prime Minister took a decision on the matter. In this way, much better decisions have been taken in the interest of the farmers in comparison to earlier decisions. As such I feel there is no need to set up a separate Grain Board when the new methodology is available for fixing the price. Whatever existing facilities are available to us we can strengthen them. Regarding C.A.C.P. many Hon'ble Members have stated that the farmers should take a decision in this regard. There are many such matters in which the farmer is interested and all these matters are under consideration. There is a standing enquiry committee under the Ministry of Agriculture which is headed by Shri Sharad Joshi. The Committee gives its suggestions on the policy matters and due importance is given to these suggestions by the Ministry of Agriculture. Thus the Ministry of Agriculture is working for the cause of the farmers. We fully agree with the views expressed by Shri Yadendra Datt. We want to do more and more work to serve the interest of the farmers, but at the same time we want to strengthen the public distribution system in order to serve the consumer in a better way.

The hon. Members have said that subsidy should be given in respect of fertilizers. The hon. Members may be aware that in the case of fertilizer subsidy worth more than four thousand crore rupees is going to be sanctioned shortly. In this field, the provision of subsidy is definitely there and keeping in view the welfare of the consumers and to make sure that they get things at fair price, the consumers can get subsidy to the tune of two and a half thousand crore rupees through P.D.S. It existed in the past also, but it has been increased now. As far as the question of increase in outlay in agriculture sector is concerned, it has been increased by 15.5% this year as compared to the plan outlay of last year. You are aware

[Sh. Nitish Kumar]

of this fact that the Prime Minister has declared the forthcoming decade as the farmer's decade and half the amount of budget plan will be spent on rural and agricultural development. The Government respects the sentiments of the hon. Member and wishes to work for the welfare of the farmers as well as the consumers. As such by arranging adequate funds the Government wants to take concrete steps for the welfare of all so that the people belonging to all sections of society are benefited. Many hon. Members have raised questions not concerning the Grain Board. If hon. Deputy Speaker had given me the permission, I would have expressed my opinion regarding those points also. The Government is in agreement with the views expressed by Shri Yadvendra Datt. The Government fully honours his sentiments. Before resuming my seat, I wish to indicate that the financial memorandum given by him as a part of his Bill has been examined and work relating to public distribution and other matters will be looked into. The issue of storage was also raised here. A lot of attention has been given for providing adequate storage facilities during the Eighth Five Year Plan and arrangements will not only be made for providing proper storage facilities for perishable commodities, but creating such conditions that farmers are not compelled to distress sale. The interests of the farmers, particularly the interests of the small and marginal farmers are upper most in our mind. The eminent farmer from Bihar hon. Shri Hukumdev Narayan Yadav has favoured the Constitution of Grain Board. In the end I would like to refer to the financial memorandum attached to the Bill. It has been said that implementation of the provisions of this Bill will require a recurring expenditure of Rs. 15 lakh and non-recurring expenditure of 20 lakhs. The Grain Board will comprise of a Chairman, several other Members and there will be other expenditure also. However the Hon'ble Member has taken great pains in preparing this Bill and I am thankful to him. Our existing frame-

work is quite competent to look after the interests of the farmers. For this task strong will power and determination is required and at the same time, it should be strictly implemented. You are aware that the Government has will power, its intentions are clear, the policies are clear and the Government wishes to work for the interests of the farmers living in villages and for the cause of the poor and this can be sternly performed in the existing machinery. For doing this we require cooperation from all of you. As such I would request Shri Yadvendra to withdraw this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yadvendraji, please try to give a reply in brief so that another subject could be taken up.

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: I am grateful to hon. Minister that the subsidy about which I made a mention has been agreed to in principle. I am once again grateful to him for subsidy on fertilizers and thank him. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to say a lot of things but I will say only one thing that the spirit of this Bill is quite clear. You are aware that a Private Members' Bill is only the blue print and it does not contain the minute details. The hon. Minister has made a mention about the financial memorandum. If the amount shown therein is less, the Government can increase it. But finally a comprehensive Bill has to be brought by the Government itself. It is just in the form of a resolution and through this resolution the attention of the Government is invited and it is being done with the belief that they will consider it because he has already said that there are enough resources and also the will power, but what lacks is to translate the will power into action. There is a fiesta of words and funeral march in action. This will not do. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today the will to do the task is there but power to translate it into action is lacking. Try to awaken it. I may be excused for saying that the brilliant blue-eyed boys of Bureaucracy are only interested

in word. The Government should ask them to act. A very bad nexus has developed within the country, try to break it. I have stated about cattle and crop insurance, so that the farmer could get advance from the banks for his standing crops. After harvesting the crop, he may store it or construct storage houses so that there is no need to go to the "Distress sale". The support price announced by the Government and other means adopted by them for the welfare of the farmer are not enough. I would urge the Government to agree to my suggestion.....

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yadvendraji, if you do not finish, the Minister will not get the opportunity to reply.

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: I will finish it within one minute.

[Translation]

I will finish it within one minute. If you are incorporating this request and my sentiment in the Agricultural policy then I am prepared to withdraw my Bill.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the views of all are being taken in regard to the Agriculture Policy Resolution. It will be placed before the Parliament too and everyone will have the opportunity to express his views.

[English]

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: I beg to move for leave to withdraw the Bill to provide for establishment of an autonomous Board for fixation of minimum prices every year of all the agricultural commodities in the nature of foodgrains and for matters connected therewith.

30—2 LSS/ND/90

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to withdraw the Bill to provide for establishment of an autonomous Board for fixation of minimum prices every year of all the agricultural commodities in the nature of foodgrains and for matters connected therewith."

*The Motion was adopted*

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: I withdraw the Bill.

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17.30 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)  
BILL

(Substitution of new Article for  
Article 263)

By Shri Dharmesh Prasad Varma

[English]

SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD  
VARMA (Bettiah): Mr. Deputy  
Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

Sir, the Bill seeks to establish an inter-State Council charged with the duties mentioned in Clauses A, B and C of Section 1 of the Bill. It is very heartening to learn that the Government of India have already constituted a Council by a Presidential order dated 28th May, 1989.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can speak next time.

17.31 hrs.

459-73

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION*Pact Between I.T.D.C. and U.S.  
Hotel Corporation* (HAP  
Duo)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we will take up half-an-hour discussion. Shri Brij Bhushan Tiwari.

