

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Second Session
(Ninth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. II contains Nos. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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CONTENTS

[*Ninth Series, Vol. II, Second Session, 1990/1911 (Saka)*]

No. 5, Friday, March 16, 1990/Phalguna 25, 1911 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to QUESTIONS	1—30
*Starred Question Nos. 61, 64, 65, 67 and 68	
Written Answers to Questions	31—316
Starred Question Nos. 69, 70, 72, 73, 74 and 76 to 80	31—44
Unstarred Question Nos. 674 to 793, 795 to 823, 825 to 830, 832 to 867, 869 to 892 and 894 to 896	45—310
Papers Laid on the Table	317—333
Business of the House	333—334
Matters Under Rule 377	334—338
(i) Need for taking necessary measures for the safe return of Jammu and Kashmir migrants	334—335
Shri Janak Raj Gupta	
(ii) Need for diversion of the existing National Highway by-passing Nagpur City	335
Shri Barwarilal Purohit	
(iii) Need for connecting Bastar district with Jagdalpur via Dalli Rajhare in Madhya Pradesh	335—336
Shri Manku Ram Sodhi	

The Sign* marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

(iv) Need for regular supply of power to the farming sector	336
Ch. Jagdeep Dhankar	
(v) Need for a 'Gem Park' in Bolangir district of Orissa	337
Shri Balgopal Mishra	
(vi) Need to locate the proposed Regional Office under the Environment and Forests Ministry at Calcutta, as decided earlier	337—338
Shri Dr. Asim Bala	
(vii) Need for grant of licence for setting up a sugar mill in Nawabganj Tehsil of District Bareilly (U.P.)	338
Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar	
Motion of Thanks on the President's Address	338—379
Shrimati Subhashini Ali	339—344
Shri Hukumdeo Narayan Yadav	347—354
Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh	355—377
Statutory Resolution Regarding Disapproval of code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Ordinance	380—383
and	
Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill	
Motion to consider	
Shri Jaswant Singh	380—382
Bills Introduced:-	383—446
Constitution (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of Article 81, etc.)	383
Shri Harish Rawat	

**Constitution (Amendment) Bill
(Insertion of new Article 38A, etc.)**

383—384

Shri Harish Rawat

Agricultural Produce Prices Fixation Bill

384

Shri Uttam Rathod

**Constitution (Amendment) Bill
(Insertion of new Article 16A, etc.)
(Bill No. 88 of 1989)**

384—385

Shri G.M. Banatwalla

**Indian Citizens Abroad
(Voting Right at Elections) Bill**

385

Shri G.M. Banatwalla

**Constitution (Amendment) Bill
(Amendment of Article, 324)**

385—386

Shri G.M. Banatwalla

**Constitution (Amendment) Bill
(Insertion of new Article 16A)
(Bill No. 80 of 1989)**

386

Shri G.M. Banatwalla

**Constitution (Amendment) Bill
(Insertion of new Article 15A, etc.)**

386—387

Shri Hannan Mollah

**Infant Foods and Feeding Bottles
(Regulation of Production, Supply and
Distribution) Bill**

387

Shri Ram Naik

**Constitution (Amendment) Bill
(Substitution of new Schedule for
Eighth Schedule)**

387—388

Shri Bhogendra Jha

	COLUMNS
Constitution (Amendment) Bill (Substitution of new Article for Article 37)	388
Shri Bhogendra Jha	
Forest (Conservation) Amendment Bill (Amendment of Section 2, etc.)	388—389
Shri Haribhan Shankar Mahale	
Constitution (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of Articles 310 and 311)	389
Shri Satyagopal Misra	
Constitution (Amendment) Bill (Insertion of new Article 18A)	389—390
Shri Satyagopal Misra	
Married Women (Protection of Rights) Bill	390
Shrimati Basava Rajeswari	
Widows Welfare Bill	390—391
Shrimati Basava Rajeswari	
Abolition of Begging Bill	391
Shrimati Basava Rajeswari	
Banning of Sex Determination Tests Bill	391—392
Shrimati Basava Rajeswari	
Domestic Workers (Conditions of Service) Bill	392
Shri Harish Rawat	
Ceiling on Wages Bill	392—393
Shri Dharmesh Prasad Varma	
Constitution (Amendment) Bill (Substitution of new Article for Article 263)	393
Shri Dharmesh Prasad Varma	

	COLUMNS
Constitution (Amendment) Bill (Insertion of new Article 30A)	393—394
Shri Dharmesh Prasad Varma	
Disabled Persons (Rehabilitation and Welfare) Bill	394
Shri Uttam Rathod	
Constitution (Amendment) Bill (Insertion of new Article 281A and 281B)	394—395
Shri Chitta Basu	
Constitution (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of Articles 200 and 201)	395
Shri Chitta Basu	
Agricultural Workers Bill	395—396
Shri Chitta Basu	
Constitution (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of Eighth Schedule)	396
Shri Chitta Basu	
Agricultural Workers (Minimum Wages and Welfare) Bill	396—397
Shri Dharmesh Prasad Varma	
Agricultural Workers (Minimum Wages and Welfare) Bill	397
Shri Satyagopal Misra	
Constitution (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of Article 81 and 82)	446
Shri Bhajaman Behera	
Member Sworn	446

**Constitution (Amendment) Bill
(Insertion of new Article 16A)**

398

Shri Amar Roypradhan

Motion to consider

Shri Amar Roypradhan	398—408
Shri Eduardo Faleiro	408—417
Shri Hukumdeo Narayan Yadav	417—424
Shrimati Malini Bhattacharya	424—428
Shri Harish Rawat	428—434
Dr. Laxmi Narayan Pandeya	434—438
Shri M.S. Pal	438—440
Shri Ramesh Chennithala	440—442
Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh	442—446

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

*Friday, March 16, 1990/Phalgun 25, 1911
(Saka)*

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Small Industries Development Bank and Public Deposits by Small Entrepreneurs

+
*61. DR. K. KALIMUTHU:
SHRI BANWARILAL PURO-
HIT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose by law to establish a Small Industries Development Bank; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government also propose to frame a policy to allow small private entrepreneurs to collect deposits from public for industrial purposes; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (c). A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

Small Industries Development Bank of India Act, 1989 has come into force with effect from 7th of March, 1990. The Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) will start its operations from 2nd of April, 1990. SIDBI will function as the principal financial institution for the promotion, financing and development of small scale industries including tiny and cottage industries and also coordinate the functions of existing institutions engaged in similar activities, SIDBI will be a wholly owned subsidiary of IDBI.

Enterprises which are companies under the Companies' Act, 1956 are regulated in the matter of acceptance of deposits in terms of that Act and the rules framed thereunder.

DR. K. KALIMUTHU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government proposes to set up a branch of the Small Scale Industries Development Bank at Sivakasi in Tamil Nadu in view of a large number of small scale industrial units there? I would also like to know from the Government the locations identified by the Government for setting up of the bank.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, all the arrangements regarding the bank have already been made and from 2nd of April, 1990, the banks will start operating as far as all its transactions are concerned. As far as the physical locations are concerned, I will let you know about the exact places.

DR. K. KALIMUTHU: Sir, as the Government is keen in promoting small scale

industries, will it allow small scale hand-made match industrialists to accept deposits from the public to enable them to compete with machine-made match industries though they do not come under the Companies' Act and the rules framed thereunder, as a special concession?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, as the hon. Member has rightly pointed out, it does not fall under the jurisdiction of the Companies' Act, but at the same time, we will try to sort out the issue and find out ways and means by which we can give the accessories.

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARILAL PUROHIT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, since independence, it has always been the policy of the Government to promote and encourage small-scale and village industries. However, today the circumstances are such that while large monopoly houses have increased their capital from Rs. 2 crore to Rs. 4,000 crore small-scale industries become sick, soon after they are set-up. They don't get the requisite finance in time. Even after the money is sanctioned, the banks and financial institutions do not provide the working capital to these industries. The banks have all along been following a conservative approach. As a result, in Maharashtra, particularly in Nagpur, at least 30 to 40 per cent of the small scale industries have become sick because they do not get finance in time.

MR. SPEAKER: Please put your question, do not deliver a long speech.

SHRI BANWARILAL PUROHIT: There are many examples, where after sanctioning a working capital of five lakh rupees, they release only one lakh rupees and withhold the rest saying that the progress of the small scale industry is not satisfactory. Why is there such a policy of harassment, when our policy is to encourage small-scale and village industries so that the requirements of the up coming new units are met.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am assure the hon. Member that the Bank will start transacting business w.e.f. 2nd April and it shall strice to achieve the objectives for which it has been established. As far as the sick units are concerned the bank would be playing a preventive role and not remedial one and you would be delighted to know that, it has been decided:

[English]

The authorised capital of the bank would be Rs. 250 crores which can be increased to Rs. 1,000 crores in due course of time. The entire share capital will be subscribed by the IDBI.

SHRI A. CHARLES: The Small Industries Development Bank when it starts functioning will really be a great blessing to small industries which are now facing a serious crisis. As you know, 80% of the entire small industrial units all over the country is sick. At the time of discussion of this Bill in the House, I remember that a categorical assurance was given in this House that one bank will be established in every State. Now it is located only at Lucknow, at its head office.

May I know from the hon. Minister whether that categorical assurance will be kept up so that new branches of the bank are opened in every State and whether priority will be given for the revival of sick units. As Shri Purohit has said, sickness in the industry is a serious matter and with the change in the policy of Government they have to wait for five years continuously when the unit was incurring losses continuously, with the result it may not be possible to revive the unit at all. I would like to know whether one bank will be established in each State and priority will be given for the revival of sick units?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I would like to assure the hon. Member that the purpose of this Bank is to give genuine help and assistance and credit facilities to the small scale sector. Rather than starting with the multiplicity of such banks, it is better to effectively start one bank which will be

completely a subsidiary of the IDBI and adequate share capital is being given.

All the tasks which you have mentioned or have been implied in your question, I assure you, they will be fully satisfied. I would also like to remind him, whatever demand he had made in relation to the small scale sector regarding credit facilities, during the discussion of that Bill, I myself had raised these issues and fortunately I have had the opportunity to answer my own question from this side and I will do it effectively.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Minister of Finance, when do small-scale industries get the credit. Even after paying ten to twenty per cent of the sanctioned amount as Commission, the small scale industries do not get finance in time. I would like to ask the Finance Minister whether he would take any measures to ensure that the small-scale industrialists get money smoothly and in time.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I shall answer this question.

[*English*]

Sir, the hon. Member who preceded him asked a question. I am happy to announce that now a decision has been taken to have the branches of this Bank in different states also.

[*Translation*]

The hon. Member has pointed out that even though the banks may started functioning, things may get delayed and this may affect the efficiency. I would like to assure the hon. Member that once these banks commence start functioning w.e.f. 2nd April, arrangement would be made to make available to the small units expeditiously all the facilities he wants.

[*English*]

SHRI BASUDEV ACHARIA: In view of a large number of small and medium industrial units becoming sick, setting up of Small Industry Development Bank is a right step in this direction; to help the small industry to set up small industry. But there was a scheme earlier to help the small industry and small entrepreneurs to set up small industry. That scheme has been withdrawn, particularly in the backward areas. This was a subsidy scheme. Two years back this scheme was withdrawn and no new scheme has been introduced.

May I know from the hon. Minister whether any new scheme is proposed to be introduced to help the small entrepreneurs to set up industries particularly in backward areas of our country?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: As far as the thrust of the question is concerned, the idea is that whether some concessions in the past were available for sick industries to remove their sickness and whether there will be any facilities available to small industries to be set up. I am very happy to inform the hon. Member that the scope of this bank will be widened. Refinance of industrial loans are extended by primary or intermediary lending institutions to SSI sector, discounting and rediscounting of bills, granting loans and advances to SSI units, providing services like factoring, leasing etc to SSI sector; devising suitable schemes to encourage primary or intermediary lending institutions to provide loans for fixed assets and working capital through single window system to small and tiny units—this will help you—subscription to bonds and debentures of eligible lending institutions. With these facilities made available, I am sure the difficulty which the hon. Member has pointed out, can be removed.

SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: Will the small scale units owned by large companies also be able to receive funds from this bank?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In re-

sponse to the non-official supplementary, I may tell the hon. Member that he has rightly stated that those who come from the backward area always come across such situations that the big units take advantage through the backdoor of the facilities made available to the small-scale sector. I can assure the hon. Member that we shall try our best to plug the loopholes and see that the facilities meant for small-scale sector are available only to the small-scale sector.

SHRI KHEMCHANDBHAI SOMABHAI CHAVDA: There are over 2 lakh sick small scale units in our country. May I know whether Government intends to bring all these small-scale sick units out of the red? Is there any special scheme before the Government?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The new banks will not start dealing with the sickness first. They will try their best to prevent sickness and at a later stage this may be taken up by the additional activity but, basically this development activity is meant to help the small-scale units to develop and to transact their business.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: We are very glad the hon. Finance Minister has stated that the branches would be started in States also. It is better if the hon. Finance Minister takes into consideration the setting up of branches in small towns instead of starting them in State capitals. The expectations of the people are very high. The problems are numerous. I would like to know whether there is any thinking in the Government to give them working capital through this bank only, or they are going to follow the old procedure of giving working capital through the banks.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: We hold loan melas. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: You are not running away from that. (*Interruptions*) I would like to know whether the Government is having any thinking on this? I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any thinking on the part of

the Government of having experts and not taking them from IDBI but by recruiting experts newly to have expertise in the institution to give a new thrust to the policies for which this Bill was passed by Parliament. It should come up to the expectation of the people. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, as far as the first suggestion is concerned, it would be acceptable to us. He has suggested that these banks should not be located in large cities but they should be in towns. In fact, the entire thrust and emphasis of the new Government will be to have decentralisation of industries. We would like the Cottage Industries and Small Scale Industries to be set up not in the metropolitan cities but they should be in the backward areas, rural areas and also mofussil areas. Therefore, his suggestion is perfectly acceptable.

As far as the capital is concerned, we have already said that by the same methodology by which the capital was made available so far, the IDBI has already agreed to give the share capital. That will be available. No difficulty will be posed for any bank in any State. All the States will have the banks.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Is it working capital?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Yes, it is working capital. I have read that. Probably he was not attentive. I said that working capital will be provided by IDBI. The third question was: Will you have fresh recruitment or will you rely only on the IDBI? There, we will have the recruitment at two stages. Whenever a new institution is set up, it is always better to have some expertise which is already available from the established banking system. If that is made available, preliminary works will become more easy. Therefore, expertise and other staff will be available. But at the same time by the usual method the staff will be recruited, The SID bank will also operate the existing single window scheme which actually provides working capital to all the tiny as well as small

scale industries. Therefore that system will be continued.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, of course we all welcome the setting up of this Bank. But does it mean that once this bank starts operating, the Small Scale Industries can go for financial assistance only to this bank and they cannot go to the other nationalised banks?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: No.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Why I am asking is because I think in reply to another question today, I find that some Rs. 13,000 crores have been advanced by the nationalised banks to the small scale sector. So, I would like to know from him the details because he has said a little while ago that the purpose of this bank, as far as sick industry is concerned, will be preventive and not remedial, not curative. The hon. Minister knows that the overwhelming majority of sick units in the country—some over two lakh units—are closed. They are sick. The overwhelming majority of industries are small scale units. Studies have shows that the banks, when giving them loans and credits, have in many cases not taken sufficient trouble to go into the viability or not of such units which are being floated. A large number of units which were non-viable from the very beginning were encouraged by nationalised banks to be set up and they were given credit. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether under the new scheme there will be some preventive machinery to check up and verify the nature of these units. Many of them could never have been viable. Now they have become sick.

[Translation]

SHRI BABURAO PARANJPE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the much talked about corruption in banks. I would like these banks to have time bound programme. (Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, as far as the first question from Shri Indrajit Gupta is concerned, I would like to say that there will be choice to all the Small Scale Units to go to any agency to take the loans and credit facilities. In English, there is a famous saying that beggars are not choosers. I will say that the borrowers are not choosers. But we change that. We will give them facility to choose from any institution whether it is the rural bank or the regional bank or the nationalised bank or for that matter banks which are likely to be set up. Secondly the import of his question is perfectly right. It is experienced that many units which are not likely to be viable even in the years to come are actually inspired by some of the large scale units and they manage to get the necessary finances from the banks. Therefore, the new development bank which is to be set up will set up a monitoring agency to find out whether the loan demanded or the credit facilities demanded by the Small Scale Sector are likely to help them in becoming viable. If they feel that they are non-viable, in that case we will not fritter away our financial resources.

[Translation]

SHRI BABURAO PRANJPE: The Banks should be given one month or fifteen days time to dispose of a case. If they fail to dispose of the case within the stipulated time, the Government should intervene in the matter. In the absence of any time-schedule, applications are delayed for years. Applicants are called time and again and are sent back empty handed. Will you frame a time-schedule to be adhered to by banks?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I would like to inform the hon. Member that many things get delayed in banks and other institutions. One of the reasons for delay is the complexity of the present rules and regulations as result of which matters get delayed some time. We have already announced that we would try to simplify all rules and regulations of banking system and other

financial institutions. In a number of cases we will introduce 'single window system' so that clients do not have to waste time in banks. Rules will not be allowed to become bottlenecks. The suggestions made will be taken into account and we will monitor their implementation.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Q.No.62 has been postponed and Q.No.63 has been transferred. Now Q.No.64.

Tripartite Share Deal by a Nationalised Bank

[Translation]

*64. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a complaint about one of the nationalised banks having entered into a tripartite deal in which shares belonging to a Tea Estate Sterling Company mortgaged with the London Branch of that bank would be sold out to another Company which in turn would further transfer those shares to a third Company, with the knowledge of the bank, and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to the sale agreement entered into by the Punjab National Bank for the sale of shares of Jokai Tea Holdings Ltd. which were held as security against the facilities granted by the erstwhile London branch of the bank to one of its constituents. The Bank held these shares, Nigerian & Sudanese Bills and some immovable properties in the advances made in the account of Esal (Commodities) Ltd. (now under liquidation).