[Translation]

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**SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI** (Domerigan): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am raising half an hour discussion on an agreement signed between our I.T.D.C. and an American Company, Raddison because many related issues arose and when I asked some questions about this in the House, these were not clarified in the Statement laid on the table of this House by the Hon'ble Minister. This matter is of grave concern that the very answer which the Hon. Minister gave in his reply to the asterisked question No. 69 was incomplete. It appeared as if the names and the business conditions of those companies were concealed and the facts that should have been made known to the House were suppressed deliberately. I think that all the facts would have come to light if right information about the facts had been given to us. The second thing is that after reading the statement laid on the table of the House by the Hon. Minister it appears that an effort has been made by our bureaucrats through the Government's decision for multinationalizing a public sector organisation "Ashoka Hotel", of the national standing established by Pt. Nehru, which has been famous inside and outside the country. I have noted in the Hon. Minister's answer that the Raddison company of America came into existence in 1983. It is a great fun that the company that came into being in 1983 will impart training and advice about marketing and management to our organisation which has experience of thirty years and enjoys good reputation and pres-

tige. The agreement signed with the company gives this impression to the whole world that the present government of India is not capable of managing smoothly a public sector Hotel. It would be very shameful for us all. I have read in length the Hon. Minister's statement in which the facts which should have been pointed out do not find place. It simply looks that Raddison Company of America is being given publicity. Our bureaucrats have made our government to present itself as an Advertising Agency for the Raddison Company. In your statement you should have given an abridged description as to how many Hotel companies did you contact, what were your conditions, which company accepted those conditions and the one which did not accept. Full particulars have not been disclosed of the Raddison Company with which you have made a deal. You have presented only some of the selected matter before us and we have not understood the whole thing. You should have prepared a separate note about the Raddison Company, if you had to write something special about it. You should have contacted other Hotels also. You talked to only two Hotels of America as you have stated whereas there are 10 International chains in the world today which include the companies of Germany, France, Japan and our Oberoi and Taj group. You have not laid all these facts on the table of the House.

Mr. Deputy Speaker. Sir, one more thing is that after reading about objectives pointed out here and going through the agreement it seems that the finger which is being raised against our Industrial policy and all the other criticism is justified. This deal proves that we will be confined only to the kitchen just for taking meal and purchasing pots because we shall take capital and high technology only from the foreign countries. Not only that, the Hon. Minister has just stated in his reply to a question of Shri BANATWALAJI that a deal has been made with G.B.R. Hanneyman, a company of West Germany in Hemburg, for opening the duty-free shops

and to standardize those shops at the Air-port and in Ashoka Hotel.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a crude joke. If you are ready to give so much concessions, you may better change the whole set-up of all Hotels and Railway's Catering system. Give everything to America and other Western Countries. Sir, through such open concessions our entire Hotel industries will be devoured by the Western, foreign European and multi-national companies.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we should be told about the likely increase in occupancy of rooms by this agreement. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister about the clear case of both sides because he has not stated in his statement as to how much will be received by the Government of India and what will be the share of I.T.D.C. and the Raddison Company respectively. Such ratio is considered and decided before making an agreement. According to the conditions it seems to me that you will have to pay more. You have stated that a deal was not made with this company only because that company wanted to be partner in our management. But if we calculate rightly, we shall see that the Raddison Company also will capture the ownership of Ashoka group. If by miscalculating you allow such concession once, a great danger will arise before us about which we may not be able to even think of today.

Sir, after all what sort of set-up we are going to create. There are no Dharmshalas at places of pilgrimage where pilgrims could stay. If any poor person wants to go to AZMER-SHARIF, BRINDAWAN, AYO-DHYA or wants to visit PRAYAG-RAJ, there is no arrangements for boarding & lodging. On the other hand, for the few people much arrangements are being made on the plea that we shall get foreign-ex-change. I say that the foreign exchange has its limitation. You will pay more than what you will earn in the form of foreign-exchangc. Actually this is

not an issue. I came to know just now that the Chairman of the I.T.D.C. also has been removed by the Government so that it may appoint those inexperienced fellows of the old Government who are flatters. Let us see the report of the Undertaking for 1960-61. For making merriment our own officers booked 35-40 rooms in which the officers and the Foreign-agents stay and then they say that the I.D.T.C. is running in loss. It is a matter of shame that the Private Hotels earn profits but those of the Government incur losses. In the 61st Report of the Undertaking all these things have been pointed out. For the solution of this problem you directly made a deal with a foreign American Company, instead of making an improvement in the I.T.D.C. About this too I want to ask you whether you invited a global tender for it? I want to show this magazine to the Hon. Minister which charges 50 thousands rupees for publishing an advertisement. It is written in it.

[English]

"Ashoka and Radisson join hands to offer a new standard of world class hospitality."

[Translation]

It is a daily News Paper in which it was advertised on such a big scale. In India the Radisson is being publicised but we do not know whether Ashoka is being publicised in the foreign countries or not. Wherefrom the tourists come here mostly? Their number is much less from America because it is just not possible for us to provide the same facilities to them which they get in America, even if we imitating others or resort to begging. If we want to attract the tourists we will have to show our originality and should not just go on imitating blindly. I know that with the foreign exchange earned by our officers their relatives and flatters enjoy the foreign tours. It is well known to me and the Hon. Members of this House as to what happens in the Five-star hotels. Our bureaucrats have made all arrangements and sometimes the political leaders and

[Sh. Brij Bhushan Tiwari]

the Members of the Parliament also get an opportunity for enjoyment. I want to say very candidly that the results will be very drastic suicidal and anti-national if you allow multinational companies to invest foreign capital in these prestigious organisations and in such areas of activity. I want that the Government, in which the public has confidence, keeping the self-reliant policy in view, should never permit the opening of duty-free shops in our Hotels. As far as the import of the foreign capital and technique is concerned, there are priorities for that also. It is a serious issue. I, therefore, want that there should be a discussion on it in the House. At the same time I would like to request the Hon. Minister to check it because if once this process begins then God knows where these officers will take this country and this Government. With these words I finish my speech.

[English]

**SHRI BHABANI SHANKAR HOTA** (Sambalpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, the way the terms and conditions of the agreement have been entered into with an American multi-national hotel chain by the ITDC, as has been pointed by the Hon'ble Shri Tiwariji just now, is not acceptable by any national standards.

There are many areas where the Government can enter into an agreement with foreign companies or multinational companies, in case of research, in case of medicines, in the case of educational research, in the case if agricultural development or industrial development wherever it is necessary. But as a Member, I do not find any reason why it was necessary on the part of the Government to enter into an agreement with an American company, a hotel chain for bringing improvement in the running of the hotels that are run by the ITDC.

**SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV** (Tripura West): A good decision, I support it. It is for encouraging tourism. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI BHABANI SHANKAR HOTA**: I do not find any reason why the Indians after so many years as if they do not know how to spread a bread or to organise a kitchen, just for that they have to go to a foreign hotel chain to learn and get expertise in that field. I do not understand this. And, particularly in the answer given the Minister has stated that we will be spending Rs. 7 crores on the one hand and earning foreign exchange worth Rs. 30 crores. But I do not believe in this figure. Also, particularly, I find only one country's name here. I think the hon. Minister will take note of it.

Let us today agree on this point, that if this figure about the hotel chain that has been given while entering into an agreement comes out to be untrue or false after one year, then the man who is responsible for this agreement should be prosecuted. Let us all be clear about it. Because, I know that this cannot be true. Moreover, the point is, what is the urgency? And what is the necessity for this thing? There are so many other things. Why was a global tender not called for? I am not particularly raising this technical point because I do not believe that the five-star hotels should be strengthened or should be encouraged and I also believe that in the ITDC hotels, whether it is the Welcome Hotel, or the Palace Hotel of Mysore, or even the Ashoka named after Ashoka the Great, the Emperor, are running in losses, they may be pulled down. And, instead of them, let us open an institute for poor students of this country here in Delhi itself. What is the necessity for such hotels? Why should we run them? That is a different matter. I have been campaigning particularly against the multi-national chains of hotels, for the last several years and I also ridiculed the previous Government for entering into an

agreement for importing commodes in the latrines and all such things. I learn this from newspapers.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI:  
Tiles were imported from Italy.