While the Bank has recovered part of its outstanding dues in the account, it is taking steps to realise the remaining dues, inter alia, by disposal of the pledged securities, resorting to legal actions etc. As part of this process, the bank has entered into an agreement preceded by a Memorandum of Understanding for the sale of pledged shares on prices based on the opinions of two tea estate valuers and the recommendations of an expert committee set up by the bank.

The Government had received a complaint alleging that the purchaser will sell the shares to a third party at a higher price. Punjab National Bank has reported that it has no such information and that it had also taken the safeguard of obtaining an expert opinion before finalising the sale agreement.

SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI: On the basis of information contained in the statement laid on the table, I would like to know from the hon. Finance Minister as to whether Ministry of Finance made any independent enquiry through its own agencies into this fraudulent deal of money in which all sorts of irregularities were committed in transfer of shares or whether the reply has been given merely on the basis of information furnished by the Punjab National Bank? So far as my information goes, bungling involving 1.5 crore dollars, i.e. Rs. 20 crore, has been made in the deal and the London branch of Punjab National Bank is reported to be involved in this bungling and irregularities, as a result of which the said branch of the bank has been closed. So I would like to have a categorical reply from the hon. Minister as to whether the information contained in the statement laid on the table is based on the information furnished by the Punjab National Bank or whether information has been gathered through the officers of the Ministry of Finance, Directorate of Enforcement or C.B.I.?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We have tried to enquire into the matter through various agencies. A report has been received from Punjab National Bank also and it has been stated in it that the tripartite deal has been entered into on the basis of competitive

rates and proper price structure. But we have received letters also giving a different region. One of the hon. Members of this House Shri Samrendra Kundu has also written to me about the deal. My other colleagues have also furnished information in this regard. After receiving a report from Punjab National Bank, we requested the Reserve Bank of India to make an independent enquiry into this matter and apprise us of the facts of the case. Final decision will be taken after receiving the report from the Reserve Bank of India.

SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI: I would also like to know whether the representatives of the Punjab National Bank, who visited London, met the representatives of the A.N.Z and the City Bank? For whom these banks were working for? According to my information, these banks were striving for entering into an agreement through some unknown third party. I would like to know whether representatives of Punjab National Banks met the representatives of these banks?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Hon. Speaker, Sir, in order to obtain loans from the London branch of the Bank, shares were held as security. These shares were sold to a third party. Names of some persons have been mentioned and their names are also with us. It has been alleged that those shares were sold at a considerable profit. These shares were not sold at a reasonable price. We have also received a version from Punjab National Bank in this regard. We have also taken up the matter with the Reserve Bank. We have asked the Reserve Bank of India to give a report in the light of the report of Punjab National Bank. We will enquire into the matter keeping in view the questions raised in the House and information received by us.

SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI: Hon. Speaker, Sir, I put a very specific question to the hon. Minister, but he did not reply it. I asked him whether representatives of the Indian Bank had a talk with the representa-

tives of the City Bank? My last question is that....(*Interruptions*)....

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Tiwari, now you cannot put any more questions.(*Interruptions*)

PROF. PREM KUMAR DHUMAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, a number of complaints about the working of the banks are often received. These complaints relate to corruption, delay in sanctioning loans and sale of shares, etc. I would like to know whether the Government propose to make some provisions so as to be able to exercise complete control on the working of banks. Often it has been observed that the information sought through letters, is not given in time or incorrect information is given. The Government does not have full control over banking system. I would like to know whether Government propose to bring any legislation to ensure effective control over banking system so that delay in obtaining reports from different agencies could be avoided? In my view, a comprehensive legislation must be brought so that Government could exercise control over banking system.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this question relates to tripartite deal. You have to decide as to whether this question asked by the hon. Member is related to the original question

MR. SPEAKER: It does not come under the purview of the main question. Therefore, you need not reply it.

[*English*]

PROF. N.G. RANGA: But he deserves a faithful answer.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister does not volunteer an answer.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAMMAD SHAFI: Hon.

Speaker, Sir, all work has come to a stand still in Jammu and Kashmir due to imposition of curfew. Banks are closed there. Transactions in banks take place only for limited hours when curfew is lifted.....(*Interruptions*).....

MR. SPEAKER: You may please ask specific question.

SHRI MOHAMMAD SHAFI: I am coming to the particular point. When curfew is lifted, banks open and the people rush to banks for obtaining drafts and drawing money but bank employees refuse to issue drafts or give money. Will the Finance Minister issue necessary instructions to the banks to ensure smooth issuance of drafts and withdrawal of money? Businessmen are facing great difficulties there

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Hon. Speaker, Sir, the original question relates to the London branch of the Punjab National Bank and his question is about Jammu-Kashmir. How can I answer it?

[*English*]

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: I am grateful to the Finance Minister that immediately when he received a letter from me he has intervened; otherwise our country would have been defrauded by about Rs. 30 crores.

In the statement that the Hon. Minister has given the last four lines of the first paragraph read as:

"As part of this process, the bank has entered into an agreement preceded by a Memorandum of Understanding for the sale of pledged shares on prices based on the opinions of the two tea estate valuers and the recommendations of an Expert Committee set up by the bank."

I would like to know as to with whom has this agreement been entered into. If the Minister does not have the information, would

he kindly find out whether these companies or the persons with whom the agreement has been entered into have any credibility at all?

Further, the hon. Minister was good enough to say that he is making enquiries and that he has asked the Reserve Bank to give the report. I would like to know how much time it will take to place this report because it is a very important matter. May I know whether he can place the report within a week, so that we can further examine this matter?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I will only inform the hon. Member that a London Branch of the Punjab National Bank had given a loan to M/s. Esal (commodities) Limited in London owned by Shri Rajendra Sethia. (*Interruptions*) Sir, I can utter his name only with my normal tone. Already enquiries are being made. The Punjab National Bank had already sent the report. Shri Kundu's letter is also in our possession. The name which has been mentioned, is also in our possession. We have asked the Reserve Bank to look into the matter. I cannot give a false assurance that within a week I will lay it on the table of the House because on 19th, the Budget is to be presented. Therefore give me some time —relaxation from the Budget discussion — and I assure you that in this very Budget Session, I will lay the findings on the table of the House.

Rangarajan Committee on Computerisation of Banks

*65. **SHRI SHANKERSINGH VAGHELA:**
SHRI L.K. ADVANI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India had constituted the Rangarajan Committee on Computerisation in banks to examine the impact of computerisation on customer serv-

ices, house-keeping, productivity and profitability;

(b) whether the Committee had submitted its report in November last;

(c) if so, the details of its recommendations and Government's response to them;

(d) whether views of bank employees associations have been ascertained; if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the follow up action taken/proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (e). A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e). The perspective plan of computerisation in banking industry as drawn up by the Rangarajan Committee for the period 1990-94 incorporates, inter-alia, computerisation of about 500 large branches located at 30 metropolitan/urban centres during the next 2-3 years. The computerisation is to be extended to cover some additional relatively large branches resulting in computerisation of about 6-7 percent of branches of public sector banks during 1990-94. Total number of public sector banks branches are 39,000 (approximately). The plan also envisages some computerisation of Regional/Zonal Offices for better house-keeping and decision making.

The plan is to be implemented after necessary consultations with all concerned including employees' Unions.

[Translation]

SHRI SHANKERSINGH VAGHELA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I welcome the computerisation in Banks. Though the employees' unions will

also be consulted for the implementation of the computerisation plan, get I would like to ask the hon. Minister that since computer replaces the manpower, will it not affect the manpower in the Government Institutions like LIC, Reserve Bank, other Banks and Private and Public Undertakings? How many fresh recruitments are made every year in these institutions and whether computerisation would affect these fresh recruitments?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, the computer system has not yet been introduced. We have discussed it with the employees' unions and the report is also with us. According to the recommendations in this report, there will be no dismissal and retrenchment in Banks after the computerisation but there will be relocation and re-allocation of work. Service of no employee working in these institutions, will be terminated. The work will be re-allocated to them and some other work will be assigned to them in the same Bank. We will ensure that no retrenchment is made after the introduction of computer system.

SHRI SHANKERSINGH VAGHELA: Will it affect fresh recruitment? (*Interruptions*) I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the import of computer will affect fresh recruitment? During his visit to U.S.A. the former Prime Minister spoke of super computers. Those computers are going to be installed in Banks. Mostly the Bank employees are involved in the Hawalla racket and are indulging in illegal transaction of crores of rupees. Therefore, I would like to know whether computerisation will enable the Government to check this malpractice?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, we will not use computers for encouraging corruption.

[English]

It is not a rationalisation of corruption.

[Translation]

But this much I can assure that comput-

ers will be introduced only after consultation with the concerned unions and after making sure that it will not affect the over all employment potential. We will introduce it with the consent of the unions.

[English]

SHRIM.M. PALLAM RAJU: Sir, I understand that the very objective of computerisation is to increase the efficiency of things and not to replace manpower or personnel. Considering the above matter, I am disappointed that only 500 out of 39,000 branches are being planned for computerisation.

I would like to ask the Minister whether he would consider computerising more number of branches, especially where there is a heavy traffic, in future.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, our entire approach to rationalism will be rationalisation without tears. Therefore, we will have to restore a balance between the employee and the machine.

Gandhiji once said: "I am not opposed to machine but I do not want to build a glory of the machine under the debris of dignity of man." This will be our guiding principle. So, we will not have obsession to have a large number of computers. We have to maintain a balance between computer and man. Otherwise computer will survive and man will disappear. We don't want that to be done.

SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: I want to ask one more question.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Please sit down, Mr. Raju.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I got your question very well. Our contention is that we would like to have a balance between the number of computers and number of men. If we bring so many computers, then, only one computer can just put the switch and work will go on and all men will disappear.

SHRI BAL GOPAL MISHRA: The hon. Minister has already said that there will be no retrenchment. But what would be the effect of computerisation on the fresh recruitment?

Secondly, are the banking institutions thinking for computerisation because they have failed to enforce financial discipline and working efficiency?

Thirdly, what would be the financial involvement and the foreign exchange component in this computerisation?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: As far as the utilisation of computers is concerned, obviously, it is meant to augment the efficiency. As an illustration, I may tell the hon. Member that there are certain foreign banks in the country. Their profitability is five to ten times the profitability of the Indian banks. One of the reasons is that on the computers they are able to get more efficient service and, therefore, they attract more clientele. But ultimately we have to take note of employed clientele and computers and also the foreign exchange that is available. Therefore, keeping all these aspects in mind, we will try to keep the balance among them.

[Translation]

SHRI R.L.P. VERMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is true that computerisation is necessary for our country but even today thousands of applications are received for a single post in our country. I know about the Railways where lakhs of applications are received against each post. If computerisation is introduced in other departments too, lakhs of people seeking jobs will be deprived of job opportunities. People are dying of hunger in our country. Youths are wandering in search of job. What will happen to their aspirations? Therefore, my question is that without giving much importance to computerisation, will the Government adopt a system which will provide work to every hand?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member referred to Railways and being a former Railway Minis-

ter I would like to inform him that in Railways large scale computerisation has not been introduced and only the reservation section has been computerised. It has not only checked corruption but also improved the efficiency and no retrenchment has been made. We follow the basic principle that more hands should get work. Our duty is not to provide work to the computer but our primary duty is to provide work to the people.

[English]

SHRISONTOSH MOHAN DEV. Sir, the resistance generally comes from the unions because they feel that new batch of people come who are expert in computer working. Hence, in the communications Ministry, in the past, we asked for volunteers from the existing staff to get themselves trained in computer operation. Thereby the resistance becomes less.

In view of this, I would like to know whether the Government is thinking to train people from the existing staff in the computer working so that resistance does not come from the unions.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: As I told earlier, our effort will always be to carry on the management of the bank administration in co-ordination with the trade unions in the banks. Therefore, on the basis of the suggestions you have made and also other suggestions, we will try to sort out the problems so that there will be computerisation without fear.

SHRI K.S. RAO: I remember those days when our hon. Minister used to speak eloquently from the Opposition Benches. He looks to be the same when he is continuing from the Government Benches. The hon. Minister was telling about the computerisation in reply to an hon. Member. He was replying in his usual way. Thousands of crores of rupees are to be reconciled every day by way of inter-branch reconciliation of branches. If he checks up any branch or any bank, he himself will find umpteen number of branches requiring computerisation. It does

not mean that we are interested in reducing the employment potential. But as Finance Minister, the hon. Minister must think in terms of finding measures of increasing production by various other means and not necessarily increasing the white-collar employment to find avenues. I wish to know from the hon. Minister whether or not he will change his impression that computerisation would only reduce employment in this country. I would like him to come to an understanding that computerisation is now required in this country which may not be to the extent of Japan or any other developed nation. But certainly this country also has come to a stage where computerisation is required for effective functioning, particularly for the banking system. So I wish to know once again as to whether he will reconsider his opinion that computerisation is not with an intention of reducing employment but with a need to increase the efficiency in banking and avoid frauds. I would also like to know as to whether he will at least identify those areas where computerisation is a must and help them.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Speaker sir, I need not reconsider my opinion. I will reaffirm my opinion because I have said exactly identical things which he mentioned. Firstly, I never said that computerisation is to be brought about only to reduce employment potential. On the contrary, I said that the basic motivation of computerisation is to increase profitability of the banking system and also the efficiency of the banking system and also the coordination of the various sections of the banking system which will follow. All that I will say is that both the aspects will have to be kept in mind and some sort of a balance has to be struck. I am glad that he has admitted that whether I was in the Opposition Benches or in the Treasury Benches, I am using the same language and also for accepting that I am consistent.

SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI: Mr. Speaker Sir, the hon. Finance Minister in reply to a question mentioned about profitability of foreign banks and attributed this to their use of computers. According to my

information, profitability of foreign banks is due to not only the use of computers but also due to the fact that they have no social responsibility. Moreover, a lot of rules have been relaxed in their favour and as a result of this, their grip on the Indian economy is growing out of proportion to the number of such bank branches in the country. I would like to know from the Minister as to whether his Government is to take steps to ensure that this country's economy does not get into the stranglehold of the foreign banks which they seem to be in danger of doing.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The hon. Member has missed the tree for the wood. I did not say that computerisation is the sole element and factor for profitability of the banking system. I fully agree with her that as compared to the Indian banking system, especially after nationalisation, our social burden and responsibilities are more and they have less burden. Secondly, we have to look after a number of welfare activities also. No small scale sector goes to the foreign banks to ask for credit loans on concession. Now, these are the facilities. I said that technologically they are advanced and technologically we are backward. That is the limited point that I wish to point out. I am sorry if the House, along with her, has carried the impression that it is my point of view that irrespective of other factors, profitability is only due to computerisation. It is not so. I fully agree with her. There is no need to reply.

Regarding the second part of the question, I fully agree with her and we will try to create conditions just as there was nationalisation of banks at one state. As far as other banks are concerned, there were certain social controls. We will accept the suggestion and try to devise a social control by which even the foreign banks which operate here will have to see that they do not encroach upon our authority and freedom.

MR. SPEAKER: Q. 67; Q. 66 has been postponed.

Simplification of Procedural Formalities in Exports

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*67. **SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAM DAS PATEL:**
SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VARMA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to simplify the procedural formalities involved in exports;

(b) if so, the main changes contemplated in this regard; and

(c) to what extent these changes would help in improving the exports?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): (a) to (c). A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

Government regard the Simplification of procedural formalities as an important fact of improving the export environment. In this connection some of the procedural changes currently under consideration of the Government include:-

- (1) Simplification and Standardization of export related documents;
- (2) Rationalising the requirement relating to Bank Guarantee against export of ceiling items;
- (3) Delegation of adequate powers to the Regional Licensing Authorities; and
- (4) Reducing the burden of discretionary licensing controls on exporters.

It is expected that the proposed changes will help exporters to fulfill various require-

ments more speedily and efficiently.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAM DAS PATEL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, regarding the four changes mentioned by the hon. Minister I would like to know whether some more suggestions were received from the exporters? If so, what action has been taken thereon?

Secondly I would like to know whether there is any time schedule for clearing the applications of the exporters or not? There is large scale corruption in these offices. All the objections are not raised on the applications together, but one after one. All the exporters are considered dishonest which is not a good attitude. Therefore, there should be a time schedule for the clearance of applications. I would like to know as to what Government is going to do in this regard?

[*English*]

SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU: As far as the procedural changes are concerned, we have had discussions with many individual exporters. In fact, we have taken the opinion of 7-8 major exporters of most of the commodities which are being exported from India. We have taken it in writing and have held discussion with them. There are many official bodies with whom we have discussed and the new procedures which we are thinking of incorporating are based on the discussions with the various export Houses. In fact, we are going to have the new export-import policy and we will be laying it on the Table of the House on the 30th. Most of the suggestions received will be incorporated in this policy.

The Ministry of Commerce is basically to assist the exporters. If the hon. Member has got any specific case, where there has been delay, he can refer it to me and I will give the reply.

As far as time schedule is concerned, there are many stages in export. When we

are talking of simplification of procedures, that covers licensing period, various other activities etc. If the hon. Member can tell me something specifically, then I can look into it.

SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VARMA: Presumably, the procedural simplification is for purposes of increasing exports, but more important than this procedural matters is the availability of infrastructural support. Will the hon. Member kindly let us know as to what he is doing to make available more cargo space in ships and planes as well as the steps he proposes to take to ensure decongestion of ports for quick and timely exports.

SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU: The question which the hon. Member has asked has very little to do with the export formalities but I do not mind answering it. In the current year, we have approximately 40 per cent growth of exports and in the coming financial year, we are planning to have 40 per cent growth of export in value terms. Along with this, we will be taking certain measures. One would be simplification of the procedure to make it much easier for the exporters to export goods and the other is to increase our infrastructural facilities. We have had detailed discussions with the Ministry of Shipping and Transport and the Ministry of Civil Aviation and we are taking all necessary assistance of both these Ministries to do whatever is possible to take care of these problems.