SHRI BHABANI SHANKAR HOTA: I do not know from where it has come. We have made it public that we will formulate such a policy, which would be acceptable to one and all. We should build it ourselves. We should make use of the technology available in the country. It seems rather strange that we should seek foreign collaboration in matters concerning the hotel industry. We are giving undue publicity to it, but it is not going to serve any purpose. We would like this House to discuss this issue under Rule 193. I would also like to appeal to you to cancel this agreement. You should try to withdraw this agreement. Let there be a discussion on this issue, so that

[*English*]

The whole attitude towards such type of agreements should be totally and thoroughly discussed and the Government policy should be devised in such a way that this thing will not be repeated in future.

[*Translation*]

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PROF. YADU NATH PANDEY (Hazaribagh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, First of all, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the subject being discussed under 'Half-an-hour Discussion'. As Shri Brij Bhushan Tiwari correctly observed, it is rather strange that a Hotel Chain established in 1983 should impart training to our people, under the agreement signed between the I.T.D.C. and an American Hotel company. It is true that earlier, people from foreign lands used to

come to our country to gain knowledge and people from our country too go to foreign countries to receive scientific and technical education. In his reply, the hon. Minister also stated that negotiations were held with many companies, but they did not show any interest in it. In this regard, I would like to say only this much that only the hon. Minister knows whether the lack of interest was on our part or on the part of the companies.

Now, why is the India Tourism Development Corporation running in losses today? It is due to the Five-star culture adopted by the I.T.D.C. which has spread venom in the society. Today, it has become necessary on the part of the I.T.D.C. to make arrangements conforming to our culture and traditions. Tourists, both Indian and foreign should feel that they are in India. Arrangements should be made to provide them with cheap and quality accommodation befitting the great Indian tradition of hospitality. Today, the I.T.D.C. has become a white elephant. In India, while on the one hand, lakhs of people are leading a hand to mouth existence, on the other crores are spent to provide all amenities and facilities to tourists, at five-star hotels. In our country, there is neither a shortage of leaders, nor any lack of policies. What is wanting is will. Here, I am reminded of an urdu couplet:—

'Toofaan jo Nao dubaye,  
tho Manjhi paar lagaye,  
Maanjhi jo Nao dubaye,  
Usey Kaun Bachaye.

Therefore, I would like to say that unless the country's policymakers, the Ministers in the Government develop the I.T.D.C. in accordance with our cultural traditions, people would not be able to derive much benefit from it. The I.T.D.C. is very much active in making available the necessary arrangements for the tourists in metropolitan cities like Delhi, Madras,

[Prof. Yadu Nath Pandey]

Bangalore etc, but as Shri Brij Bhushan Tiwari correctly observed there are many little known pilgrim centres and tourist spots, which have immense tourist potential, but do not even have 'Dharamshalas', to cater to the needs of the visitors. So, we would like to suggest that in such places, the I.T.D.C. should arrange for such facilities, which would be common to all irrespective of their economic status. In order to provide cheap and convenient accommodation to the tourists, both Indian and Foreign a 'Janata Hotel Chain' should be established throughout the country.

Similarly, as some hon. Members correctly observed, we should endeavour to provide cheap accommodation to research scholars from foreign countries, who come to India on study tours for 10, 15 and 20 days.

With these words, I conclude.

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 THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): Sir, my hon. friend who initiated this discussion was my senior during my student days. He was the President of the Allahabad University Students Union, one year before I assumed that office and he was considered such an excellent orator that whenever strikes in Meerut seemed to be on the verge of collapse, we used to bring him in and one speech of his was enough to boost the sagging morale of the striking students and the strike continued without any problem whatsoever. Therefore, I was very much frightened when I received a notice to the effect that Shri Brij Bhushan Tiwari was going to speak, for he has been known for infusing life into even the weakest case and this would have treated difficulties for me. There cannot be any two opinion on Shri Tiwari's excellent oratorical skills, but now I feel a bit relieved and hope that my elder brother, Shri Tiwari will be

fully convinced and satisfied with whatever information available with me, which I shall be placing before the August House.

First of all, I would like to clear some misunderstandings which have gained ground, like the wide-spread impression that the Government is in favour of five-star hotels and is putting all its resources in that sector. I would like to make it crystal clear that it is not the case. This is not at all the policy of our department and the Planning Commission has given clear directions to the effect that the Government would not go in for the construction and expansion of Five-Star hotels on a large scale. Both our budget and attention is directed towards the construction and expansion of small units like Yatri-Niwas, way site facilities, tourist Complexes, Lodges and also Dharamshalas and small inns in places of pilgrimage. This, we are doing with the active co-operation and assistance of other organisations. Our endeavour is also to give maximum concessions to private enterprises. Moreover, we just cannot indulge in the construction of five-star hotels etc, due to the acute scarcity of resources. Apart from this, we are also developing old palatial mansions ('Havelis'). In places like Himachal Pradesh, we have made our presence felt in remote areas. Due to the shortage of rooms in these places, we have earmarked some rooms in big houses, to provide convenient accommodation to the tourists. I would like to make it clear once again that the Government is not in favour of spending public money on things like five-star hotels.

Another serious misgiving that's there in the minds of the people and which has come to the fore during this discussion is that apart from its hotel service the I.T.D.C. hotels are running ancillary services also. As this discussion is concerning hotels, I would limit myself to the hotels. Further, it was also mentioned here that I.T.D.C. hotels are running in losses. I would like to tell the hon.

Members that since its inception in 1966 to date the I.T.D.C. has never incurred losses. Rather, last year, that is during 1989-90, I.T.D.C. made a profit of Nnie crore and fifteen lakh rupees. We are not incurring losses. Now you may question the necessity of the I.T.D.C's entering into this agreement when it is not incurring any losses. The necessity to do so was felt because of the growing importance of tourism as an economic activity in our country. You may be aware of our acute foreign exchange requirements and our tight position in that regard. We earn foreign exchange worth more than 2400 crore rupees from tourism and we propose to make further progress in this area. Tourism is the largest (highest) foreign exchange earner for the country and therefore, we want to make further developments in that field. We want tourists, who would lavishly spend money in this country, but here it also becomes necessary on our part to provide them with maximum facilities in return for the money they spend here. I would also like to tell you that there is a cut-throat competition among various hotels and due to this we too are compelled to compete with hotels in the private sector. The private hotels whether it be Maurya Sheraton, Hyatt Regency or any other big hotel, have working arrangements with international giants (*Interruptions*)... About ten major hotels are in operation in the country and almost all of them have some kind of arrangements with international hotel chains. The problem we, at I.T.D.C., faced was that we did not have any such arrangement. Due to this, the ratio of foreign and domestic tourist arrivals in I.T.D.C. hotels is 40:60, while in private sector hotels, it is 65:35. Thus, I.T.D.C. was passing through a critical phase and we had no option, but to enter into this agreement.