As far as air cargo is concerned, a lot of rationalization has already taken place. There was a big backlog at the Delhi airport which has been sorted out. We are also looking at the cash compensatory support rates both for shipping and airways to sort this problem out which is existing at the moment.

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA: I find that the share of India in world exports is declining very steeply over the last 40 years. Despite the size of the country, India accounts for only 0.5% of the total world trade. Even very small countries like Singapore have a total amount of exports double that of India. Even a dot on the map of the world, like Hong Kong

has exports which are four times the total exports of India.

In view of this, is the Government of India proposing to review in its totality, the whole question of export promotion, because the share of India in world exports is a matter of shame. (*Interruptions*) Jewels constitute the single biggest item of export, polished and manufactured, and sent to other countries. May I ask the Minister to let me know whether the Government is proposing to review the whole issue, and come out with certain concrete measures for rectifying the situation?

SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU: This, again, does not really refer to procedural changes mentioned in the question. First of all, the share of India in the world market is not 0.5%; it is 0.6%. I thought I would correct him on that. In the current year, we would be doing nearly Rs. 29,000 crores of exports.

He was referring to the fact that diamond exports constitute only about Rs. 4000 or Rs. 5000 crores, which is not a large proportion. In fact, if you look at the exporting pattern, in the past year we have done extremely well. We have done well in the engineering sector, in chemicals, textiles and leather. The exporting effort has been reasonably good.

The new policy which we are taking up, is about the simplification of procedure; and we are having a re-think on the whole concept of exports. It is a supplementary effort. We are planning a 40% growth: from Rs. 28,000 crores to go up to Rs. 39,000 crores. It is a very steep jump. I don't think we should be misled by statistics. To give you a small example, the hon. Member mentioned about Taiwan and Singapore. We have procedural problems. To give you an instance, in the matter of deep sea fishing, we do an export of *tuna* worth about Rs. 400 crores to Rs. 500 Crores Taiwan and Thailand do about Rs. 2,000 crores. Most of the *tuna* fish in India die of old age. They are not bought, because they have about 100 diseases. (*Interruptions*) These are things which we are looking

into; and once we look into them, then the export will go up, if we simplify and rationalize the procedures. But basically, the export effort has been good. Our Indian exporters have done extremely well, and we are going to assist them, to supplement their effort further.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: I welcome the sincere efforts made by the hon. Minister to simplify the present cumbersome export procedures. In this connection, I would like to bring to the attention of the hon. Minister the sad state of affairs in the export processing zones, which were started with an attempt to increase exports. In the export processing zones, the export procedures are worse than outside. Will attempts be made to start a single window system at least in the export processing zones?

SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU: Yes, sir; we are looking into the suggestions which the hon. Member has made.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been stated that for the formulation of a new export-import policy views of 7-8 major exporters were taken. Exporters are in the cooperative sector also in our country and with a view to boost their export, they should also be consulted. I would like to know whether the opinion of cooperative sector will also be taken so that their suggestions could also be included in the new export-import policy to be announced on 30th of this month?

[*English*]

SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU: Discussions have been held with every one. There are many cooperative societies which are exporting; and the cooperative societies are also exporting through trading houses; I mean there are many cooperative societies who do not export directly; they export through trading houses. So, we have consulted them. If any hon. member or any cooperative society or any organisation has got any sugges-

tion to give, we would welcome it.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, regarding the simplification of the procedure I would like to say that a mafia group has been working in the name of simplification of procedure and taking undue advantage and depositing money in foreign Banks. Is the hon. Minister aware of it? What action has been taken against the Mafia group who was involved in such malpractices, particularly in the export of basmati rice? Have they been black-listed? Is it a fact that the persons who were involved in the bungling have been again awarded the contract for export of basmati rice?

[English]

SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU: The members would be happy to know that in the new procedure that we are taking out, we are also tightening the procedure for inspection. If the hon. member give us any complaint in writing with suitable facts, we can investigate it. (Interruptions) Incidentally, basmati rice was exported in the previous year to the USSR; this year, the USSR is not buying basmati rice; basmati rice is going to the Gulf Countries. If he wants any details, he can ask for them. We will give those details to the hon. member.

[Translation]

Telecasting of Songs of different States in Chitramala

*68. **SHRI NATHU SINGH:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for selection of songs for inclusion in 'Chitramala' programme being telecast on Doordarshan;

(b) whether the songs of all the states are included in this programme;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the number of times Rajasthani folk songs were included in 'Chitramala' during the last one year?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN): (a) to (d). The songs for inclusion in the 'Chitramala' programme are selected on the basis of their aesthetic and entertainment value, technical quality of sound and picture and professional standard. Songs are not selected State-wise but from feature films in languages which are recognised in the Constitution of India.

[Translation]

SHRI NATHU SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the aesthetic value of a song depends on its sound and music. I would like to know whether the Rajasthani songs are in any way inferior to the songs of other languages? Now efforts are being made to include Rajasthani songs in Hindi feature films with a view to make them more popular. Many Rajasthani films are being produced.....

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Please sing a Rajasthani song.

SHRI NATHU SINGH: Rajasthani films are popular in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Rajasthani. Is there any provision in the constitution or any other law or any administrative order which restricts the inclusion of Rajasthani songs in Chitramala?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to inform the hon. Member that there is certainly no restriction on telecasting Rajasthani songs. I have stated in my reply that songs are selected from feature films in languages which are included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. I have given this reply because the hon. Member had particularly asked about the songs of Chitramala. Besides Chitramala, Rajasthani songs are shown in other programmes also and Rajasthani films are telecast by the Doordarshan. Last year two Rajasthani films 'Gangaur' and 'Nanad-Bharjai' were shown on Doordarshan. I agree with the hon. Member that Rajasthani songs are certainly sweet and melodious.

MR. SPEAKER: Question hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS*[English]***Relay of Programmes from Bangalore Doordarshan**

*69. SHRI R. GUNDU RAO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bangalore Doordarshan is relaying its programme only for Bangalore city and a few kilometres around;

(b) whether there is a demand for relaying the programmes of Bangalore Station from all the Kendras of Doordarshan in Karnataka;

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken for the improvement of quality and duration of the programmes relayed by Bangalore Doordarshan?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) to (d). Programmes telecast from Doordarshan Kendra, Bangalore are received within a range of about 120 Kms. including the fringe areas where satisfactory reception is possible with the help of elevated receiving antennae, booster etc. Requests have been received, from time to time, from various quarters for relay of regional (Kannada) programme produced and telecast by Doordarshan Kendra, Bangalore by all the TV transmitters in the State of Karnataka. It was in fact planned to introduce regional TV Service in the State, via Satellite, on operationalisation of INSAT IC using space segment in C-Band transponder. This did not materialise as the spacecraft soon after its launch developed a power

bus anomaly which rendered half its payload unfunctional. Subsequently, the remaining surviving payload also failed. In the present situation, therefore, the introduction of regional service depends upon the availability of adequate facility in the space segment.

It is the constant endeavour of Doordarshan to bring about improvement in quality and content of the programmes. The duration of programmes telecast by Doordarshan Kendra, Bangalore has already been increased by 30 minutes with effect from 1st March, 1990. The Kendra has also been provided with colour OB Van for outside coverages and live telecasts. Provision of enhanced post production and transmission facilities at the Kendra would, however, depend on the availability of requisite resources under future plans.

Gold Seizure at Madras Airport

*70. SHRI R.N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Customs officials at Madras Airport seized gold bars on 18th February, 1990, as reported in the 'Indian Express' dated 19th February, 1990;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the further action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Customs officers seized 32 gold bars totally weighing 3,569.5 grams valued at Rs. 13,02,867/- at Madras Airport on 18th February, 1990 from a passenger named I. Chani, who was intercepted at the exit gate of international arrival hall of Madras Airport.

(c) Two persons named I. Chani and S.P. Mangera were arrested and remanded to judicial custody.

[*Translation*]**Recovery of Gold etc. in Raids**

*72. SHRI SHEO SHARAN VERMA:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of gold, silver and cash recovered during the raids conducted in the country during the last six months;

(b) the total number of persons arrested

in this regard and the number of persons out of them against whom action has been taken; and

(c) if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) The total value of Gold, Silver and cash recovered during the raids conducted by the following authorities during the last six months (September, 1989 to February, 1990) are as under:

(Rs. in crores)

<i>Income Tax</i>	<i>Gold Control</i>	<i>Customs</i>
35.81 (including assets)	17.13	176.79

(b) and (c). The Customs authorities arrested 1927 persons during the last six months. In the same period, prosecutions were launched against 854 persons who had been found involved in the smuggling activities.

The Direct Taxes enactments do not provide for arrest of persons.

Projects Funded by Asian Development Bank

[*English*]

*73. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's share in projects funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) has been going down over the last three years:

(b) if so, the reasons therefor:

(c) the areas in which India sought

Asian Development Bank's assistance during the above period;

(d) whether Government propose to seek poverty alleviation, environment protection and public sector support; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). Asian Development Bank's commitments since the beginning of its lending to India are given in the statement below.

It would be seen that India's share in cumulative lending by Asian Development Bank has been increasing. However, our share in the ADB yearly lending which increased from 18.27% in 1986 to 26.58% for the yearly lending of 1987, declined to 22.29% in 1989.

(c) Asian Development Bank's lending has so far been confined to infrastructural development. Its lending operations have been to Development Finance Institutions,

State Electricity Boards, and for Development of National and State Highways, Ports and high freight railway net work and Telecommunications.

(d) and (e). Asian Development Bank's assistance for poverty alleviation, environment protection and social sectors is made

available through Asian Development Fund which is on soft-terms. The size of the Asian Development Fund's 5th Replenishment and the countries which would be eligible for drawing from the Fund has not yet been decided by the donor countries. Therefore no projects in Social Sectors have been posed to ADB for assistance.

STATEMENT

The following have been Asian Development Bank's yearly commitments out of its Ordinary Capital Resources since the beginning of its lending to India in 1986:—

Amounts in US \$ million

Year	ADB's lending during the year	ADB's cumulative lending since 1968	India's share during the year		India's share in the cumulative lending since 1968	
			Amount	%	Amount	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1986	1368.15	13316.71	250.00	18.27	250.00	1.87
1987	1480.90	14697.61	393.60	26.58	643.60	4.38
1988	2062.20	16754.81	497.00	24.10	1140.60	6.81
1989	2260.283	19015.093	503.90	22.29	1644.50	8.65

Debt relief to Farmers, Artisans, etc.

*74. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD
SINGH:

SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have evolved modalities for debt relief upto Rs. 10,000 to small, marginal and landless cultivators, artisans and also to persons living below the poverty line in slums of urban areas; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there has also been a proposal to evolve a scheme for providing working capital and other credit facilities to small, domestic and rural industrial units, if so, the outline of the proposal; and

(c) the estimated amounts involved in proposals mentioned in parts (a) and (b) above, separately?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (c). The Government is considering a scheme for debt relief upto Rs. 10,000 to certain categories of borrowers in the rural areas only. The modalities for implementing the scheme are being worked out.

The Banks provide credit on liberal terms to Priority Sector of which small scale industries form a part and includes domestic and rural industrial units. Bank loans upto Rs. 25,000 are available to artisans, village and cottage industries under the composite loan scheme at the concessional rate of interest of 10% per annum in backward areas and 12% per annum in other areas. No collateral security/third party guarantee and margin are required on such loans upto Rs. 25,000/-

The precise figures on account of debt reliefs, referred to above, are being worked out. The total amount of outstanding advances to small scale industries including domestic and rural industries by 28 public sector banks as at the end of September, 1989 (latest available) was Rs. 13,781 crores.

Computerisation of Banks

*76. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee constituted by the Reserve Bank of India on computerisation in banks in September, 1988 has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details of the computerisation programme proposed by the Committee for computerisation in the banking system in the country; and

(c) the decision taken by Government thereon?

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

(b) and (c). The perspective plan of computerisation in banking industry as drawn up by the Rangarajan Committee for the period 1990-94 incorporates, inter-alia, computerisation of about 500 large branches located at 30 metropolitan/urban centres during the next 2-3 years. The computerisation is to be extended to cover some additional relatively large branches resulting in computerisation of about 6-7 percent of branches of public sector banks during 1990-94. Total number of public sector banks branches are 39,000 (approximately). The plan also envisages some computerisation of Regional/Zonal Offices for better house-keeping and decision making.

Development of Tourist Spots in Maharashtra

***77. SHRI BABANRAO DHAKANE:**
Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop tourist spots in Maharashtra during the Eighth Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred; and

(d) the time by which the work on those tourist spots is likely to commence?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):
(a) to (d). The Eighth Five Year Plan has yet to be formulated and as such, it is not possible to indicate these details.

Expansion of Nationalised Commercial Banks

***78. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:**
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal for the expansion of nationalised commercial banks during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the policy of Government with regard to the opening of new branches of the nationalised banks in different States and Union Territories; and

(c) the steps being taken to remove regional imbalance with the expansion of banking services to different areas?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (c). The current Branch Licensing Policy (1985-90) will come to an end on the 31st of March, 1990. The formulation of guidelines for the ensuing Branch Licensing Policy is under the consideration of the Reserve Bank of India.

[Translation]

Export of Rice to Soviet Union

***79. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:**
SHRI JASWANT SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of rice exported to the Soviet Union during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the names of the companies which exported the rice and the quantity of rice exported by each of them, year-wise;

(c) the procedure followed by Government to grant permission to the above companies to export rice;

(d) whether any complaints have been received about the export of rice to the Soviet Union; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):
(a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the Export Inspection Council, the quantity and value of rice exported to Soviet Union during the last three years; year-wise, and names of exporters are given below:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Name of exporter</i>	<i>Qty. Lakh/MT</i>	<i>Total Qty. Lakh/MT</i>	<i>Total Value Rs./Crores</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1986-87	M/s. Rama Associates (P) Ltd.	0.38	1.58	118.65
	M/s. Deeksha Holding (P) Ltd.	1.20		
1987-88	M/s. Deeksha Holding (P) Ltd.	1.71	1.71	128.25
1988-89	M/s. Deeksha Holding (P) Ltd.	1.65	1.65	129.17

(c) Export of basmati rice is allowed under Open General Licence (OGL) subject to Minimum Export Price (MEP) as may be fixed by the Government from time to time and compulsory pre-shipment inspection.

(d) and (e). No complaints have been received from the buyers in USSR.

[English]

Steps to Attract Tourists to Andaman and Nicobar Islands

*80. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:
Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the steps contemplated by Union Government to attract more tourists to Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) the schemes sanctioned for the

development of tourism in the Islands during the last three years; and

(c) the amount sanctioned and spent thereon so far, scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):
(a) Places of tourist interest in India, including Andaman and Nicobar Islands would continue to be promoted to attract more tourists by publicising these places through production of brochures, films, and advertising campaigns. The Central Department of Tourism provides financial assistance for strengthening tourism infrastructure, based on merit, subject to availability of funds and inter-se priorities.

(b) and (c). The Department of Tourism has sanctioned financial assistance for the development of tourism in the Islands during the last three years as per details given scheme-wise below:—

<i>Scheme</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)</i>	<i>Amount released so far (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
Sound and Light Show at Cellular Jail, Port Blair	1987-88	54.78	50.00
Water Sports Equipment	1988-89	49.00	11.00
Yatri Niwas at Havelock	1988-89	41.44	10.00

Reservation of SCs/STs in Banks

674. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total backlog of reserved posts meant for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as on date, cadre wise and bank-wise, in all the public sector banks; and

(b) the action plan to wipe out the backlog especially in higher cadre Posts reserved for Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). The latest available information in respect of the backlog in vacancies reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the public sector banks is available as on 1.1.1989. The same is indicated in the statement given below. As would be observed, a substantial backlog has since been cleared. Some of the reasons for the shortfall are the Banking Service Recruitment Boards not being able to find suitable candidates especially in specialist cadre of officers, injunctions granted by the courts and the selected candidates not having reported for duty.