The question of floating tenders in this regard was also raised in the house, but as per the information available with me, there has never been a practice of inviting tenders in

such cases. The practice in this regard has always been that negotiations were held with ten to twelve internationally reputed hotel chains and as per the information I have with me, I would like to humbly state that some of the prominent international hotel chains already have agreements with many Indian hotels in the private sector and therefore talks cannot be held with them. Like the Sheraton has an understanding with the Maurya hotel and hence it was not possible to hold negotiations with them. They are our competitors. Thus, we were not able to hold negotiations with many well-known international hotel chains. Many of the international hotel chains operated only Super Deluxe hotels and there was no point in talking to them. Thus, there is a reason behind selecting Radison. The I.T.D.C. hotels and other units do not fall in the Super Deluxe category, it runs average hotels and therefore only this hotel chain suited us.

#### 18.00 hrs.

I would like to tell you with whom we held discussions. In the beginning of July, 1989, we held discussion with Meridian Group of Hotels. They said that they would accept that offer only if management would be given to them. Neither we were ready nor we should be ready to accept their condition. We held discussions with Hilton Group around July, 1989. Please note the date so that any doubt is not left. In the beginning, they did not show any interest, but afterwards they said that if management of Janpath Hotel would be given to them for 50 years, they would renovate it also. But we were not ready for it and refused the offer. After that, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed with Radison in November 1989. Radison was started only in 1983 and it is a fast developing hotel hospitality chain of the world. In 1983, they had 39 hotels, but now the number has gone up to 315 with about 68,000 rooms therein. These are

[Sh. Satya Pal Malik]

situated in U.S.A., Canada, Europe, Mexico, Carribean, Middle East, Far East, Australia and other parts of the world. In addition to it, its sales and other network is so good that it suits our requirements. It is one of the best of the topmost 10 hotels of the world—and not an inferior thing. We went for it because of its excellence in management, information system, in-house design system, technicality, sales etc.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the main benefit of collaboration between Radisson and I.T.D.C. is the establishment of a line reservation system. It will do booking for us wherever it is operating. We will do booking for them also but its hotels are situated all over the world and that would benefit us. Besides, it will help us in procurement of equipments, security system, telephone system, computer system, cleanliness, maintenance, and in developing business and meeting facilities. It can be said that these are ordinary things. But we will definitely be benefited in view of the speed with which the world trade is increasing. I was reading in a newspaper that in the room of the Chairman of Marnerdez, the biggest company of Germany, it is written that who does not change with time, soon becomes a part of antiquity. If we do not keep pace with the developments of the world we will lag behind. They will provide facilities for marketing and finance project management. In addition to it, they will train executives free of cost from one and a half month to 9 months and also help in establishing a standard procedure system. Now, the question is that how much in-flow and out-flow we will get. It has rightly been worked out. Shri Hotaji is adopting very rigid attitude when he said that in case losses occur, take strict action. I cannot say like this. I cannot, as a Minister of Tourism say in this Supreme House that every thing is well in I.T.D.C. and there are no irregularities or all the complaints are wrong which are made by the hon.

Members. If I say so that will be wrong. You have also been a Minister and I have seen the Report referred by you. Action is being taken on it. There is also a great scope to make improvements on the points to which objections can be taken in the Annual Report. Steps have been taken to utilize the resources available with us in a better way.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the conditions regarding payments are that we would pay 1,00,000 U.S. dollars in lump-sum and 3 per cent of it will be paid as royalty for turn-over of rooms. Six dollars per room will be paid as room reservation fee, which will be booked in outside branches. I can tell you after reading from the paper that our contract is not so bad in comparison to other hotels and private hotels of the country which have tie-ups abroad also and accepted various conditions. Our estimate is that our net inflow will be of about 11 crores 55 lakhs. I pray to God for this so that we need not have to take strict action and we can make our institution better.

Besides this, I think there is no need to say more about it. I would like to assure the hon. Members that according to the policy of the present Government, the Department has decided that though the foreign currency earning through tourism is important, but we are also providing maximum facilities to our domestic tourists. Next month, a conference of Ministers of Tourism of the country would be held and we propose to celebrate next year as a 'Year of Visit India'. We are making preparations for that. I assure the hon. Members that they would actively be associated to see to the complaints against I.T.D.C. sympathetically and meaningfully. I can tell you on the basis of my information that this organisation is not running in loss and several improvements have been effected in it in recent years. We can feel proud of it for some of its achievements made without any collaboration. But collaboration was necessary to keep pace with the developments of the world and there is no doubt about it.

With these words, I would like to thank all the hon. Members.

18·07 hours

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

**Statement made by the Minister of External Affairs regarding his recent visit to Moscow, Washington, Amman, Baghdad and Kuwait in connection with the situation in the Gulf**

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we resume discussion under Rule 193. Before I request Shri Samarendra Kundu to continue, I would like to bring to the notice of all the Members that I have a very long list of Members who want to speak. May I request all the hon. Members to be pointed, pertinent to the subject and brief, and speak without giving any preface or any historical background, so that all Members can be accommodated.

SHRI IBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Manjeri): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, how long will this discussion continue?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We have two hours for this discussion.

SHRI IBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: That means up to eight o'clock.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, we have already consumed some time before.

SHRI IBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: But I do not think this can end by 7 o'clock or something like that today itself. It may have to be continued on Monday also because all must be interested in this.

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MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I leave it to the Whips of the parties to discuss and let me know what they want to do. They might discuss outside the House so that the hon. Members, at the same time, can continue. Hon. Minister, you hear what they are saying and you can discuss with them. You decide and let me know. I have no objection to anything you decide. Let it be discussed by the Whips outside the House and let me know what they decide...

(Interruptions)

Mr. Sait, you can also participate in the discussion.

PROF. P. J. KURIAN: Sir, we can have one hour discussion today and then carry forward to Monday because so many Members may have to speak. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK: What problem is there. I do not understand (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is exactly what I am saying that if they have a point of view and you have a point of view, instead of discussing it on the floor of the House, the Whips and other important members of the parties can decide as to what has to be done, and if you let me know what is to be done, we will do that. At the same time, we can carry on with the discussion. Now you can please go to our chamber or your chamber or over a cup of tea and decide.

Yes, Samarendra Kunduji.

SHRI SAMARENDR KUNDU (Balasore): Sir, I was saying that our hon. Minister for External Affairs has done a very creditable job. In a very critical situation in the country, he has been able, through his

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diplomatic skill, to get kerosene, petrol, diesel from other countries, even from America and Soviet Russia. This is no mean job because the country has now some sort of fear, fear psychosis is developing and it will have repercussions which will lead to blackmarketing in oil and other things. At the same time, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that a list of 3000 persons the Minister has brought from Kuwait and Iraq about their living condition there and all that. So far, these informations have not reached their people. At least I am a victim of it. I had given two names. I have been trying to find out their whereabouts. I have not been able to get that information and you can imagine that, as I said on that day, it is a national issue. What anxiety it might be causing in the families here? So, on this aspect, while thanking the hon. Minister for making an effort, getting into an area where perhaps he was prohibited to go and trying to get some names, some information. I would like to say still much more has to be done and I feel that he must use his full energy and vigour to get this informations.