STATEMENT

(Data Provisional)														
Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Scheduled Castes						Scheduled Tribes						
		Backlog as on 1.1.89			No. of posts filled			Backlog as on 1.1.90			No. of posts filled			
		O	C	SS	O	C	SS	O	C	SS	O	C	SS	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1.	Cent. Bank of India	8	39	18	6	39	18	8	113	61	2	85	61	
2.	Bank of India	10	148	90	10	251	223	9	132	154	9	202	163	
3.	Punjab National Bank	12	195	87	38	263	136	32	164	63	46	211	63	
4.	Bank of Baroda	138	147	13	26	170	122	126	131	35	11	97	79	
5.	UCO Bank	37	102	46	37	102	46	28	79	43	28	73	43	
6.	Canara Bank	56	303	65	56	306	65	21	163	67	21	159	67	
7.	United Bank of India	20	130	65	26	130	76	16	73	48	20	73	50	
8.	Dena Bank	32	16	23	24	16	23	15	20	28	11	21	28	

(Data Provisional)

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Scheduled Castes						Scheduled Tribes					
		Backlog as on 1.1.89			No. of posts filled			Backlog as on 1.1.90			No. of posts filled		
		O	C	SS	O	C	SS	O	C	SS	O	C	SS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
9.	Syndicate Bank	3	66	31	3	138	49	5	63	39	6	103	39
10.	Union Bank of India	15	60	54	29	79	143	19	60	76	23	59	91
11.	Allahabad Bank	26	110	23	22	112	23	45	80	61	45	84	61
12.	Indian Bank	12	34	17	8	34	17	15	65	25	14	65	25
13.	Bank of Maharashtra	—	8	3	—	8	3	—	17	27	—	17	27
14.	I.O.B.	2	61	23	2	61	23	6	25	20	6	23	20
15.	Punjab and Sind Bank	2	19	52	2	8	52	—	28	33	—	22	33
16.	Corporation Bank	10	56	4	9	59	5	5	39	16	4	41	15
17.	O.B.C.	2	12	1	2	12	1	1	12	1	1	12	1

STATEMENT

(Data Provisional)

51

Written Answers

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Backlog as on 1.1.89			No. of posts filled			Scheduled Castes			Backlog as on 1.1.90			Scheduled Tribes			No. of posts filled		
		O	C	SS	O	C	SS	O	C	SS	O	C	SS	O	C	SS	O	C	SS
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14

MARCH 16, 1990

Written Answers

52

18.	Vijaya Bank	—	36	20	—	36	20	1	31	15	1	31	14						
19.	New Bank of India	3	26	30	3	24	30	1	17	28	1	17	28						
20.	Andhra Bank	15	130	5	15	129	5	5	151	23	5	148	23						
21.	State Bank of India	26	789	70	33	958	163	14	659	243	7	845	305						
22.	S.B. and Jaipur	14	156	62	10	156	62	5	136	62	—	136	62						
23.	S.B. of Hyderabad	13	6	46	13	6	46	1	77	34	1	77	34						
24.	S.B. of Indore	5	22	13	5	28	25	4	64	51	4	76	44						
25.	S.B. of Mysore	11	33	4	11	33	4	7	15	26	6	14	26						
26.	S.B. of Patiala	11	158	22	6	155	22	6	9	4	3	8	4						

(Data Provisional)

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Backlog as on 1.1.89				No. of posts filled				Backlog as on 1.1.90				No. of posts filled			
		Scheduled Castes				Scheduled Tribes											
		O	C	SS	O	C	SS	O	C	O	C	SS	O	C	SS	O	C
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14				
27.	S.B. of Saurashtra	7	17	4	7	27	9	3	99	48	3	33	73				
28.	S.B. of Travancore	16	14	5	16	14	5	5	12	4	5	12	4				
29.	R.B.I.	—	8	2	—	—	01	—	101	58	—	—	34				
30.	I.F.C.I.	12	25	3	12	25	3	5	11	5	4	2	5				
31.	I.R.B.I.	2	7	—	—	6	—	4	3	—	1	2	—				
32.	I.D.B.I.	6	5	3	6	5	3	7	16	15	7	10	15				
33.	NABARD	1	29	—	2	92	—	7	64	39	7	32	—				
34.	EXIM Bank	5	—	—	1	—	4	3	—	—	1	—	—				
Total		532	2967	904	440	3482	1423	429	2729	1452	303	2790	1537				

Abbreviations O = Officers

C = Clerks

SS = Sub Staff

Measures to Attract More Tourists

675. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target fixed earlier about anticipated tourists arrival by 1990 has been scaled down;

(b) if so, the basis on which the target was fixed earlier and the reasons for not achieving it; and

(c) whether the priorities to attract tourists are proposed to be changed and if so, the details thereof and the anticipated rise in the tourist traffic as a result thereof?

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

(a) No, Sir. There has been no scaling down of the Seventh Plan target

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no proposal to change the priorities to attract tourists to the country. However, a number of measures have been initiated by the Government to remove the infrastructural constraints by attracting private investment in the sector and to strengthen the overseas marketing efforts.

[*Translation*]

Coverage to Cricket on Doordarshan

676. SHRI GANGA CHARAN LODHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether more coverage and importance is given to cricket on Doordarshan as compared to other sports and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government propose to stop the telecast of sports, especially cricket during examination days with a view to safeguard the interest of students; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) No, Sir. Doordarshan is covering other sports events as well.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. Doordarshan has to cater to different sections of the viewers who may like to see sports.

[*English*]

Intermediate Term Policy Package for Indian Capital Goods Sector

677. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have accepted an Intermediate Term Policy package for Indian Capital Goods Sector by International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) during January, 1990;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the effect of the "package" on Indian economy?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (c). World Bank staff prepared a Study on India's Capital Goods Sector. The Study suggests an intermediate term policy package for the sector which includes policy adjustments in areas of trade and tax, domestic regulation, technology and public enterprises. This Staff Study is a document of the Bank and the Bank has not specifically recommended any Policy Package on Capital Goods Sector.

**Indian Broadcasting (Programme)
Service**

678. SHRI B. RAJARAVI VARMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision for setting up of an Indian Broadcasting (Programme) Service for bringing greater professionalism in the media; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the likely time by which it would be set up?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) and (b). While the Government are in favour of constituting the proposed Indian Broadcasting (Programme) Service, the question has now to be examined in the context of the decision to convert All India Radio and Doordarshan into an autonomous Corporation.

[*Translation*]

**Alleged Irregularities in Recruitment by
Banking Service Recruitment Board,
Central Division, Lucknow**

679. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many irregularities have been made in recruitment by the Banking Services Recruitment Board (Central Division), Lucknow; and

(b) if so, the action taken so far by Government in this regard and also the action taken against the persons found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Allotment of Advertisements to Newspapers

680. SHRI GOPINATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for allotment of Government advertisements to various categories of newspapers;

(b) whether the small newspapers are mostly ignored in the matter of allotment of Government advertisement; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to rectify the position?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) The advertisements are released to various categories of newspapers keeping in view the Government's advertising policy, publicity requirements and availability of funds. A statement of the advertising policy is given below.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

(Advertising Policy of the Government of India)

'A' Preamble:

1. The Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity places advertisements in various newspapers/journals on behalf of various Ministries and Departments of the Government of India. A number of autonomous

bodies and public sector enterprises channelise their advertising through the DAVP.

2. The primary objective of Government advertising is to secure widest possible coverage through newspapers which circulate news or comments on current affairs and standard journals on science, art, literature, sports, films, cultural affairs etc. While giving advertisement, political affiliations or editorial policies of the publication concerned are not taken into account. However, advertisements would not be issued to newspapers, journals which incite or tend to incite communal passions, preach violence, offend the sovereignty and integrity of India or socially accepted norms of public decency and morals.

'B' Policy guidelines:

1. Keeping in view Government Policy, Publicity requirements and availability of funds, a balanced and equitable placing of advertisements is aimed at. Government advertisements are not intended to be a measure of financial assistance to newspapers/journals. In pursuance of broad social objectives of the Government and in order to achieve parity of rate between various categories of newspapers appropriate weightage consideration may be given to:—

- (a) Small and Medium Newspapers/Journals;
- (b) Specialised scientific and technical Journals;
- (c) Language newspapers/journals; and
- (d) Newspapers/journals published especially in backward, remote and border areas.

2. Small Medium and Big newspapers/journals are categorised as under:—

- (a) Small : Upto a circulation of 25,000 copies per issue.
- (b) Medium : Circulation between 25,000 and 75,000 copies per issue.
- (c) Big : Circulation above 75,000 copies per issue.

3. In selecting newspapers/publications for placing Government advertisements the following consideration may be taken into account:

- (a) Coverage of readership from different walks of life, particularly in case of national campaigns.
- (b) Reaching specific sections of people depending upon the message to be conveyed. Small and Medium Newspapers will get major consideration in motivational/educative campaigns.
- (c) Any other category of Newspapers/journals/publications which Government may consider from time to time appropriate for bonafide reasons.
- (d) House journals, House Magazines and souvenirs will not ordinarily be used for Government Advertisements.

4. The DAVP will use newspapers/journals with a minimum paid circulation of not less than 1,000 copies. Relaxations, however may be made in the case of the following:—

- (a) Specialised/scientific technical journals with a paid circulation of 500 copies per issue.

- (b) Sanskrit newspapers/journals and newspapers/journals published in backward, border or remote areas or in tribal language or primarily meant for tribal readers and those published from J & K with a minimum paid circulation of 500 copies per issue.

5. Newspapers/journals should have an uninterrupted and regular publication for a

period of not less than four months and should comply with the provisions of Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 before they qualify for consideration for placing Government advertisements. For quarterly journals they have to bring out at least two issues before they are considered.

6. Newspapers/journals should have the following minimum print area to be acceptable for Government advertising:—

<i>Periodicity</i>	<i>Print area not less than</i>
Dailies	760 std. col. cms.
Weeklies and Fortnightlies	480 std. col. cms.
Monthlies and other periodicals	960 std. col. cms.

Exceptions might be made in the case of newspapers/journals published in tribal language or primarily for tribal readership.

7. Circulation of all newspapers/journals should be certified by a Chartered Accountant or by a Professional and reputed accounts body or institution. Newspapers having a circulation upto 2,000 copies per issue are, however, exempted from this requirement. The papers/journals whose circulation is found to be incorrect/faulty will become ineligible for advertisements, besides any other action which Government may deem appropriate.

'C' Advertisement Rate:

The rate-structure for Government advertisements will be worked out by DAVP on the basis of the principles enunciated above. The DAVP will enter into appropriate rate contracts with individual newspapers/journals.

Cash Payment of Dearness Allowance to Central Government Employees

681. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of Dearness Allowance which has become due to the Central Government employees with effect from January 1, 1990;

(b) whether the Dearness Allowance would be paid in cash; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Percentage of Dearness Allowance, which has become due to Central Government Employees w.e.f. 1.1.1990 is given below:

	<i>Pay Range</i>	<i>Rate of D.A. (P.M.)</i>
i)	Upto Rs. 3500/-	38% of pay.
ii)	Between Rs. 3501/- and Rs. 6000/-	28% of pay.
iii)	Above Rs. 6000/-	25% of pay.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Assistance given by Financial Institutions for Petro-Chemical Project

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

(a) whether financial assistance was given by the principal financial institutions at concessional rate for a project in private sector to rebuild petro-chemical and fibre complex at Patalganga in Raigad, Maharashtra, damaged in the floods last year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is the normal practice for the public sector financial institutions to render such assistance to the large industrial houses in such eventualities?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (c). Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) have reported that financial institutions have not so far sanctioned any financial assistance for restoring the plant of a particular unit, Reliance Industries Ltd., after flood damage at Patalganga. Such assistance is generally considered by the financial institutions on the merits of individual cases and justification for requirement of funds.

Revival of Sick Units

683. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government for amendments in the existing guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India to term-lending institutions for helping the sick but potentially viable units/companies to revive; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). RBI has reported that there is no proposal to amend the existing guidelines issued by them in the matter of revival of sick/weak units. However, the problems of sick units and measures for their rehabilitation are kept under review on an ongoing basis.

Review of Promotion Policies in Banks

684. SHRI HET RAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any instructions had been issued by Government in May, 1989, directing for review of every promotion policy which adversely affects the reservation already enjoyed by Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in any grade;

(b) whether the said directives have been followed by all nationalised banks;

(c) if not, whether any representations were received by Government in this regard and if so, the action taken to implement the directives;

(d) the particulars of banks/financial institutions which changed their promotion policy during 1988 and 1989 to the detriment of reservation enjoyed by Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employees and details of resultant lapsing of reserved vacancies backlog and denial of applicable reservation to them, institution-wise and cadre-wise; and

(e) whether any action was taken by Government against the officials found responsible for ignoring Government directives?

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

(b) to (e). The instructions of the Department of Personnel and Training, Government of India of May, 1989 were conveyed to all public sector banks/financial institutions for information and necessary action. One of the suggestions related to restoration of a pre-existing advantage enjoyed by the SC/ST employees which might have been extinguished through amendment of rules. In so far as the public sector banks are concerned, no bank is reported to have carried out any amendment of its rules after the issue of the above instructions in 1989. As per the information so far available, atleast, one bank amended its promotion policy in the year 1988 to bring out the intention clearly as contained in the guidelines contained in regulations 17 of the Officers Service Regulations, 1979.

Insurance Scheme for Rural Worker

685. SHRI SUDAM DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) when Union Government's insur-

ance scheme for the rural workers (agricultural labours) for free Policy for an accidental death was made applicable in Maharashtra;

(b) whether the Scheme was extended in Maharashtra much later than other parts of the country, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of beneficiaries who have received such insurance payment in Vidarbha region of Maharashtra since its inception?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) The Union Government's Group Insurance Scheme for Landless Agricultural Labourers was implemented in the State of Maharashtra with effect from 1st April, 1989.

(b) Yes, Sir. The procedure for administration of the said Scheme involves identification of the eligible landless agricultural labourers who are heads of families aged between 18 to 60 years and who, as per the revenue records, do not own any agricultural land. The beneficiaries are also required to be issued identity cards containing basic particulars. The Government of Maharashtra considered this procedure as time consuming and expensive and, therefore, requested Central Government for simplification thereof. However, their request could not be acceded to, as the criterion for eligibility of members laid down in the said procedure was considered to be absolutely necessary for assessing the insurable population under the Scheme. As such, some delay occurred on the part of the Maharashtra State in adopting the said scheme.

(c) 251 families of landless labourers in Vidarbha region have been benefitted so far since the implementation of the Scheme in the State.

Lok Adalat sittings held in Delhi and Punjab

686. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Lok Adalats held each in Delhi and Punjab during 1988-89 and 1989-90 (till date) for expeditious disposal of cases;

(b) the number of cases disposed by these Lok Adalats;

(c) the number of cases still pending in Delhi and Punjab; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for disposal of pending cases expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). In Delhi, two Lok Adalats were held during 1988-89 and three during 1989-90, and about 2712 cases were disposed by these Lok Adalats.

No Lok Adalat was organised in Punjab during the above period.

(c) Number of cases pending as on 31.12.1989 are as follows:

In High Courts

Delhi High Court	1,09,495
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Punjab and Haryana High Court	91,769
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In District and Subordinate Courts

In Delhi	4,01,948
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In Punjab	1,86,230
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(d) Steps taken or proposed to be taken for disposal of pending cases expeditiously are indicated in the statement given below.

STATEMENT

1. Elimination of arrears in all courts has been discussed in the Conference of Chief Justices, Chief Ministers and Law Ministers of States held on 31st August—1st September 1985 and the Resolutions of the Conference had been commended to the High Courts and the State Governments for implementation.
2. The Code of Civil Procedure was amended in 1976 to abolish Letters

Patent Appeals from judgment of Single Judge of the High Court in Second Appeal (vide Section 100—A CPC).

3. The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 was amended in 1978 to expedite trial of criminal cases.
4. The recommendations contained in the 77th Report of the Law Commission on 'Delay and Arrears in Trial Courts' and in the 79th Report of the Law Commission on 'Delay and Arrears in High Courts and other Appellate Courts' suggesting various procedural reforms were sent to the High Courts/State Government for implementation.

5. A Committee of 3 Chief Justices of High Courts was constituted by the Government in the year 1984 to study the problem of arrears in High Courts and suggest reforms. The Committee suggested numerous procedural reforms. Some of the suggestions required amendment of legislation and High Court Rules and Orders, whereas, some other required issue of administrative instructions on the part of the High Courts. The suggestions of the Committee, as accepted by the Government have been sent to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and High Courts for adoption and necessary action.
6. The High Courts are taking the following steps to expedite disposal of cases:
 - (a) Cases involving common questions are being grouped together.
 - (b) Matters are fixed for hearing by giving short returnable dated.
 - (c) Printing of records is dispensed with, in many cases; and
 - (d) Priority is given to cases requiring quick disposal.
7. The sanctioned strength of the High Court Judges has been increased from 351 in March 1977 to 462 as on 1.2.90. The Judge strength of the Supreme Court has been raised from 18 to 26.
8. Another Committee of 3 Chief Justices of High Courts has been constituted by the Government on 17.1.1989 to study the problem of arrears in the Courts and to suggest remedial measures.
9. The following steps are being taken in the Supreme Court for speedy disposal of pending cases:
 - a) Matters involving common question of law are grouped together and listed in groups, so that they can call be disposed of together.
 - b) In most of the matters printing of the appeal record is dispensed with which saves a lot of time and expense of the litigants. In criminal appeals, counsel for the appellant is required to file cyclostyled record to save time which would otherwise be taken in getting the record printed, so that the matter could be heard early.
 - c) To save the Court's time, Hon'ble the Chief Justice is taking mentioning, which takes about one hour on each day, after the Court hours.
 - d) Supreme Court Rules have been amended, empowering Hon'ble Judge in Chambers and the Registrar to dispose of certain types of matters, which were previously being listed in the Court. This has been done to save the Court's time.
 - e) Specialized benches are constituted by Hon'ble the Chief Justice and particular types of matters are assigned to such specialized benches for quick disposal.
 - f) Computer technology is soon going to be introduced in the Supreme Court, which is expected to help reduce the backlog of cases considerably.
 - g) Recently Hon'ble the Chief Justice has directed that the counsel in each matter should file written arguments, if the arguments are to take more than five hours on

each side. The oral arguments on each side are restricted to five hours, unless the Court feels that more time is to be given to the counsel, in which case, a maximum of ten hours are given for oral arguments by counsel of each side. The length of oral arguments by counsel of both sides has thus been curtailed with a view to securing quick disposal of matters.

- h) A Court Administrator-cum-Registrar General, who is a senior Judicial Officer, has been appointed, so that in conjunction with the present two Registrars, there can be a re-organisation of the working of the Registry and improving its techniques and efficiency.

Reconstitution of Election Commission

687. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reconstituted the Election Commission; and

(b) if so, the details and its objective?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). No, Sir. In October, 1989, in view of the anticipated substantial increase in the volume of work consequent upon the anticipated passage of the Constitution (Sixty-fourth Amendment) Bill, 1989, and the Constitution (Sixty-fifty Amendment) Bill, 1989, relating to Panchayats and Nagarpalikas and also owing to the revision of electoral rolls on account of the lowering of the voting age from 21 to 18, the Government decided to add two more Election Commissioners. Since these Bills lapsed in the Rajya Sabha and after the

general elections the volume of work decreased, Government abolished the two posts of "other Election Commissioners" vide Notification dated 1.1.1990.

IDBI Assistance for Projects in Tamil Nadu

688. SHRI A. ASOKARAJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) had earmarked Rs. 216 crores for projects in Tamil Nadu during 1989-90;

(b) if so, the break-up of this allocation with other details of projects;

(c) whether the entire amount has been disbursed; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (d). Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) has reported that it does not make state-wise allocation of funds for extending assistance. However, it provides assistance to all viable projects which are in conformity with national priorities.

[Translation]

Codeine Production for Foreign Exchange Savings

689. SHRI LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that codeine is produced by Alkaloid factories;

(b) whether it is also a fact that codeine is being imported at present and foreign exchange is spent thereon;

(c) If so, whether it is proposed to set up new Alkaloid factories and increase production to save foreign exchange; and

(d) If so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The importation being on barter basis against opium exports, no foreign exchange is spent thereon.

(c) and (d). It is proposed to create additional production capacity to meet the gap between internal demand and supply.

[English]

Threat to Cardomom Industry

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

(a) whether Government are aware that the cardomom industry is facing threat due to drought and unprecedented weather; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to save this industry and to step up the cardomom cultivation?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): (a) There is, at present no threat to the cardamom plantations on account of drought.

(b) Cardamom plantations are highly sensitive to drought. Inadequate summer

showers or delay in the onset of monsoon can easily upset the crop. The Spices Board is, therefore, implementing various programmes for improving irrigation facilities for cardamom plantations.

To improve production and productivity of cardamom, the Board also has some other schemes such as extension advisory service, replanting scheme, scheme for making planting material available, etc. Further, as a long term measure, the Spices Board is also undertaking research for developing high yielding drought resistant varieties of cardamom.

Export Earnings

691. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to increase exports and also export earnings since December, 1989; and

(b) the comparative figures of monthly earnings of foreign exchange due to exports during 1988-89 and 1989-90?

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

(a) The Government has taken a series of initiatives to make exports commercially viable by upgrading technology, ensuring supply of raw materials at competitive prices, strengthening infrastructural areas and simplifying the procedures.

(b) A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

(Value : Rs. crores)

Month	Exports	
	1988-89	1989-90
April	1441.73	1957.70

(Value : Rs. crores)

Month	Exports	
	1988-89	1989-90
May	1466.37	2065.60
June	1380.16	1972.17
July	1475.17	2010.55
August	1467.44	1976.70
September	1683.76	2211.41
October	1603.62	2203.56
November	1535.82	2138.27
December	1724.01	
January	1959.65	
February	1883.34	
March	2400.15	

Source : DGCI & S, Calcutta.**Collaboration for Rent-a-Car Service**

692. SHRI T. BALA GOUD: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the names of foreign companies who have collaborations with Indian companies for Rent-a-Car service;

(b) the amount of know-how fees to be paid and also the royalty payment; and

(c) how this collaboration will earn additional foreign exchange or it will take away the foreign exchange being earned by local Rent-a-Car service companies?

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

(a) The names of Indian Companies who have foreign collaboration for Rent-a-Car scheme is as follows:—

- (1) M/s. Transport Corporation of India with M/s. Hertz International Ltd., USA.
- (2) M/s. Sapna Tours Travels and Leasing Pvt. Ltd. with M/s. Budget Rent-a-Car Inc., USA.
- (3) M/s. Vins Overseas India Pvt. Ltd. with M/s. Europcar International, France.

The collaboration of M/s. Vins Overseas India Pvt. Ltd. with M/s. Europcar International, France has expired on 15.10.1989; renewal has not been made so far.

(b) A lump-sum know-how fee has been paid by the Indian companies to the foreign companies and some royalties would also be paid to foreign companies depending on the business generated, with a upper ceiling.

(c) The foreign collaboration provides for advertising arrangements all over the world where they advertise. Rent-A-Car Scheme is expected to earn foreign exchange as visiting tourists from abroad would book their cars well in advance through foreign collaborators.

Pending cases in Gujarat High Court

693. SHRI KHEMCHANDBHAI SOMABHAI CHAVDA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending in the High Court of Gujarat during the last three years;

(b) the number of posts of High Court Judges which remained vacant during the last three years;

(c) the reasons for not filling the posts of High Court Judges uptill now; and

(d) the steps Government have taken or intends to take to clear the backlog?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) The pendency of cases in the High Court of Gujarat as on 31st December of 1987, 1988 and 1989 was 59566, 67530 and 74,344 respectively.

(b) As on 1st March of 1988, 1989, 1990, there were 4, 8 and 9 vacancies of

Judges respectively, in Gujarat High Court.

(c) Consultation between the authorities specified in Article 217 of the Constitution has taken time as some of the functionaries changed while the process was on.

(d) Various steps have been taken to reduce pendency of cases in courts, such as, grouping of matters regarding common question of law and constitution of special benches. Recommendations of the Committee of three Chief Justices of High Courts, set up in 1984 to reduce arrears have been forwarded to all the High Courts and State Governments including Gujarat High Court for appropriate action. Efforts to fill up the vacancies in the High Court expeditiously have been made.

Development of Culture Centres for Tourism

694. SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of current and future schemes for the development of tourism;

(b) whether Government propose to develop cultural centres for tourism and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the criteria fixed by Government for providing facilities to tourists and pilgrims; and

(d) the steps being taken to provide facilities to pilgrims at par with the cultural tourists?

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

(a) The Department of Tourism provides financial assistance to the States/Union Territories for strengthening tourism infrastructure in the country, which is extended

for construction of wayside facilities, cafeterias, tourist complexes, restaurants, yatri niwases, Yatrikas, tourist transport, equipment for adventure sports etc.

(b) Financial assistance to develop tourist infrastructure at places of cultural interest is considered based on projects/schemes received from State Governments.

(c) and (d). The Central Department of Tourism extends assistance for providing facilities to tourists and pilgrims based on the specific proposals received from State Governments.

Bench of Rajasthan High Court at Udaipur (Rajasthan)

695. SHRI GULABCHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the State where more than one High Court Bench has been established;

(b) whether the public and advocates of Udaipur in Rajasthan are agitating for a bench of Rajasthan High Court at Udaipur for the last seven years; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to set up a bench (camp court) of the High Court at Udaipur?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) The States of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra have more than one bench of their respective High Courts away from their principal seats.

(b) Representations have been received from time to time from Bar Association etc. for establishment of a Bench of the Rajasthan High Court at Udaipur.

(c) The Chief Justice of the Rajasthan

High Court is competent to order sittings of the Judges and Division Courts of the High Court at Udaipur with the approval of the Governor.

Construction of Tourist Home at Tuljapur, Maharashtra

696. SHRI ARVIND TULSHIRAM KAMBLE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct a Tourist Home (Yatri Niwas) at Tuljapur in Maharashtra by the ITDC for the convenience of pilgrims visiting there;

(b) whether Government of Maharashtra has sent any proposal to Union Government in this regard; and

(c) the time by which the construction work is likely to commence and the target date of its completion?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Delimitation of Constituencies

697. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for delimitation of Lok Sabha and Assembly Constituencies in terms of the increase in population;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it will be done; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore and

when was the present limits of Parliament and Assembly Constituencies fixed?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (c). The question of delimitation of constituencies is presently under the consideration of the Committee on Electoral Reforms appointed by the Government. Any decision which may be taken in the matter will depend upon the Report of the Committee as and when received.

Boycott of Parliamentary Elections in Marathwada

698. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many villagers boycotted voting during Lok Sabha Elections, 1989 in Marathwada;

(b) if so, the number of villages involved in this; and

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard?

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

(b) Nine.

(c) The villagers are stated to have boycotted the elections by way of protest against the lack of development in the area which is primarily the concern of the State Government.

Detention of Newsweek Magazine for Depicting Objectionable Maps of J&K

699. SHRI ANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether copies of the American magazine 'Newsweek' have been detained by the Bombay Customs on the ground that they contained objectionable maps of Jammu and Kashmir, depicting areas of Jammu and Kashmir as being part of Pakistan; and

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

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

(b) The matter was examined and it was decided to release the magazine after affixing a superinscription that "the external boundary of India as depicted in the map is neither correct nor authentic". The magazine was released after such superinscription on 3.2.1990.

Prices of Lac

700. SHRI KARIA MUNDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that price of lac has gone down and farmers producing lac are facing hardship due to import policy of Government;

(b) whether Government propose to look into the matter so as to mitigate the hardship of lac producers; and

(c) whether Government are considering to call a report from the Lac Research Institute, Ranchi in this regard?

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

(a) to (c). Government is aware that prices of lac have been fluctuating causing hardship at times to lac producers. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has already set up a Study Group to go into all aspects of lac, including production, pricing etc.

Azad Hind Government's Funds

701. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether funds of the Azad Hind Government are lying with the Reserve Bank of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which Government propose to utilise these funds?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) No, Sir.

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

Visit of Japanese Delegates to study Traffic problems in Calcutta

**702. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:
SHRI CHITTA BASU:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation from the Japan International Cooperation Agency, a Government organisation, has recently visited Calcutta to study the traffic problems in the city; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) A four member Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Project Identification Mission had visited Calcutta from 19th to 23rd December, 1989 in connection with the preparation of a study of Metropolitan transport in Calcutta.

HRA to Government Employees

703. SHRI C.M. NEGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum or representation from Central Government employees organization etc. with regard to the grant of House Rent Allowance to the spouses and wards who are sharing Government accommodation with their spouses and parents as is being granted to other Government employees sharing Government accommodation; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). This Staff Side had raised a demand in the meeting of the National Council (JCM) in 1988 that House Rent Allowance (HRA) should be paid to an employee, who shares Government accommodation with his wife/her husband/her parents etc. House Rent Allowance is payable for compensating the high rents for hiring private accommodation and is admissible only, when an employee incurs some expenditure on rent or contributes towards rent. On the other hand, Government accommodation allotted to a Central Government employee, is on subsidized rent with large space. Moreover in the case of a couple, the question of contribution or payment of rent by the sharer would not normally arise. Further, a Compensatory Allowance should not be a source of profit. In the circumstances, it has not been found justified to accede to the demand of the Staff Side.

Nationalisation of Scheduled Banks

704. SHRI ANIL SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of scheduled banks which are not nationalised; and

(b) whether Government are contemplating to nationalise these banks in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Reserve Bank of India has reported that at present there are 28 Indian private sector scheduled commercial banks in the country. Out of these, three banks viz., Bank of Thanjavur Ltd., Bank of Tamil Nadu Ltd. and Parur Central Bank Ltd., have since been amalgamated with Indian Bank, Indian Overseas Bank and Bank of India, respectively.

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

Crash In Coffee Prices

705. SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coffee prices have crashed by 40 percent in International market due to abolition of quota and coffee growers are put to lot of difficulty in getting remunerative returns; and

(b) the steps have taken/proposed to take to (i) give remunerative prices to growers (ii) to encourage consumption of more coffee in India and (iii) to stop further cultivation of coffee in non-traditional areas to avoid over production?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): (a) and (b). The international prices of coffee have fallen sharply from July, 1989 after the suspension of export quotas by the International Coffee Organisation. However, during the last few weeks international prices of Coffee have shown some improvement. In

order to provide a remunerative return to growers, the Government has increased the Minimum Release Price (MRP) of coffee with effect from 8th March, 1990. To promote consumption of coffee in the internal market Coffee Board is already running various Coffee Houses/Vans/Depots. Apart from this, schemes are already in existence for increasing domestic consumption of coffee. Exploratory surveys have already begun for conversion of marginal areas under coffee to other plantation crops.

Restructuring the Judiciary

706. SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL:
SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:

SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

SHRI D. AMAT:
SHRI JAGDISH SINGH KUSHWAHA:

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN JATIYA:

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

(a) whether the judicial experts and planners have urged the Government to restructure the judicial system;

(b) if so, the views expressed by judicial experts and planners in this regard;

(c) whether Government propose to restructure the existing judicial system in view of the need for providing justice to the common man; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (d). In order to

streamline the functioning of the courts and to expedite disposal of cases, Government entrusted the study of judicial reforms to the 11th Law Commission, which inter-alia, aimed at decentralisation of the system of administration of justice, reforms of procedural laws, improvement in the method of appointments to judiciary, reduction in the cost of litigation etc.

The Commission submitted 18 Reports. The recommendations made in these Reports will be considered while introducing reforms in the judicial system.

[*Translation*]

Ban on Obscene Films

707. SHRI MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to ban obscene films; and

(b) the number and names of obscene films banned during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) All films intended for public exhibition in India are required to be examined by the Central Board of Film Certification in accordance with the provisions of the Cinematograph Act 1952 (37 of 1952) and the guidelines issued thereunder. According to these guidelines, while examining films for certification, the Board shall ensure *inter alia* that human sensibilities are not offended by vulgarity, obscenity and depravity. Therefore, these guidelines are applied for disallowing the exhibition of obscene films or obscene portions of films.

(b) A statement showing the number

and names of films refused certificates by the Board during the calendar years 1987, 1988 and 1989 is given below.

STATEMENT

Statement showing names of films refused certificates by Central Board Film Certification

1987 Indian feature films

1. Nischay (Revised) (Hindi)
2. Aakhri Nishchay (Re-revised) (Hindi)
3. Izzat Aabro (Hindi)
4. 7-Bijliyan (Re-revised) (Hindi)
5. Mardonwali Baat (Hindi)
6. Mardonwali Baat (Revised) (Hindi)
7. Kaun Jeeta Kaun Hara (Hindi)
8. Raat Ki Andhere Mein (Hindi)
9. Raat Ki Andhere Mein (Revised) (Hindi)
10. Yeh Pyar Nahin (Hindi)
11. Pyaasi Atma (Hindi)
12. Param Dharam (Hindi)
13. Veerana (Hindi)
14. Basti Badmashon Ki (Hindi)
15. Aj De Heer (Punjabi)
16. Budhkar (Hindi)
17. Aadavila Aadapilla (Telugu)

18. Doshi (Telugu)
19. Gumrah Jawani (Revised) (Hindi)
20. AIDS (Malayalam)
21. Avalude Katha (Malayalam)

Foreign feature films

1. Black Rose (English)
2. Carry on Emmanuelle (English)
3. S.A.S Terminator (English)
4. Night Patrol (English)
5. Breathless (English)
6. Wheels of Fire (English)
7. Coming at Ya (Revised) (English)
8. Body Double (English)
9. Treasure of Doom (Amazon) (English)
10. Amazonia (Revised) (English)
11. Final Cut (English)
12. Death Warmed Up (English)
13. Death Wish (English)
14. The Sin of Adam and Eve (English)
15. Gungala, the Black Pather Girl (English)
16. Scarface (English)

1988

17. Deadlier than the Male (Revised) (English)
18. 48 Hours (Revised) (English)

Indian feature films

1. Izzat Aabroo (Revised) (Hindi)
2. Ladki Majboor Thi (Hindi)
3. Intaqaam (Hindi)
4. Vasana Ki Aag (Hindi)
5. Vasana Ki Aag (Revised) (Hindi)
6. Basti Badmashon Ki (Revised) (Hindi)
7. Basti Badmashon Ki (Re-revised) (Hindi)
8. Basti Badmashon Ki (Re-re-revised) (Hindi)
9. Som Mangal Shani (Hindi)
10. Saaya (Hindi)
11. Saaya (Revised) (Hindi)
12. Kasam (Hindi)
13. Zinda Jala Doonga (Hindi)
14. Kainattu (Tamil)
15. Ananthana Avanthara (Kannada)
16. Amanusha (Kannada)
17. Inquilapinte Puthri (Malayalam)

Foreign feature films

1. Looking for Mr. Good Bar (English)
2. Love Crazy Love (English)
3. Amazonia (Re-revised) (English)
4. Death Warmred Up (Re-revised) (English)
5. S.A.S. Terminator (Revised) (English)
6. Night Patrol (Revised) (English)
7. Coming At Ya (Re-revised) (English)
8. Final Cut (Revised) (English)
9. Seven (Re-revised) (English)
10. Gungala, the Black Panther Girl (Revised) (English)
11. Howling—II (Revised) (English)
12. Predator (English)
13. Wheels of Fire (Revised) (English)
14. Kill Bots (English)
15. City of Shadows (English)
16. Blood Tracks (English)
17. Omega Syndrome (English)
18. The Women's Club (English)
19. Aerobicide (English)

20. Cocaine Wars (Revised) (English)

21. The Beach Girl (English)

1989

Indian feature films

1. Izzat Aabroo (Re-revised) (Hindi)
2. Ladki Majboor Thi (Re-revised) (Hindi)
3. Andha Yug (Hindi)
4. Jawani Ki Gunah (Hindi)
5. Basti Badmashon Ki (Re-re-re-revised) (Hindi)
6. Mera Naseeb (Hindi)
7. Mera Naseeb (Revised) (Hindi)
8. Balee (Marathi)
9. Zakham (Hindi)
10. Utavala Navara (Marathi)
11. Amavas ki Raat (Hindi)
12. Pyasi Nigahen (Hindi)
13. Zahreely (Hindi)
14. Pickpocket (Tamil)
15. Prathiphal (Kannada)
16. Four First Nights (Malayalam)
17. Andha Yug (Revised) (Hindi)

Foreign feature films

1. Sevan (Re-re-re-revised) (English)

2. **Wheels of Fire (Re-revised)**
(English)
3. **Lady Beware (English)**
4. **Missing Around (English)**
5. **Aerobicide (Revised) (English)**
6. **Treasure of Doom (Revised)**
(English)
7. **Cannibal Holocaust (English)**
8. **Women's Club (Revised)**
(English)
9. **Daisy Chain (English)**
10. **A Tale of Love (English)**
11. **Merchant of War (English)**

Note: Some of the above films have been certified on the orders of the appellate body, i.e., Film Certification Appellate Tribunal, after removal of objectionable portions. Revised versions of some of the above films have also been cleared by Board after removal of objectionable portions.

Export Duty on Mica

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

(a) whether Government abolished Export duty on all the superior qualities of processed mica in 1987 to give a boost to declining mica trade; and

(b) if so, the reasons for continuing the levy of 40 per cent export duty on mica scrap which is the lowest quality of mica and source of livelihood to a large number of labourers doing mica-scrap work?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):
(a) Export duty on all forms of Processed Mica except mica scrap had been abolished with effect from 1.3.1987.

(b) Continued overseas demand for Indian mica scrap even with the incidence of export duty and the need to provide mica scrap to the up-coming indigenous industry for production of mica based value added products at a cheaper price than its competitors were the main reasons for continuance of export duty on mica scrap.