Having said this, I would like to refer to emerging global scenario. I share with the Minister's visualising the entire global situation. He said that India will be affected if this sort of crisis in the Middle East continues and not only in India, but it might have far reaching consequences in other parts of globe also. Therefore, he rightly says that we must also do something to intervene to see that peace and stability come there, to save India from a destabilisation process. But on the next breath, I do not know why he thought himself not very confident and said "I am not going to mediate". Well, perhaps it is true that nobody has asked us to mediate. India's per-

sonality is something different. Nobody need ask India to mediate. Our effort to bring about peace in any part of the world should be the foremost because peace is *sine quo non*. When there is a global danger to peace and can explosive situation exists in the Middle East, when there is danger to India and its neighbouring countries also i.e., two of our neighbouring countries have sent their troops to Saudi Arabia India cannot afford to be quiet I think the Minister must also move and see that India's personality is projected correctly. He might be having a quiet diplomacy. It looks like that. It appears from his statement. Perhaps he is trying to contact Non-Aligned countries. But at the same time, he has kept Non-aligned movement and Arab League at a low key. I do not know why he thinks Non-aligned movement and Arab League will have a low profile. It is said that a country has permanent interests, not permanent friends. This statement was made by an astute politician. But somehow I do not like this statement because it appears selfish viz., We have only permanent interests and not permanent friends. This is the line advanced by some politicians who do not believe in projecting real moral values in international understanding. I know the present crisis it is a critical situation. Iraq is our good friend. Iraq stood all along with us. Iraq was one of the countries who introduced Bangladesh to Arab League. Our crores of rupees of work are involved in Iraq. Iraq had supported our position in Kashmir. I consider these are the advantages which we have in Iraq, and therefore, we can have direct line of communication with Saddam Hussien. We must utilise the direct communication i.e. our friendship to see that Iraq withdraw its forces from Kuwait, to see that de-escalation process starts and peace returns in the Gulf region. To do this, India should also take lead in the Non-Aligned Movement. Call for

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a meeting immediately some of the important leaders of the Non-Aligned countries and start telling them to take effort to defuse the situation. If you delay the process, I think perhaps we might get defeated in espousing our cause.

Coming to another point about the United Nations, I do not know what happened actually and why America defied the Security Council's Resolutions and had a blockade. The blockade was not authorised, I am told, but I do not know. Even America did not agree to call a Security Council's Meeting to discuss about the withdrawal of foreign citizens in these two countries. But when some of the Americans were put in hostage, America decided to call the Security Council's Meeting. But what exacty is the position? What is the position of the blockade, whether the Security Council by now has sanctioned this blockade? This position should also be told to us because we had different reports from newspapers.

Sir, I feel the Non-aligned Movement should be activated and the solution should be found out through the aegis of the United Nations. The Non-aligned Movement should activate the United Nations to act courageously to bring about peace and stability in this area. No unilateral action should be supported.

Having said these things, I am told the value of Kuwait currency has fallen and it does not have any purchasing power. What is the exact situation? Are Iraqis prepared to compensate or is Iraq prepared to give us the corresponding value of the Kuwait currency because our Indians hold millions of Kuwait currency in foreign banks? On this point also we will benefit if peace come to this area and de-escalation takes place surely in the interest of our own country, we must have

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peace in the sub-region. I would like that more energetic and dynamic action to be taken and it should be taken by a very dynamic and articulate diplomat Minister, Shri I. K. Gujral.

**SHRI YADVENDRA DATT** (Jaunpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will not make any speech about it, but I will put 6 or 7 questions. There are two aspects of this. What is the human action? That is, how to get our people out from this war zone, specially women, children, the old and the sick, because Jordan's exit gates are also closed, as reported in the press? I do not know. May I suggest a method to the hon. Foreign Minister that when he sends supplies of foodgrains and medicines etc. in ships to Kuwait, would he consider evacuating the remaining women and children, the sick and the old by the same ship if it returns after unloading the goods there? Would he also consider another route by road, not through Amman, but on the borders of Jordan through the Gulf and the Port of Aquaba by chartering ships and evacuating the people? Would he also consider sending medicines for which there is supposed to be a great scarcity in Kuwait, as reported in the press, by which our own people will be affected in Kuwait? As cholera has broken out, would he care to send a team of doctors to treat the cholera cases and give injections to protect people from cholera and stop spreading of cholera?

Coming to the political side of it, it looks to be a repetition of the old, old history again. The old Assyria—modern Iraq—dominated the fertile crescent in the North because of the agricultural domination of these areas. Now the very fertile crescent has moved South because of petrol and crude oil. The struggle is; who is to dominate petrol and

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crude oil fertile crescent now? If Iraq dominates the fertile crescent of petrol and crude oil, then it will hold the industrially developed and developing nations to ransom. If the Americans dominate then they will hold the Arabs under their domination. That is the struggle for the domination of petrol. The Arab league itself is now feeling very incompetent because the Arabs themselves are divided. The Non-Aligned nations like Egypt, Syria and Morocco have come out openly in support of the Americans in Saudi Arabia. Libiya and Jordan have come out openly in support of President Saddam Hussein. Iran is playing its own game. Iran has got the liberation of its own prisoners of war. I do not know, but it is my guess that probably the support of Iran has been bought by Iraq by offering the old bait, which Iran always desired. The domination of Tacial coast i.e. U.E. of Arabia. Now, the Americans, the French and the British are in the game because their industrial base depends entirely on crude oil and petrol. So, they will have to fight. The fight is going to be a long one now; it is not going to be a short affair. It is purely naked power politics and we have to look into that. There is a danger signal for us also. I would not say much about it. I am leaving the things to Mr. Gujral to guess at it because the things are so sensitive and what we say here may have a bad effect. Pakistan has sent its troops to Saudi Arabia. Bangladesh has also sent it. Under the guise of sending troops, they will be heavily armed and heavily equipped. With that heavy armaments and equipments, our flanks are again threatened. We must look into it. To my mind, India being one of the leaders of the Non-Aligned Movement, should take up the lead in consultation with them and stand up with our moral stand that a small nation cannot be clobbered by a powerful nation by its tanks and

by its armaments. The vacation must come. Then, with the vacation, the foreign troops must withdraw, because if troops are there, you can never say when the clash will come up. Thirdly, they should rally all Non-Aligned nations and all nations who are dependent on petrol for their life to see that they do not come in this power struggle, because if this power struggle goes on, we will face a crunch. Fourthly, for meeting our own petrol demand, why should not the Foreign Minister approach our neighbour, Burma? They have plenty of crude oil. I will suggest that for oil, we can give them goods of their need and we should rally the Indonesians, the Malaysians and other small nations of South America like Mexico, Venezuela. The Foreign Minister should take out a trip straight away to Moscow, Washington, Berlin or Bonn, whatever it is, and Paris and try, after raising this Non-Aligned group movement, to bring them round to this view. There is another great danger. Blockade has been imposed; embargo has been imposed. Embargo and blockade will have no meaning unless interdiction takes place and interdiction means, naval force will be used. Jordan has gone to Iraq side and that is my guess. They have the old ambition of the Shareefa of Hejaz from which his great grandfather was driven away by Ibne Said, the ruler of Nejd who united both the kingdoms and formed Saudi Arabia. Probably Iraq has given hint because the latest information I have is—I may be wrong—that King Hussein has started calling himself as Shareefa of Hejaz. This is the power politics developing there. May I ask the Foreign Minister—I may be wrong—but what I heard was, those people who have come back, their passports are probably impounded under one pretext or the other. Will you please look into this and see that the passports are not impounded and people are not put to any hardship. These are five or six questions addressed to the Minister.