Second T.V. Channel for States

709. **SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:** Will the Minister of **INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING** be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Governments have made a demand for second channel of television to telecast programmes in their respective languages; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to meet this demand?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) and (b). Demands have been received from some State Governments for handing over the second channel of Doordarshan to them for telecast of their respective regional language programmes. However, with the introduction of the Prasar Bharti (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Bill, 1989 in Parliament, which provides for conversion of AIR and Doordarshan into an autonomous organisation, it is not felt necessary to hand over the Second Channel of Doordarshan to the respective State Governments.

[English]

Issue of Commercial Papers by Companies in Corporate Sector

710. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have permitted the companies in the corporate sector to launch the commercial papers;

(b) the impact of the above scheme on the banks;

(c) whether Government have taken adequate steps to ensure that the profitability of the banks is not adversely affected by the advent of 'commercial papers'; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Yes, Sir. In terms of 'Non Banking Companies (Acceptance of Deposits through Commercial Paper) Directions, 1989, issued by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on 11th December, 1989 highly rated corporate borrowers satisfying the following eligibility criteria are permitted to issue Commercial Paper:

- (1) Tangible net worth of not less than Rs. 10 crores.
- (2) Working capital (fund-based) limit is not less than Rs. 25 crores
- (3) The company obtains the specified credit rating from an agency approved by the RBI for this purpose from time to time.
- (4) The borrowal account of the company is classified into the top Health Code status by financing banks.

(5) Minimum current ratio of 1.33 :1.

(6) Shares are listed on one or more stock exchanges (not applicable to Government companies).

(b) to (d). The scheme became operative with effect from January, 1990 and the Reserve Bank has so far authorised issue of CP by six companies for an aggregate amount of Rs. 85.50 crores. As regards apprehensions as to the loss of business/low profitability to banks on account of issue of CP by their clientele, it may be stated that for the banking system as a whole, the quantum of CP approved will be determined by the Reserve Bank taking into account the conditions prevailing in the money market. Reserve Bank authorises the issue of CPs at fortnightly intervals with a view to queuing the companies permitted to issue CPs to complete their formalities in a fortnight before the next batch of companies enters the market.

Export Processing Zone at Vishakapatnam

711. SHRI UMA GAJAPATHI RAJU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the stage at which the "Export Processing Zone" at Vishakapatnam stands today; and

(b) when will it be fully operational?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): (a) The setting up of Visakhapatnam Export Processing Zone has been approved by the Government of India and was notified on 15.3.1989. The Central Government has also released part payment to the State Government towards the cost of land for the Zone. Orders relating to the transfer of 407.82 acres of Government land in Jaggarajupeta

and Narava villages of Gajuwaka Mandal of Visakhapatnam District to the Central Government has been issued by the State Government. The Office of the Development Commissioner is being set up in the Commercial Complex of the Visakhapatnam Urban Development Authority.

(b) The basic infrastructure for the Zone is likely to be completed in two years. However, applications for setting up of units in the Zone would be entertained during the next financial year.

Rubber Import

712. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken a decision to import rubber;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether import of rubber will adversely affect the interests of the rubber planters in the country;

(d) whether Government has received any request from Kerala Government or rubber planters in Kerala not to import rubber; and

(e) if so, Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): (a) to (e). The policy of the Government is to import only as much quantities of rubber as would be necessary to bridge the gap between demand-supply. The Government is already operating a buffer stocking scheme for safeguarding the interest of the growers while simultaneously ensuring steady supply of rubber to the consuming industry at a reasonable rate. The imports initially planned for 1990-91 are for 30,000 tonnes.

The Kerala Government had requested for stoppage of imports. However in view of the fact that this will seriously effect production of rubber goods in the country with its attendant undesirable consequences such as unemployment and increased imports, it has not been possible to agree to this request. Moreover the interest of the rubber growers is already being adequately safeguarded.

Illegal Accounts in St. Kitts

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

(a) whether any Indian nationals have illegal accounts at St. Kitts in U.S.A.;

(b) if so, who are these persons; and

(c) the action being taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). St. Kitts is an Island in the Caribbean and not in U.S.A. On the basis of some newspaper reports some enquiries were initiated and some alleged documents pertaining to a certain account were made available. However, there are serious doubts about the authenticity of these documents and further enquiries are being made to ascertain the facts.

(c) Does not arise in view of (a) and (b).

Loans Advanced to Bharat Hotels

714. SHRI YADVENDRA DATT:
SHRI PYARELAL KHANDEL-
WAL:
SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:
DR. A.K. PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain financial institutions and banks have advanced about Rs. 40 crores to Bharat Hotels;

(b) if so, the details of the financial institutions and banks which advanced the above loan;

(c) whether most of the loan has been sanctioned against moveables;

(d) whether the institutions followed the laid down rules and regulations in sanctioning the loan; and

(e) if not, the action taken/proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). All-India Term Lending Financial Institutions viz., Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI), Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) and Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd. (ICICI) sanctioned a term loan of Rs. 26.87 crores to M/s. Bharat Hotels Ltd. In addition, a consortium of Banks led by Bank of Baroda provided 7.63 million US \$ loan and Rs. 1.50 crores as rupee term loan to the said Hotel Project.

(c) IFCI has reported that the said loan was advanced against the mortgage and charge on all moveable and immoveable properties of Bharat Hotels Ltd., excluding the land, as well as personal and Corporate guarantees of the Directors.

(d) No violation of procedures in credit sanction and disbursement on the part of financial institutions and banks have come to our notice.

(e) Does not arise.

Import of Poor Quality Films

715. PROF. MALINIBHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government exercise any quality control on imported films;

(b) whether the quantitative increase in the import of films has resulted in decline in quality, and has flooded the market by low-grade and objectionable films; and

(c) the measures contemplated by Government to import better quality films?

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

(b) The trend of import of feature films during the last five years was erratic. There has been no decline in quality of feature films imported into the country. Under the Policy for import of feature films and video rights thereof announced by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting on 21.1.88, only those films can be imported into the country which have either won an award or participated in any International Film Festival notified by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting or have received good reviews in the prestigious film journals notified by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. Besides a film proposed to be imported into the country should meet the following requirements regarding quality:

- (i) it should be of aesthetic value;
- (ii) it should be cinematically of a good standard;
- (iii) it should provide clean, healthy entertainment to the audience.
- (iv) it should not be violative of any guidelines issued by the Government under the Cinematograph Act, 1952.

(c) The present policy for import of

feature films already aims at importing better quality films.

[Translation]

Expansion of Doordarshan Facilities in U.P.

716. SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Uttar Pradesh has recently requested Union Government for expansion of Doordarshan facilities in the State;

(b) if so, whether Government have chalked out any programme in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) A few requests have recently been received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh for establishment of TV transmitters at selected places.

(b) and (c). Expansion of TV service in the State essentially depends upon the availability of adequate resources under the future plans for TV expansion in the country.

Export of Roses

717. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries to which roses are exported and the value of roses and other flowers exported during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether some special efforts are

proposed to be made to promote the export of roses; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Exports of roses and other flowers including dry flowers during the last three years have been as under:—

<i>year</i>	<i>Value (Rs./Lakhs)</i>
1986-87	64.72
1987-88	12.83 (Prov.)
1988-89	434.10 (Prov.)

(Source : APEDA, New Delhi)

The main destinations are USA, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

(b) and (c). Some of the efforts envisaged for promoting the export of roses and other floriculture items include creation of infrastructure facilities such as cooling facilities, specialised transport, Green Houses etc.

[English]

Telecast of Poor Quality Hindi Films by Doordarshan

718. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur):
SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:

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

(a) the number of complaints received by Doordarshan regarding telecasting of poor quality Hindi Films, vulgar film songs and serials in the last three months;

(b) the action taken thereon; and

(c) whether Government propose to improve the quality of films and programmes over Doordarshan?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) to (c). Viewers do write to Doordarshan regularly commenting on the quality of programmes—some are critical and others appreciative. Quality is a matter of varying perception of the viewers. However, it is the constant endeavour of Doordarshan to improve the quality of all the programmes. It is also to be taken into consideration that Doordarshan's choice of films is limited to the type of films offered to it for telecast. With a view to improve the quality of all the programmes, the Government has, recently, set up a review Committee which is presently reviewing all the programmes already approved for telecast on the national network.

Views of AIR and Doordarshan Engineers on Autonomy

719. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Radio and Doordarshan Engineers' Association have lodged a protest against autonomy to AIR and Doordarshan; and

(b) if so the reasons therefore and Government's reaction in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) and (b). All India Radio and Doordarshan Engineers' Association have submitted their views on the Prasar Bharati Bill to the Government. They have made various suggestions such as that there should

be multiple Corporations for Programme and News for All India Radio and Doordarshan and that the hardware should remain under the control of the Government. Views and suggestions given by the Association will be considered, along with other suggestions received from different quarters.

Coffee Prices

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

(a) whether the price of coffee in the International market has improved since last year;

(b) the stock of coffee as on 31st December, 1989;

(c) whether representations have been received to lift all levies on coffee; and

(d) if so, Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): (a) The international prices of coffee have fallen sharply from July, 1989 after the suspension of export quotas by the International Coffee Organisation. However, during the last few weeks the international prices of coffee have shown some improvement.

(b) As at the end of December, 1989 there was an opening stock of about 45,000 tonnes of coffee.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. However, to make return to the growers more remunerative the Minimum Release Price (MRP) of coffee has been increased with effect from 8th March, 1990.

**Assistance to Karnataka to meet
Financial Constraints**

721. **SHRIMATI BASAVARAJES-
WARI:**

**SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA
NARASIMHA RAJA
WADIYAR:**

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

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Karnataka has pointed out that the financial position of Karnataka is not sound; and

(b) if so, whether union Government have agreed to help and assist the State in meeting the constraints during 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). The Chief Minister of Karnataka had written to Finance Minister in December, 1989 stating that the State Government was facing a tight resources position in 1989-90. Having regard to the fact that the State's Plan for 1989-90 as approved was fully funded and also an additional small savings loans against UTI investments had been released, it was not considered possible to accede to the request of the State Government for rescheduling of loans etc. The State Government was advised to re-order their budgetary priorities in such a manner that they closed the current financial year in a balance manner keeping within the resources available. As far as the year 1990-91 is concerned, it is expected that the State's Plan outlay would be funded keeping in view the State's own resources and Central assistance available.

Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited

722. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finally decided about the modernisation proposal of the Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in accepting the proposal and the time by which a decision is to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) to (c). Modernisation of Burnpur Works of IISCo stands approved in principle by the Government. Based on the report submitted by the Japanese Consulting Companies, SAIL have approached Government for an investment decision on the modernisation of IISCO. Keeping in view the high estimated cost of the project, Government have sought a second professional opinion from M/s. M.N. Dastur & Co. on the approach to the modernisation investment. The report is likely to be received from the Consultant by the end of March, 1990. Keeping all the relevant factors in view, a cost effective investment decision with optimum utilisation of indigenous capabilities will be taken thereafter.

Subsidy on Commodities

723. **SHRI KALP NATH RAI:
SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:**

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

(a) whether Government provide subsidies in respect of some commodities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total cost to the exchequer

resulting from such subsidies; and

(d) whether Government propose to do away or atleast curtail the above subsidies to reduce the burden on the exchequer?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (c). The subsidies provided for the last four years are as under:

STATEMENT

(a) to (c). The subsidies provided for the last four years are as under:

(In crores of Rupees)				
	Actuals 1986-87	Actuals 1987-88	Revised 1988-89	Budget 1989-90
A. MAJOR SUBSIDIES	4685	5370	6841	7472
1. Food	2000	2200	2200	2200
2. Indigenous Fertilisers	1700	2050	3000	3121
3. Imported Fertilisers	197	160	250	530
4. Export Promotion and Market Development	788	960	1391	1621
B. OTHER SUBSIDIES	891	909	949	982
5. Railways	147	170	203	227
6. Mill made Cloth	36	27	27	27
7. Handloom Cloth	125	127	157	184

(In crores of Rupees)

	Actuals 1986-87	Actuals 1987-88	Revised 1988-89	Budget 1989-90
8. Import/Export of sugar and other commodities	75	40	40	20
9. Interest Subsidies	313	432	404	334
10. Other Subsidies	195	113	118	190
TOTAL—Subsidies	5576	6279	7790	8454

(d) It is always Government's endeavour to keep down the subsidies to the minimum level possible.

Second Channel for T.V. Centres

724. SHRI M.V. CHANDRA
SHEKHAR MURTHY:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to provide second channel for important TV centres during the next plan period;

(b) if so, the names of the important TV centres in the country where second channel facility would be provided; and

(c) the time by which all the TV centres will be provided with second TV channel facility?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A proposal for the introduction of second Channel TV Service from some major cities in the country has been included in the draft VIII Plan of Doordarshan. The details can be firmed up only after the VIII Plan of Doordarshan is finally approved.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration of Government at present.

Setting up of Holding Company for Trading Houses

725. SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHARY:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since decided in principle to set up a holding company for all trading organisations including MMTC & STC under the administrative control of his Ministry;

(b) if so, the rational behind the setting up of such an umbrella company; and

(c) its broad features particularly the role proposed to be assigned to it in the sphere of boosting of exports?

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

(b) and (c). The formation of the Holding Company will achieve effective coordination and direction in the working of the trading organisations, avoid overlapping and undesirable competition/undercutting; promote participation in joint ventures and investments abroad, develop common infrastructure facilities of import/export trade and enable more effective use of the leverage of imports to promote exports.

Enforcement of Section 30 of the Advocate Act, 1961

726. SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Section 30 of the Advocates Act, 1961 has been enforced far;

(b) if not the reasons for depriving advocates from its benefits; and

(c) the time by which it will be enforced?

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

(b) and (c). The question of bringing

section 30 of the Advocate Act into force is under consideration of the Government.

Export of Tea vis-a-vis Jute

727. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the figures of exports of tea vis-a-vis

jute during the 1988, 1989, 1990; and

(b) the efforts being made by Government to accelerate export of tea to traditional buyers?

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

(a) The estimated figures of export earnings for the three years are as under:—

(Rs. in Crores)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Tea*</i>	<i>Jute Products</i>
1987-88	621.8	225.9
1988-89	644.2	239.1
1989-90	763.3 (Prov) (Apr-Jan)	221.3

* Source : Tea Board)

(b) To encourage the export of Indian tea, Govt. have taken various steps including:—

- (i) Full rebate of excise duty on exports of loose tea.
- (ii) In addition to full rebate of excise duty on loose tea used in the manufacture of Packet Tea, the full rebate of addl. excise duty on exports of Packet Tea (Upto 1 Kg).
- (iii) Full rebate of excise duty on exports of Instant Tea.
- (iv) Grant of cash compensatory support at 8% for tea bag and Instant tea and at 18% for packet tea, tea caddies and tea chestiest.
- (v) Introduction of cash compensatory support @ 12 % of F.O.B. for 'Quick Brewing' Black Tea.

- (vi) Grant of import replenishment on exports of packet tea at 10%, tea bag at 10%, Instant tea at 20% and for bulk tea at 4%.

AIR/TV Coverage of Talcher and NALCO Nagar in Orissa

728. SHRI BHAJAMAN BEHERA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Talcher town and NALCO Nagar of Orissa still remain outside the coverage of Doordarshan, All India Radio and Commercial Broadcasting;

(b) whether some proposals have been received from the State Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to provide low power TV transmitters and Radio Station/Broad-

casting centres at NALCO Nagar and Talcher?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) At present NALCO Nagar receives coverage from Low Power TV transmitter situated at Angul. Talcher does not receive satisfactory signal from High Power TV transmitter at Cuttack due to intervening distance. Primary grade day time radio coverage from 100 KW MW transmitter at Cuttack is available to both Talcher town and NALCO Nagar. However, they do not receive Commercial Broadcasting Service.

(b) Some Proposals have been received from the State Government in this regard from time to time.

(c) Provision of Low Power TV Transmitters and Radio Stations/Broadcasting Centres at NALCO Nagar and Talcher will depend upon availability of adequate financial resources and relative priorities. However, a proposal to establish a local radio station with 2x3 KW FW Transmitter, Multi-purpose Studio, Receiving Facilities and Staff Quarters at Dhenkanal, district head-quarters of Talcher & NALCO Nagar has been included in the draft VIII Five Year Plan.

High Power Transmitters for Coastal Areas of Maharashtra and Goa

729. SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a low power TV transmitter has been set up to cover the coastal areas of Maharashtra and Goa;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is proposed to raise the

capacity of these transmitters for wider coverage; and

(d) if so, the details of time schedule and the additional areas to be covered therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) and (b). Whether high power (10 KW) TV Transmitter at Bombay and the low power (100 W) TV Transmitter at Ratnagiri provide service in parts of coastal areas of Maharashtra, the high power (10 KW) TV transmitter at Panaji, besides covering Goa, also provides service to parts of coastal areas of Maharashtra.

(c) and (d). Further expansion of TV service in these coastal areas depends upon availability of funds under future plans for TV expansion. It may, however, be added that the establishment of transmitters of higher power in these areas is not economically viable in view of the terrain conditions.

Development of Tourism

730. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state the new steps that are being considered by Government to develop tourism in the so far neglected parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): The new steps that are being considered by Government to develop tourism in the country including backward areas are as under:—

(i) identification and development of new travel circuits in the country,

(ii) package of incentives for attracting private investment in the tourism sector,

- (iii) introduction of air taxi service.

DA to Government Employees and Pensioners

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

(a) the consumer price index as on 30 June, 1989 and how did it compare with that as on 31 December, 1988;

(b) at what rate of increase in consumer price index was the instalment of D.A. released to Government employees and pensioners from 1 July, 1989;

(c) whether the employees/pensioners were not give 100 per cent compensation on account of increase in prices; and

(d) if so, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) The Consumer Price Index as on 30th June, 1989 was 838 (Base 1960-100) as against 818 as on 31st December, 1988.

(b) The instalment of Dearness Allowance/Dearness Relief effective from 1.7.1989 was released on the basis of 34.42% increase in the twelve monthly average of Consumer Price Index over the index average of 608.