When we were talking about Iraq and Iran, two days back I suggested to the Minister that a high-secretariat level team should go round and see there. But he said, our Ambassador is having everything in hand. If our Ambassador is having everything in hand, why all these people are going round now?

I will put one more question on this. Had we been taken by this invasion by surprise? No nation could move two or three divisions of army in secrecy. Rumours were floated about the size of troubles that were coming. Then, there was a rumour, Iraq refused the compensation from Kuwait of 20 million dollars or a billion or whatever it is, for the so-called stolen petrol. There was a signal of coming for attack. Did our Embassy inform us early? Were we informed properly? Rumours might be going around in Baghdad or Basrah or in Kuwait because after all, when troop movement takes place, everything is known. Did our Embassy contact the Americans and Russians to find out from the Spy Satellite in the sky whether there was concentration of military or we were taken by surprise? If we were taken by surprise, then this *ad hocism* will not do. Unfortunately, I give three weeks' time for this crisis to develop into a war and the three weeks are very crucial.

I hope our External Affairs Minister will take proper and shrewd steps to meet the game of power-politics so that our country is safe, our borders are safe and the troubles do not erupt into our side and peace is restored into the Middle East.

[Translation]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA  
(Madhubani): Mr. Deputy Speaker,  
Sir, this incident has not occurred suddenly as our hon. friend said that situation was very tense for the last two-three weeks, but I would like to say

that every tension does not result in war. But if we see it broad perspective, the incident of annexation of Kuwait occurred suddenly. A number of persons of our country were living there and our embassies, Government and particularly our hon. friend Shri Gujral did a creditable job. There is no doubt that our people have faced some problems, that was natural because they were living in another country. If our own country faced such a catastrophe, they would have to face the problems and they were not ready for this situation also. That is why so many problems are before them and perhaps they will have to confront more problems. The Government will make its best possible efforts to solve these problems by keeping in mind those suggestions which have been given in this regard.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to point out that death of any family member is not so painful as this menace is. I feel that the way America has deployed its army there, it has not occurred suddenly. Long time back, when oil-producing countries particularly Arab countries raised the prices of oil, America openly declared that she would capture the oil wells, at which U.S.S.R. said if it happened, she would not remain neutral. Now she gets an opportunity to capture oil wells. The British imperialism for hundreds of years and particularly after the first world war divided the Arabs and the situation which was prevailing for centuries under British imperialism, is being created again under the leadership of America in which Britain is also a part and it is a signal of danger. U.N.O. and its Security Council decided that Kuwait should be vacated. But Iraq rejected it. The Government of India has taken a stand that it accepts the decision of the Security Council in spite of its problems and friendship with Iraq. But America and Britain have deployed their armies

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there by violating that decision. That is a very dangerous thing. I am not talking only about non-aligned countries. We are on the one side of Arabian Sea and our Arab friends are on the other side. Arabian Sea is a part of the Indian Ocean. Despite a UNO decision to make Indian Ocean a peace of zone, America has never shown any interest or to hold a conference on this issue. Now it has pushed it on the brink of making it a battle field.

Iraq, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia are neighbouring countries and amity and discord among neighbours is a common thing. But who has authorised the U.S.A. to act militarily. This amounts to a form of sea piracy as was practiced in olden days. In this sort of a situation, U.S. forces will get a free hand to act in a similar manner in any other country of the region. Whatever has been said by our Foreign Minister is not enough. The feelings of all the people of this country must be conveyed that we are against military intervention by U.S. and other countries outside the limitations set by the U.N. As we want Iraqi forces to withdraw from Kuwait similarly we want U.S. forces to withdraw from the region.

Sir, the U.N. proposed a boycott of South Africa but the U.S. or other countries never sent their forces there. Despite resolutions passed repeatedly at the U.N., Israel is occupying Jerusalem and the Gaza strip, and Jordan is occupying the western part of Libya. Leave alone sending its forces, the U.S. has not even condemned the Israeli action because Israel is nowhere without U.S. support. President Saddam Hussein has clearly stated that Iraq will withdraw its forces from Kuwait if Israel vacates the Arab territory it took under its control in 1967. The hon. Minister has not mentioned it at any

time. I would like the hon. Minister to clarify as to what is the hitch in our supporting this stand of Iraq.

We want Iraqi forces to withdraw from Kuwait and this is what the U.N. also wants. But what Iraq wants is quite simple. The evacuation of Arab territories by Israel would be a major step towards peace in the Middle East. So India should support Iraq's stand. Our Parliament could pass a Resolution that Israel should withdraw from occupied Arab territory if Iraq is to withdraw from Kuwait.

Sir, apart from this there are other issues also. U.S. forces are already in the region to effect an economic blockade against Iraq. The decision of sending foodgrains to Iraq was a good decision, but it has not been made clear that this foodgrain is being sent for the use of Indians only or it will be used by others also. This point must be clarified because I don't think it is proper that the food-grain should be used by Indians alone. Nationals of other countries too are sick and in dire need of foodstuffs. Such aid should be disbursed on humanitarian grounds and this makes nationals of all countries eligible. We should extend help on humanitarian grounds and we should take initiative towards providing aid other than military aid. Non-aligned nations have been mentioned just for namesake in yesterday's speech. I don't know whether the relevant newspaper reports are authentic or not, but I would like to say that now there is no such thing as polarisation of super powers. The two super powers are co-operating in several matters. So, there is a lot of scope for change in our foreign policy. Changes are taking place all over the world. The neo-colonialist countries of the world, economically and militarily dominate over the countries of the Third World. Now the neo-colonialist countries will send their troops to other countries on

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some pretext or the other. Such things used to happen in the past. Foreign armies went to China during the Opium war, and the East India Company used some excuse to come to India. Is this the beginning of a new era?