(c) As per the recommendations of the 4th Pay Commission, as accepted by the Government, the employees drawing basic pay upto Rs. 3500/-, and pensioners drawing pension upto Rs. 1750/- were given 100% neutralisation. Those drawing basic pay between Rs. 3501/- and Rs. 6000/- and pension between Rs. 1751/- and Rs. 3000/- were given 75% neutralisation and those

drawing basic pay above Rs. 6000/- and pension above Rs. 3000/- were given 65% neutralisation.

(d) Does not arise.

Floating of Bonds by Maharashtra Government

732. SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI NAV-INCHANDRA MEHTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are considering the Proposal of Maharashtra Government to float their bonds for better rail communication in Marathwada, Konkan and Mankhurd-Belapur region; and

(b) if so, by what time the decision regarding these important developmental Projects is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). The matter regarding issue of Bonds by the Maharashtra Government for the railway projects in the Marathwada region has been taken up with the Reserve Bank of India who have not favoured separate market borrowings for such purposes over and above the limits fixed for the Centre and the States. The Railway Ministry have therefore been advised to take up with the Planning Commission the question of Providing adequate funds for these projects within the overall outlay as may be finally approved for the Railways for the Eighth Plan.

While no proposal for issue of bonds separately for the Konkan lines has so far been received in the Ministry of Finance, for the Mankhurd-Belapur railway project the Maharashtra Government has already been given the required market borrowing allocation.

Raising Capacity of Darbhanga Air Station

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

(a) whether there has been a demand for raising the capacity of Darbhanga AIR Station so as to cover the Maithili Speaking Population of Bihar; and

(b) if so, the Government's response thereto and the steps contemplated to fulfil this long standing demand?

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

(b) Due to continued constraints of financial resources and relative priorities, it has not been possible to consider the upgradation of power of Darbhanga transmitter so far. However, this will be kept in view while formulating the future expansion plans of All India Radio.

Import of High Grade Limestone

734. SHRI Y.S. RAJA SEKHAR REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are importing high grade limestone on a large scale;

(b) if so, the quantity of high grade limestones imported during the last three years and the foreign exchange incurred thereon; and

(c) the measures being taken to maximise indigenous production of limestone so as to cut its import?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) Union Government is not importing any limestone but Steel Authority of India Ltd., Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. and Kudremukh Iron Ore Co. Ltd. import some quantities of low silica high grade lime-stone.

(b) The quantities imported and the foreign exchange spent thereon by the above undertakings are as under:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Quantity (in lakh tonnes)</i>	<i>Value (million US \$)</i>
1987-88	1.77	3.15
1988-89	3.83	5.64
1989-90	4.04	3.38*

(* does not include value of imports of TISCO whose figures are not available)

(c) Efforts are no to develop indentified indigenous deposits in Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh. Besides Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited has also initiated steps to modify their plant so as to switch over from limestone to Bentontis as a binder available indigenously.

Complaints Against MMTC, Cuttack

735. SHRI ANADI CHARANDAS: SHRI BHAJAMAN BEHERA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints about the functioning of MMTC, Cuttack; and

(b) if so, the nature of complaints received and action taken by Government thereon?

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

(b) Complaints were received regarding alleged irregularities in Regional Office at Cuttack, Particularly relating to transfer of an official, things moving in reverse gear large scale retrenchment of mine workers, etc. since the joining of the present General Manager of that Office. While the complaints regarding irregular transfer of an official, neglect of trading activities by MMTC's Regional Office and retrenchment of mine workers have been looked into and found to be without any basis, allegations against some office bearers of the Local Employees' Union and irregular expenditure by MMTC's Regional Officer at Cuttack are being enquired into by MMTC for further necessary action.

[Translation]

Broadcast of Glimpses of world History on Akashvani

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

(a) since when and the number of times the serials 'Glimpses of World History', 'My Story' and 'Father's letters to Daughter' were broadcast on Akashvani; and

(b) whether Government also propose to broadcast series from books of other great writers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) The serial 'Glimpses of World History' is being broadcast from All India Radio, Delhi daily for 5 minutes except on Sundays since 11.4.89. The serials on 'My Story' and 'Father's letter to Daughter' were broadcast from All India Radio, Delhi 6 days a week during 14.11.88 to 10.4.89 and 18.9.89 to 25.12.89 respectively.

(b) and (c). The broadcast of serial readings from the books of other great authors is subject to permission from their heirs. For the present, All India Radio, Delhi is broadcasting serial reading on Anand Math, a novel by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, since 1.1.90, once a week for 10 minutes.

Foreign Debt

737. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR:
PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:
SHRI RAMSAGAR (Saidpur):
SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA:
SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:
SHRI R. PRABHU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the balance of payment position of India and the total amount of foreign debt outstanding against India at present, institution and country-wise;

(b) the amount of interest paid thereon during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the amount of additional foreign loan

proposed to be raised during the current year;

(d) whether Government have made adequate arrangements for payment of interest on these loans and making other payments in time and short and long term steps to reduce it; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Full balance of payments data are available for the financial year as a whole only upto 1987-88. According to RBI statements the trade deficit for 1987-88 was of the order of Rs. 9296.1 crores and the current account deficit was of the order of Rs. 6292.6 crores. India foreign exchange reserves (excluding gold and Special Drawing Rights) declined from Rs.

6604.63 crores as on 1-4-1989 to Rs. 5518.93 crores as on 2-3-1990. The information regarding foreign debt outstanding is given in the statement below.

(b) The amount of interest payment during 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90 (Estimates) works out to be Rs. 2290 crores, Rs. 2695 crores and Rs. 3404 crores respectively.

(c) The amount of additional foreign loans raised during the year will be known only after the close of the year.

(d) and (e). The loans are being repaid on due dates according to the terms and conditions of each loan. The Government has taken a number of steps to boost exports and to increase invisible earnings, to ensure efficient import substitution and to reduce dependency on external financing.

STATEMENT

<i>Bilateral</i>		<i>Outstanding as on 31.3.89 (Rs. Crores)</i>
1		2
1.	Austria	61.43
2.	Belgium	152.32
3.	Canada	904.58
4.	Canada (Non-Govt. Account)	10.45
5.	France	1534.36
6.	F.R.G.	3913.93
	F.R.G. (Non-Govt. Account)	345.2
7.	Denmark	206.29
8.	Italy	214.59

1		2
9.	Japan	4633.39
10.	Netherlands	1372.97
11.	U.K.	514.59
12.	U.S.A.	4254.21
	U.S.A. (Non-Govt. Account)	50.11
13.	Switzerland	36.34
14.	Abu Dhabi	13.89
15.	Kuwait Fund	330.29
16.	Saudi Fund	84.83
17.	U.A.E.	46.10
18.	Czechoslovakia	15.04
19.	Hungary	0.37
20.	Poland	0.05
21.	U.S.S.R.	1416.81
22.	Iran	423.56
Total :		20525.94
<i>Multilateral</i>		
23.	I.B.R.D.	7360.07
	I.B.R.D. (Non-Govt. Account)	655.59
24.	I.D.A.	18477.84
25.	I.F.A.D.	226.88
26.	E.E.C. (S.A.C.)	82.72
27.	O.P.E.C.	172.10

1	2
28. IMF Trust Fund	365.33
IMF (EFF)	3347.00
29. A.D.B.	24.03
A.D.B. (Non-Govt. Account)	102.92
30. I.S.O.	8.97
Total :	30823.45
Grand Total :	51349.39

N.B. The above figures do not include external commercial borrowings amounting Rs. 17482 crores since these borrowings cannot be allocated by countries/institutions.

[English]

News Item "SAIL Crisis as top men Quit"

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "SAIL crisis as top men quit" appearing in the 'Business Standard' dated 15 February, 1990;

(b) if so, the reasons for management crisis in Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL); and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

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

(b) There is no such management crisis in Steel Authority of India Limited.

(c) Does not arise.

Advance Licensing scheme for Export of Bulk Drugs

739. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the minimum value insisted upon for grant of advance licences for export of bulk drugs in terms of notification 184 dated 28 November, 1989;

(b) the details of application for advance licences that have been cleared after the issue of above notification;

(c) whether exports made prior to issue of advance licence but after the date of application are denied issue of advance licences in terms of notification; and

(d) if so, the grounds therefor?

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

(a) In general, the minimum value addition of 33% is prescribed in such cases.

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

(c) and (d). Public Notice No. 184 dated 28.11.89 is for the proper determination of real value addition after taking into account the imported inputs whether imported directly or otherwise outside the Advance Licensing regime. Advance Licences issued after 1.1.90 are regulated through this Public Notice. Applications not fulfilling the value addition criteria are rejected. As per the policy provisions, exports made prior to the issue of the licence are made by the applicant at his own risk.

[*Translation*]

Sense of Insecurity among Officials of Srinagar Doordarshan Kendras

740. PROF. YADUNATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an atmosphere of fear amongst the employees of Doordarshan Kendra as a result of murder of the Director of Srinagar Doordarshan Kendra and no employee or officer is prepared to work at Srinagar Doordarshan Kendra; and

(b) if so, the action being contemplated to boost the morale of these officials?

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

(a) and (b). While the morale of the employees of Doordarshan Kendra, Srinagar is at a low ebb, the transmission is continuing as per schedule. Adequate security has also been provided to the staff staying within the campus. Moreover, senior Doordarshan officers are visiting Srinagar regularly to oversee the arrangements and to boost the morale of the staff of the Kendra.

[*English*]

Price rise trend and stability of Economy

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

(a) the increase in the wholesale price index with base 1981-82:100 and the consumer price index of industrial workers between April 1, 1989 to December 31, 1989 and how does this compare to the preceding three years;

(b) the reasons for the increase in the indices, with details of steps taken to curb the increasing tendency therein; and

(c) how do the Government propose to stabilise the economy of the country?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) The requisite information is given below:

Year	Percentage change during April-December	
	WPI (1989-82=100)	CPI (1982=100)
1	2	3
1986-87	4.3	8.5*

1	2	3
1987-88	9.1	10.1*
1988-89	3.9	8.5
1989-90	6.1	5.4

*(based on indices converted from base 1960=100)

(b) and (c). The price rise is due to imbalances in demand and supply of certain commodities, and excess liquidity in the system. The Government has adopted a package of measures to keep prices under check. These include maintaining supplies of essential commodities at adequate levels through public distribution system, augmenting supplies as feasible, exercising fiscal and monetary discipline and action against hoarders and black-marketeers.

IDBI assistance for setting up Haldia Petro-Chemical Complex

742. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) has agreed to finance for the setting up of the petro-chemical complex at Haldia, West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (c). Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) has reported that it has not yet received any application for financial assistance for revised integrated project of petrochemical complex at Haldia, West Bengal as proposed now.

Foreign Tourists Visited India

743. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA:
SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the target set for the arrival of foreign tourists to India in 1988 and in 1989;

(b) the approximate number of foreign tourists actually visited during that period;

(c) whether the arrival of foreign tourists declined in 1989 than the previous years;

(d) if so, the reason therefor; and

(e) the steps taken to increase the flow of foreign tourists into the country?

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

(a) and (b). As per the growth target of 7 percent per annum fixed by the Planning Commission for the Seventh Plan period, the target of tourist arrivals excluding the nationals of Pakistan and Bangladesh work out to 12.45 lakhs and 13.27 lakhs for the years 1988 and 1989 respectively. The actual arrivals during these years were 12.40 lakhs and 13.37 lakhs respectively.

(c) and (d). There has not been any decline in tourist arrivals in India during 1989 as compared to previous year.

(e) Government propose to attract more foreign tourists to the country by diversifying tourist attractions and by providing adequate infrastructural facilities. The marketing efforts in selected countries are also being strengthened and the year 1991 has been declared as 'Visit India Year' to improve the image of India as a tourist destination.

Installation of low Power T.V. Relay Centre as Mon in Nagaland

744. SHRI SHIKIHO SEMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a low power TV relay centre was installed at Mon town in Nagaland, on trial basis;

(b) the reasons for installing such a low power TV relay centre;

(c) whether Government propose to install TV relay centre of higher capacity so as to cover larger areas by replacing the existing one; and

(d) if so, the time by which it would be installed?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) and (b). Taking into consideration its size, population and the terrain conditions, it was considered adequate to set up only a very low power (2x10W) TV Transmitter to provide TV service in the Mon town. This transmitter has been functioning on regular basis since March, 1989.

(c) and (d). So far as the overall requirement of the Mon district is concerned, the high power (1 KW) TV transmitter under implementation at Mokokchung scheduled to be commissioned into service during 1990-

91 is expected to provide service to parts of Mon district also.

Seizure of Fodder Producing Machines

745. SHRIDHARMESH PRASAD VARMA:
PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence seized some fodder producing machines recently;

(b) if so, the details of machines seized and the names of Indian/Companies/firms/ persons which imported them;

(c) whether these machines were exempted from Customs duty and if so, the reasons therefor; and whether the exemptions granted was valid under the Customs Act; and

(d) the punitive steps being taken to obviate such defaults/deviations, if any, in future?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). The Directorate of Revenue Intelligence have in January, 1990 detained 57 Fodder producing machines valued at approximately Rs. 10.8 crores on the following grounds.

- (i) In respect of 50 machines, the importer M/s. Sanjeevani Fodder Production Pvt. Ltd. had apparently not observed the conditions of the adhoc exemption order under which these machines and their spares had been imported;
- (ii) 5 machines were apparently fabricated from the spares imported

along with the above 50 machines in contravention of the adhoc exemption order; and

- (iii) No documents were produced showing import of two machines.

(c) The aforesaid 50 machines were exempted from customs duty under an adhoc exemption order issued under subsection (2) of section 25 of Customs Act, 1962 with the conditions that M/s. Sanjeevani would donate these machines within 15 days of clearance and that these machines would be used only for demonstration and training of farmers and were not to be transferred or disposed of for a period of 5 years. The adhoc exemption order was issued on the ground that the technology adopted in producing fodder with the help of these machines would, to a great extent, meet the fodder shortage of the country and would not involve use of land for the purpose.

(d) A show cause notice has since been issued by the Collector of Customs, Madras on 12th February, 1990 seeking the recovery of customs duty of about Rs. 3.4 crores leviable on the above machines, the confiscation of the machines as well as imposition of penalty on the concerned firms/persons

Debt relief to persons provided Assistance under SEEUY

746. SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether majority of the persons who had taken loans under the self-employment to educated unemployed youth (SEEUY) scheme are facing extreme hardship for repayment of the same and facing litigation also; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to provide relief to such persons?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that the existing data reporting system from banks does not generate the information in the manner asked for. However, studies conducted on implementation of the "Scheme for Providing Self Employment to Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY)" by banks, RBI and Central/State Government agencies indicate that some of the units set up under SEEUY Scheme were not functioning properly and had even to be closed down/abandoned. It is obligatory that loans given by banks under their normal lending programmes or under any special programme of Government are repaid by the borrowers within a reasonable period of the time. If a borrower fails to repay the loan instalment and interest due, bank has to take normal steps for recovery of the amount due. If the default is due to some genuine reasons, bank considers the case sympathetically on merits and reschedules the repayment period whenever necessary. Legal action is resorted to only in those cases where all other steps including persuasion have failed.

Bank Loans to NCCF

747. SHRI TARIFF SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 3 March, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 1494 regarding bank loans to NCCF and state:

(a) the action taken against delinquent officials of the concerned banks and the National Consumers Co-operative Federation (NCCF);

(b) whether the officials of NCCF are again giving false stock statements to the banks; and

(c) if so, the effective steps being taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (c). Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies administratively concerned with the National Co-operative Consumers' Federation (NCCF) has reported that Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) was still investigating into the irregularities committed in the case of imported dry dates and action against the delinquent officials involved in the case would be initiated on receipt of the report of the CBI. NCCF had banking arrangements with UCO Bank, Canara Bank and State Bank of Saurashtra. The outstanding balances in the accounts of Canara Bank and Bank of Saurashtra have already been settled and no further transactions of NCCF with these banks have been reported. Separately UCO Bank have reported that the conduct of the account of the NCCF with them is now satisfactory and they are closely monitoring the account. NCCF has also reported that there is no case now of submission of wrong stock statements to the banks.

[*Translation*]

Foreign Loan

748. PROF. MAHADEO SHIWANKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of foreign loan outstanding against India at the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan and the amount of interest thereon;

(b) by what time the loan and interest is to be repaid; and

(c) the amount of loan which was to be repaid now and the amount thereof actually repaid?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) The total amount

of foreign loans outstanding against India at the end of March 1989 is estimated to be Rs. 68831 crores. The amount of interest payment during 1989-90 is estimated to be Rs. 3404 crores.

(b) According to the terms and conditions of loans contracted upto December 1989, these loans will be liquidated by the year 2039.

(c) The loans are being repaid on due dates according to the terms and conditions of these loans. The amount of principal repayment during 1989-90 is estimated to be Rs. 4642 crores.

[*English*]

Steps for Tax Realisation during Last two months

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

(a) whether any specific steps have been taken to realise the arrears of various taxes from defaulters during the last two months; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the additional revenue earned due to these steps?

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

(b) All revenue collecting agencies have been instructed to take all possible measures including administrative and other steps to realise the tax arrears. As a result, Central Excise collected an additional revenue of Rs. 16.19 crores during the last two months. During December, 1989 and January, 1990, Income-tax arrears to the tune of Rs. 557.76 crores (provisional) have been cleared.

TV Relay Centre at Nainital

750. SHRI M.S. PAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open a T.V. relay centre at Nainital in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether there is a demand from the people of Kumaon region of Uttar Pradesh to erect H.T. Relay Tower which would feed also the Garhwal region of the Uttar Pradesh hills; and

(c) if so, the time by which it would start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) A low power (100W) TV transmitter has already been functioning at Nainital since August, 1984.

(b) Requests to this effect have been received from time to time.

(c) Whereas nine low power/very low power TV transmitters are already functioning in Kumaon region of Uttar Pradesh, another very low power transmitter under implementation at Munsiri would strengthen TV service in this region. Further improvement of TV service in the areas (as also other parts of the country similarly placed) would depend upon the availability of adequate resources for this purpose in the future plans of TV expansion. It may be stated that High Power transmitter in a hilly region is not cost effective proposition.