In these circumstances India must safeguard its interests. This will of benefit to our neighbouring countries and the world as a whole. India has always had a policy of non-alignment and in that context it has made efforts to bring the countries of Asia and Africa together. This is the situation in which America and other imperialist countries have sent their forces there. So we cannot consider this a problem as one that concerns Iraq alone. The U.S. has always indirectly controlled events in the Middle-East. This poses a threat not only to countries in the Arab world but also to other countries in South Asia. Day before yesterday when the U.N. Security Council refused to permit U.S. forces to enter the Gulf, President Bush threatened to proceed even without U.N. Sanction. This makes it all the more necessary for us to support the stand taken by U.N. So that the undiplomatic step taken by the U.S. can be retraced. As far as evacuation of Indian nationals is concerned, some questions arise regarding their resettlement. I don't think all the Indian nationals settled in Kuwait would like to abandon their homes and come to India. Quite a few of them are well settled there and we wouldn't want them to abandon their property and assets and rush to India. Their business should be protected in the situation created by political turmoil and fall in value of the local currency. It would not serve India's long-term interests if these people abandon their business establishments. There is no point in rushing matters but those who have become penniless and are anxious to get back to India should be brought back. One way is to airlift them and the other alternative is to bring them on ships. On our part we have to make concerted efforts to

help the Indian nationals who are stranded in Kuwait.

We have always had problems with Pakistan. In 1973 when the Jordanian army refused to kill Palestinians in Amman, the Pakistani army led by the late Zia-ul-Haq massacred the Palestinians in Amman under orders from America. Besides our country, Ireland and Palestine also went through partition. The Palestinian territory was divided into Israel and Jordan. Many of the Palestinians in Lebanon were killed. Now there are 30 lakh Palestinian refugees. Yasser Arafat has adopted a different stance in this matter and it would not be proper to dismiss it as a political intricacy or powerstruggle. The same Pakistani army which had acted at the behest of America and killed Palestinians in Amman, has now gone to Kuwait. Now the danger is that Pakistan's army posted at the Indo-Pak border is being supplied arms by America. Wasn't the Benazir Government dismissed to enable Pakistani forces to participate in the Gulf crisis and to create a climate for another Indo-Pak conflict? May I know from the hon. Foreign Minister, whether the murder of democracy in Pakistan poses a danger to India and the Arab world. The dismissal of the Benazir Government has a direct bearing on these matters.

There is no need to explain the step to be taken from the strategic point of view but in matters of foreign policy it is important that we contact other friendly countries and hold consultations in this regard.

The newspapers have reported that our Foreign Minister is going to Yugoslavia. A meeting of the leaders of the non-aligned countries should be held at the earliest. We are not part of the Arab league but as non-aligned nations we must find a solution to the problem. If foreign forces are withdrawn there could be a way out. Our foreign office spokesman has said.....(*Interruptions*).

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**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Please say it in points and conclude your speech.

**SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:** We need not play the role of mediator in this crisis. We have to fulfill our duty as a peace-loving neighbouring country. We have to see that India's role does not diminish in the climate of increasing co-operation among super-powers. It should be clarified that India favours the path of peace. I conclude my speech with the hope that the hon. Minister will take appropriate action.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYAPAL MALIK):** Sir, today the House will sit upto 7.00 P.M. Then the discussion will continue on Monday.

[English]

**SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayinkil):** ~~Mr. Deputy Speaker,~~ Sir, I don't want to make a speech here. I will confine myself to certain points, especially about Indians in Kuwait. The occupation of Kuwait happened on August 2nd. Our session started on August 7th.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** This is not necessary. I will give you as much time as you want on points, but I will not give you time on history. Leave that aside please, I am trying to help you. On points I will give you as much time as you want.

**SHRI T. BASHEER:** In the beginning the Government was very stagnant. After that the Government moved and I am happy that the hon. Minister went to Kuwait. In his long statement he had given a picture of the situation there and the condition of Indians in Kuwait.

Sir, I wish to confine myself to some points relating to Indians in Kuwait. Still the communication system is not available. The most important aspect is the information so far as the relatives are concerned. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he has taken up the point of resuming the communication system. If it is not yet taken up, I would like to know as to when this communication system will be resumed. I am happy that the Minister has collected a lot of letters from the Indians working there. That is also important. What steps are our Embassy people taking after collecting letters from them to send the same to their relatives in India? Has any arrangement been made? If so, what is the arrangement?

The second point that I would like to make is that I will be pleased if the Minister will clarify the position of Indians working there in private firms, in Government services and in many other jobs. I would like to know whether they are still continuing in their works, whether any of the Indians who are in large numbers lost their jobs. If so, what is their plight there now. I would like to get a clarification from the hon. Minister on this point.

The next point is very important. Some of our friends raised the point about the Kuwaiti Dinars. Earlier also before these events happened, they sent drafts to India. After 2nd or 3rd, our Banks are not accepting these drafts—not only Kuwaiti drafts, but drafts from other Gulf countries also. So I would like to know what steps the Government proposes to take to deal with this problem. I would like to know whether the Government is going to give any direction to our banks to receive and encash these drafts.

Sir, you know that the Indians have huge assets in Kuwait. I am told that

the people from my State of Kerala have assets worth about Rs. 800 crores there. I would like to know whether the Minister has discussed this point with the Kuwait authorities and what will be the position of these assets of Indians there.

The next point, I would like to make is this. Now, a report came that the Amman route is closed and the alternative route of Basrah has been opened. Many friends have said that they are doing this work there with the limited staff in our Embassies and in our Consulates. In such a situation, they are doing a good work and I appreciate that. But the fact is that in a situation like this, the staff could not do the work speedily and effectively. So, to improve this, what steps the Government is going to take? My humble suggestion is this. We have well experienced officers in our Ministries who had experience of working in those Gulf countries. You should send these officers to our Baghdad and other Embassies immediately and to our Consulate in Basrah. You should send such useful and experienced officers immediately to those places. I would like to know the reaction of the Government in this regard. This will strengthen our Embassies and this will help to take speedy action. Actually what is needed now is speedy action. We have to take all the steps within a short span of time. The time factor is very important. We have to take steps to evacuate the people who want to come to our country, at the earliest possible time. That arrangement should be made. More staff should be provided and our Embassies should be strengthened.

When he made the Statement, the hon. External Affairs Minister said that the Iraqi authorities asked us to close the Embassy in Kuwait. So we may also have to close our Embassy in Kuwait. I would like to know whether our Embassy is closed now or still working there. Are the

staff in the Embassy still assisting our people there? In his statement, it has been stated that the Government kitchens have been set up for the people of Indian community—for the most needy, and that over six thousand persons are being regularly fed by these kitchens. This shows that the situation is bad. Food scarcity is there; lack of shelter is there and the lack of purchasing power is also there. That sentence itself shows the pitiable condition. So, I would like to know the present position in this regard. What steps we are going to take to improve this situation?

He also said that we are sending our flights, to Basrah and Amman to evacuate the people. Here, I would like to make a suggestion. When you send the flights to Amman and Basrah, you can send food articles to those places from here, by these flights and bring the people back from there, by the same flights. I would like to request the Minister to consider this suggestion. I do not want to take much time. Not only outside, but also in this country, you have to take some steps. The Government have to take some steps. Many boys and girls are coming. They were students there. They have to continue their studies here. So, Government should give necessary instructions to the institutions and to the State Governments to provide them seats and to provide facilities for continuing their education in our country.

Last but not the least, I would like to tell that this problem will have serious repercussions, of course, in the country, especially in my State. I am not quoting the figure. You know it. Thousands of people are working in the Gulf countries from my home State, Kerala. Actually, at a point of time, the remittance from the Gulf countries to Kerala was about Rs. 700 crore per year. You know it. Now, with this development

[Sh. T. Basheer]

in the Gulf countries, surely, the exodus from there will start. This influx will definitely have repercussions on the economy of the Kerala State. That is why we had been arguing all this time to chalk out some schemes for rehabilitating the people who have come from the Gulf countries. In this context, I would like to tell you that the State Government has chalked out a project of about Rs. 750 crore for rehabilitating the Indians coming from the Gulf countries. (*Interruptions*) It was before this crisis. Any how, I would like to urge upon the Minister with all the command at my disposal that the Government should take up the matter and approve the scheme. I know, this is not directly concerned with the Minister of External Affairs. But you can take up with the Ministries concerned at the earliest. Government have to approve this project. Steps should be taken to implement these schemes in Kerala.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think, other Members may speak on Monday, and they may have a time to present their views. But hon. Minister wants to say a few things today itself. An elaborate and detailed reply on points which are made today and all other points that would be made on Monday also may be given on that day. But he would like to intervene now.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): Thank you very much. I will not take more time of the House. My idea is not to reply to the debate just now.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): I would like to share an information with you for your consideration. I have a telephone call from Abu Dhabi that one friend of mine, who belongs to Kerala, Mr. Suleman, telephoned that in Baghdad, thousands of our Indians are stranded. After you returned from Kuwait, a

large number of people have gone to Baghdad.

According to him, this number comes to more than 20,000. They are stranded. They do not get shelter. They have problem of food. The arrangements made by our Embassy are not adequate.

19.00 hrs.

So, he has asked me to request you to give a direction to the Baghdad Ambassador to do whatever is possible. He also said from Abu Dhabi that they were arranging to send some money to Baghdad through our Embassy. And when they approached our Embassy in Abu Dhabi, the Second Secretary, with some dollars, he refused to transfer it to the Baghdad Embassy. So, I request you to kindly give an urgent message to see as to how many are stranded in Baghdad and take care of those people.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I do not intend to reply to this debate at this stage and I do not think it fair for the House if I do so because many hon. Members have still to speak. But I take this opportunity only to say one or two things because I do not want that some impressions on some very vital issues should remain unreplyed for the next two days as our people are concerned in this matter.

To begin with, I had made an announcement in the other House and I want to reiterate that the unfortunate people whose death I had announced, yesterday will be given an *ex gratia* grant of Rs. 25,000 by the Government. Now, that has since been raised to Rs. 1,00,000. This is one of the points which I wanted to make.

There is some confusion about the closure of the Embassy. I would like to make it clear that the closure of the Embassy, in the given circumstances, could not be helped. In this

situation, we have not accepted the merger of Iraq and Kuwait and have noted the contents of the Security Council's Resolution 662. But the Embassy of Kuwait in India will continue to function as it is doing so far in normal circumstances.

**SHRI IBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT:** Have you closed down our Embassy in Kuwait?

**SHRI I. K. GUJRAL:** I am coming to that point. The hon. Minister of Oil of Kuwait will be coming to meet me in the next two or three days. He is most welcome as our guest. We have to close our Embassy because the circumstances are such that we have to do so. The local authorities had said that from today onwards, electricity and water machines will be disconnected and the diplomats will not be given the amenities which they have enjoyed so far. So, what we have done in our case is that we are moving all our diplomats to Basra and suggest that Basra Consulate will be strengthened. We are working out an arrangement whereby the voluntary organisations and some of the junior local staff will continue to function from our building to render assistance to our citizens there and our diplomats are also functioning from Basra. They will be visiting them nearly everyday and see that there will be no problems.

**PROF. P. J. KURIEN:** How far is it from Basra?

**SHRI I. K. GUJRAL:** It is one and a half hours by road. The distance is not more. One more difficulty that has arisen, which many Members have also pointed out, is about the Jordan route. There are certain reports coming about epidemics and certain other reports about the flooding of the refugees. From today onwards, we have started two

flights a day and shuttle is going on and we will clear the Jordan route or traffic very quickly. But the problem is serious. We are approaching our diplomats to see if Iranian Government can permit us to use their country for evacuation from that route if possible. One more difficulty has come up.

**SHRI IBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT:** Is it not possible to arrange a steamer which can carry 2000 or 3000 people?

**SHRI I. K. GUJRAL:** Till the day I was there, i.e., the day before yesterday, the route via Shatul Arab going into Iran was available only to Iranian citizens and not to others. So, we are requesting the Iranian Government now to let our people also to go through that route.

Another thing that I wanted to say is about the transfer of funds which my friends here have asked for. Normally, diplomatic relations are such between the two Gulf countries and Iraq that I do not see any practical way out of it regarding transfer of funds. But I will give my attention to see if any device or some other method whereby funds can be transferred. My hon. friend is right while saying that there are a large number of our citizens in Baghdad at the moment. There were about 1600 citizens when I left there the other day. But that also is now two days old. More people would have come; Exact number I would try to obtain tonight. We are trying to organize air-lift from Baghdad itself. There is one difficulty that I will explain. The International Insurance authorities, or whatever they are called, probably it is some sort of a consortium, which runs the job of insurance and re-insurance, of all the civilian aircrafts, have withdrawn that facility. We are now examining the implications of this.

[Sh. I. K. Gujral]

So far as our sending flights of Air India into Iraq are concerned, this has implications. We are examining it and trying to find alternative methods of doing it. We are also examining the possibility of using some other airports in addition to the Jordan Amman airport. But if Iran kindly cooperates and Iran Government gives us permission to let our people start, then it would be much easier for us because the distance is much shorter; and also then from Iran airport and Iran seaport, perhaps evacuation will become easier.

At this stage, I would only say this much, but I must not sit down without saying a word of thanks to all my hon. friends who have been so kind to me. I will, of course, more elaborately and with more gratitude thank them on Monday.

SHRI INDER JIT (Darjeeling): One hon. Member wanted the Minister to give the names of those who have been killed so as to clarify matters and end speculation.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Names are available; I would give them just now.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: There is one person, George, from my place: his dead body is there for the last about two weeks. He died on the 1st or 2nd day of the attack; may be due to shock; it has nothing to do with the war. But his dead body is still there. He died in Kuwait.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: You kindly give me details.

PROF P. J. KURIEN: I have sent you a letter yesterday.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I will attend to it immediately.

Shri George's body was buried in Kuwait. This information is there. The names of our two nationals, who were caught most unfortunately in the cross-fire were Shri Sunny John and Shri Hassan. Both hail from the State of Kerala.

PROF P. J. KURIEN: Which part of Kerala?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: These details I will give you later.

As we have announced, we are going to give an *ex gratia* grant of Rs. 1 lakh.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Shri George is from my place, Kumbanad, only 50 kms away. Can you tell me on which date his dead body was buried?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I will get the details and give you by tonight itself.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House now stands adjourned to meet again on Monday, the 27th August, 1990.

19.08 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till*  
*Eleven of the Clock on Monday,*  
*August 27, 1990/Bhadra 5, 1912*  
*(Saka)*