Variations in Customs duty

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

(a) whether there has been several changes in the rates of customs duty during the last three months on various commodities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of the companies who manufacture these products and the quantity annually manufactured in respect of each case exceeding the value of Rs. 5 crores?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). The change in the rates of customs duties effected during the last three months have been explained in the explanatory memoranda to the notifications relating to these changes. These notifications are separately being laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The commodities in respect of which there have been major changes in the rates of import duty and in respect of which there is significant production within the country are plastic raw-materials. The main companies manufacturing these raw-materials are Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd., National Organic Chemical Industries Ltd., Chemplast Ltd., Polyolefins Industries Ltd., Polychem Ltd., Hindustan Polymers, Shriram Vinyl and Chemicals industries and DCW Ltd.

The quantity of each of the products of value exceeding Rs. 5 crores manufactured by these companies is not readily available.

Development of Tourist Centre in Idukki, Kerala

752. SHRI PALAI K.M. MATHEW: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand from the people of Kerala to develop the whole high

range district of Idukki as a major tourist centre;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):(a) to (c). No such proposal has been received from the State Government of Kerala.

[*Translation*]

Newsitem " ITDC Karmiyon Ne Hotelon Par Dharna Dia "

753. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VARMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the newsitem captioned " ITDC Karmiyon Ne Hotelon Par Dharna Dia " appearing in the "Navbharat Times" of 13 February, 1990;

(b) if so, the main demands of the I.T.D.C. employees; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) The main demands of the employees was early implementation of memorandum of Understanding signed by ITDC

Management with trade unions on wage revision of hotel workers.

(c) Government has since issued necessary sanction for the revision of wages.

[*English*]

Setting up of Hotels in Maharashtra

754. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hotels set up in Maharashtra during 1987-88 and 1988-89, region-wise;

(b) whether Government have decided to set up more hotels in Maharashtra during 1989-90;

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal to set up hotels in Western Maharashtra during this year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):
(a) On the basis of information available and as obtained from the Government of Maharashtra, a statement indicating the hotels set up in Maharashtra during 1987-88 and 1988-89 has been prepared and is given in the statement below.

(b) and (c). Government does not have any plans to itself set up hotels in Maharashtra during 1989-90.

(d) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Hotels in Maharashtra (Division/District-wise)

	1987-88		1988-89	
	Started functioning	Under Construction	Started Functioning	Under Construction
1. <i>Konkan Division:</i>				
Greater Bombay, Thane, Raigad, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg	14	2	17	7
2. <i>Nasik Division:</i>				
Nasik, Dhule, Jalgaon, Nagar	5		6	8
3. <i>Pune Division:</i>				
Pune, Satara, Sangli, Solapur, Kolhapur	20		12	
4. <i>Aurangabad Division:</i>				
Aurangabad, Jalna, Parbhani, Beed, Nanded, Osmanabad, Latur	10	2	14	1

	1987-88		1988-89	
	Started functioning	Under Construction	Started Functioning	Under Construction
5. <i>Amravati Division:</i>				
Akola, Buldhana, Yavatmal.	3	1	2	
6. <i>Nagpur Division:</i>				
Nagpur, Wardha, Bhandara, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli	10	3	2	2
Total	62	8	53	18

Reports of Sub-committees on Video Piracy and Film Industry

755. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sub-committees appointed to study the problems of video piracy and cable TV, and to study the problems of film industry, have, since submitted their reports to Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which these reports are likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) The Committee constituted by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting on 14.2.89, with a view to studying the problems of the film industry and making suitable recommendations to Central/State Governments for resolution of their problems constituted two sub-committees one to study the problems of video piracy and cable TV and the other to study the remaining problems of the film industry. The two sub-committees submitted, in the last week of December 1989, their reports to the Committee appointed by the Government which submitted its report and recommendations to the Government in January, 1990.

(b) The Committee studied the problems of the film industry in depth and made several recommendations for relief in payment of taxes/levies paid by the film industry, incentives for development of the film industry, construction of cinema theatres, enhancement in the rates of royalty for telecast of feature films, songs telecast on TV and songs broadcast on AIR etc. A summary of the recommendations is given in the statement below.

(c) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Summary of Recommendations

Entertainment Tax

1. Compounding system of entertainment tax should be introduced by all State Govts./Union Territory Administrations on *optional* basis. The rates of entertainment tax under this system should be very low. The rates of entertainment tax under compounding system being levied in Andhra Pradesh and Kerala should be circulated among all State Govts./Union Territory Administrations for suitable adoption by them.
2. In view of the serious difficulties faced by the film industry due to video piracy, cable TV and spread of video, the show tax being levied on screening of films should be abolished. However, in case it is not possible to do so, it should be frozen at the existing level. While levying show tax, the State Govts./Union Territory Administrations should follow some methodology in consultation with film industry.
3. Certain percentage of the entertainment tax collected by State Govts./UT Administrations should be ploughed back for the development of film industry in the respective States. As regards the activities for which this amount should be utilised and *modus operandi* thereof, National Film Development Corporation should make a detailed study in consultation with film industry.
4. Following categories of films as

well as their dubbed versions should be granted exemption from payment of entertainment tax by the State Govts./UT Administrations:

- (i) Films which win international, national or state awards;
 - (ii) Films which are included in the Indian Panorama Section of the competitive as well as non-competitive international Film Festivals; and
 - (iii) Films certified as Children's films by the Central Board of Film Certification.
5. Modalities of exempting films from payment of entertainment tax should be gone into in detail by a suitable Committee.

Excise Duty on Films:

6. Excise duty on release prints of feature films should be abolished.

Customs Duty on Cine Equipments & Cine raw stock

7. With a view to importing the latest cinema technology in the country, the rates of customs duty on the import of cinema equipment and spare parts thereof should be drastically reduced.
8. Customs duty on (i) Jumbo rolls of Cinematograph films unexposed (Positive) imported by Hindustan Photo Films, (ii) Cinematograph films unexposed (Negative being imported by National Film Development Corporation, and (iii) various categories of cine raw stock including sound negative, sound

positive and photographic material being imported by private individuals should be reduced.

9. Hindustan Photo Films should produce cine raw stock indigenously with the help of collaborators, if necessary.

Supply of film raw stock of film industry by HPF

10. Government should encourage setting up of units for manufacture of cine raw stock indigenously provided the interested entrepreneurs submit composite applications for the indigenous manufacture of cine raw stock.
11. HPF should consider distribution of cine raw stock direct to co-operative societies constituted by the Film Industry.
12. HPF should periodically call the meetings of the Industrial Consultative Committee to discuss the problems of film industry.

Incentives for development of film industry

13. Concessional institutional finance should be extended to areas like building of theatres, equipment in theatres, studios and equipment to be installed therein.
14. All State Govts./UT Administrations should provide electricity to cinema theatres and film studios on concessional rates which are extended to industries in the priority sector and in the backward areas.

Exhibition

15. Newly constructed cinema theatres

should be exempted from entertainment tax upto the period, till the cost of construction is recovered by the theatre owner or for a period of five years from the date on which a cinema is commissioned, whichever is earlier.

16. Institutional finance should be available for construction of theatres. Rate of interest applicable in such cases should be the same as charged by banks for long term loans extended to industries in the priority sector.
17. Theatre licensing rules should be amended so as to simplify the procedures for obtaining licence which should be valid for a period of five years at a time in the case of new theatres and 3 years for old ones. The licensing rules should prescribe a minimum period of three months for processing of the application and grant of the licence.
18. The current tendency of conversion of cinema theatre into commercial complexes promoted by the big gains through steep hike in land price, particularly in metropolitan and other big cities should be curbed to the extent possible.
19. Construction of multiple theatre complexes with shopping centres and recreational facilities should be encouraged. For this purpose, financial participation by non-resident Indians, Indian industrialists and theatre owners should be enlisted.
20. The film industry should collect from the Govt. of UP the factual information about surcharge levied by the

State Govts. on tickets for maintenance of cinema theatres.

Royalty for Telecast of Feature Films, Songs telecast on TV and Songs Broadcast on AIR.

21. The rates of royalty paid for telecast of feature films, songs telecast on TV and songs broadcast on AIR should be enhanced. The Ministry of I&B should in consultation with Doordarshan and film industry, evolve within three months, suitable criterion for determining the extent of enhancement.
22. Film Industry has made a demand that Doordarshan should allow more than one song, if the producer so wants, within the stipulated time for the purpose of advertisement. The Committee recommends that Doordarshan should consider indentifying a suitable slot for the purpose.

Facilities for shooting/co-production of films

23. The film industry has demanded that in the case of foreign exchange sanctioned to film producers to meet expenditure on overseas shootings, subject to their earnings foreign exchange in the prescribed ratio, the air fare on tickets purchased against rupee payment and any other expenses connected with foreign shootings for which payment is made in Rupees should not be treated as part of the expenditure on overseas shootings and should not be reckoned for the purpose of calculating the foreign exchange to be earned by producers. The Committee recommends that the Ministry of I&B should consider this demand of Film Industry in consultation with Depart-

ment of Economic Affairs.

24. The rules and regulations for shooting films in restricted areas like defence installations, Railway Stations, historical monuments etc. should be liberalised.
25. Govt. should permit producers to avail all facilities for shooting in railways, airlines, ships etc. on reasonable charges.

Compulsory Screening of films

26. The scheme of charging from exhibitors, 1% of net box office collections (excluding entertainment tax) for screening approved films under compulsory screening of short films in cinema theatres should be reviewed.

Certification of films

27. The subject "Certification of films for public exhibition" should be transferred from the Department of Culture to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. (This recommendation of the Committee has already been accepted & implemented by the Govt.)

National Film Development Corporation

28. Government should provide budgetary support to NFDC by way of investment.

Import of Cinematographic equipments

29. Import of large scale Projection Systems should be permitted under Open General Licence.

Sales Tax on leasing of films & Equipments

30. Transfer of rights of a feature film from (i) Producer to distributor, and (ii) distributor to exhibitor and transactions relating to hiring of cinematograph equipments should not be subjected to sales tax.

Piracy of Films through Video and Cable TV

Recommendations on Licensing and Regulations of Video Exhibition

31. Industry representatives have expressed themselves against the institution of Video Parlours as according to them, these Parlours are showing video cassettes without having the authority to do so. On the other hand, there are hundreds of Video Parlours which have already been licensed in some States. Since de-licensing of such parlours may create some difficulties, parlours which are already in the existence must be made to show only legal cassettes with commercial video rights. No new Video Parlours should be licensed till a climate of confidence is created in the country.

32. State Governments, where Legislation on Video Exhibition does not exist, should adopt Legislation on the lines of Tamil Nadu and UP Acts but should not grant licences unless conditions as indicated in Recommendation No. 31 are created.

33. The State Governments should incorporate a provision in their Acts dealing with Video Exhibition that the licence to exhibition films/video will be granted only for exhibition of

those films/video for which rights have been acquired from the genuine copyright holder and which have been certified by the Central Board of Film Certification.

34. Adequate guidelines for licensing of video parlours should be evolved which should inter alia, provide for the following requirements:

- (a) Proper hygienic conditions.
- (b) Proper ventilation.
- (c) Precautions against fire hazards.
- (d) Precautions against public health hazards.
- (e) Adequate distance of seats from screen.
- (f) Adequate lighting.
- (g) Adequate exits.
- (h) Comfortable seating, and
- (i) Capacity restriction.

The owner of a video parlour should obtain a No Objection Certificate from the State Govt./Local authorities before setting up a video parlour.

35. Video Parlours should be made to give an undertaking that they will screen only legal cassettes authorised for commercial exhibition and legally obtained from the copyright holder or his licensee/assignee. Breach of this condition should entail cancellation of licence in addition to other liabilities under Law.

36. It should be obligatory on the part of Video Exhibitors to submit to the licensing authorities a list of films shown in the preceding calendar month.

37. Video Libraries should be licensed. They should also be made to give an undertaking that they will stock only legal video cassettes. Breach of this condition should entail cancellation of licence in addition to other liabilities under law.

38. For the purpose of commercial video rights, the censored copy of the video cassettes should clearly indicate "For Commercial Viewing only". Only such cassettes should be considered as are duly authorised for screening in commercial premises.

39. Rightholders should be careful while executing Agreements for their films by making distinction between Home Viewing and Public Exhibition.

40. Suitable Entertainment Tax should be levied on Commercial Video Exhibition on per entry basis or on compounding basis. This would not only form an appropriate source of revenue for the State Government but would also ensure that State Governments have an incentive in controlling Video Exhibition outlets adequately.

41. No existing theatres should be permitted to switch over to Video Exhibition unless conditions as indicated in para 12.8 are created i.e. till the existing theatres are made to show only legal cassettes with commercial video rights and till a

climate of confidence is created in the industry.

42. The State Govts./Union Territories should set up Special Police Cells with a view to enforcing anti-video piracy laws. The Cells should thoroughly study the related legislation, gather intelligence and take action against the pirates. This is necessary because the Police generally are pre-occupied with other matters of relatively higher priorities.
43. All the State Govts./Union Territory Administrations should issue necessary instructions to enforcing agencies for vigorous implementation of anti-video piracy laws.
44. Film Industry should be persuaded to arrive at a consensus on the hold over period for various rights.
45. All duplicating units should be registered and licensed and be required to submit a regular statement to the appropriate Government agency indicating all titles duplicated as also the number of cassettes duplicated by them. They should be required to give an undertaking that their licence would be cancelled in case they are found to be duplicating unauthorised cassttes, in addition to any other liability accruing to them under law.
46. Government should support and encourage the Indian Federation Against Copyright Theft (INFACT), a body promoted by National Film Development Corporation and the Industry which has been duly registered under the Companies Act, in its struggle against piracy. The support can be by way of publicity

against video piracy on Government channels such as Radio and TV and also financial support.

47. Where organisations similar to INFACT exist in other countries it would be useful for INFACT to become member of such organisations whether Indian films need help against video piracy. INFACT should, thus, become member of Federation Against Copyright Theft (FACT), UK in the immediate future, because piracy in relation to Indian films in UK is at present rampant. INFACT should examine the necessity or otherwise of becoming Member of other organisations after proper scrutiny of the situation in the concerned countries.
48. In countries where no Copyright Act has been promulgated efforts should be made to have Special Bilateral Agreements with the Government of that country to combat piracy of Indian films.
49. Wherever private parties from India want to proceed in a Court of Law for infringement of Copyright of their films in foreign countries, adequate foreign exchange for this purpose should be made available to these parties for this purpose.

AMENDMENT IN THE CENTRAL LEGISLATION

Copyright Act:

50. Definition of "Broadcast" under Section 2(dd) should be amended by stating that a communication to more than one family in one dwelling simultaneously by wire or otherwise from one source would be

deemed to be communication to public.

51. Section 52(1)(a)(i) exempts on unauthorised copy from being infringement of copyright if the copy is made for research or private study. Since a film including a video film is mainly for entertainment, this exemption is not applicable to it. To remove any doubt, however, this should be so stated expressly by an amendment to this Section.
52. Mere possession of an unauthorised Video Cassette for commercial use i.e. to earn profit by any person at any place such as commercial premises or at Commercial Exhibition Centres, e.g. video libraries, Video Parlours, Cable TV Networks, Hotels, Public Transport Systems, Pooja Pandals and Clubs should itself be made an offence not protected under Section 52(1)(a)(i).
53. The jurisdiction to try the offence punishable under Chapter XIII of the Copyright Act should be given to a Special Court to be called a Copyright Court to be established in every City in which a High Court is situated. The decision of the Special Court will be final, subject to the right of revision to the High Court on a question of Law only.
54. Provision to Section 51 prohibits import of Cinematograph films even for private and domestic use of the importer. Personal Baggage Rules Prescribed by the Customs, however, permit 2 copies of Cinematograph into the country. Since this rule is being misused by unscrupulous persons to utilise cassettes so imported for piracy, the Customs

authorities need to be informed about the legal position and instructed to change Personal Baggage Rules with immediate effect.

OTHER ACTS :

55. The fee of Rs. 10/- payable for every duplicate copy of the Certificate under Rule 33 Part 5(2) is exorbitant, giving an undue advantage to the pirates who pay no fees at all. The fee on per copy should be abolished and a suitable, nominal fee on per film basis should be prescribed.

Criminal Procedure Code :

56. Civil remedies including suits for compensation for the infringement of copyright to make good the loss caused to the owner of the copyright by infringement are available. Contrasted with the civil remedies, however, a criminal prosecution is more deterrent and expeditious. Section 357 of the Criminal Procedure Code 1973 empowers the Court trying such a Criminal prosecution to award compensation to the aggrieved person (the owner of the Copyright) for the loss caused to him by infringement out of the fine imposed on the accused, if he is convinced. Attention of the Courts, may be drawn to this provision so that a Courts award suitable compensation to the aggrieved party out of the fine imposed on the accused.
57. In view of the rapidly changing technologies, Government should review Legislation on Video Pracy and Cable TV every two years.
58. The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885

and Indian Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1933 may need to be reviewed in the light of changes necessitated by video technology. Besides all Cable TV operators should be licensed. No Cable TV operator should be permitted to set up Cable TV Network in any Group Housing, Co-operative Housing Society, etc. except after prior approval of the Competent Authority. Cable TV Operators should also be required to give an undertaking that in case they show unauthorised or pirated cassettes on their Network, their licences would be immediately cancelled/suspended in addition to any of the other liabilities accruing under the Law. These recommendations/observations should be referred to the Committee constituted in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for studying the various aspects of the Cable TV Networks and Antenna System in the country.

Miscellaneous:

59. The name of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting should be changed to the Ministry of Information, Broadcasting and Cinema.

Banks Loans for Housing

756. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the public sector banks advancing loans to the people for purchase of a housing unit/flat, construction of a house and for carrying out alterations for existing housing units/flats;

(b) the total number of people who were given such loans, State-wise specially in Maharashtra and Delhi during 1989 and upto 31 January, 1990; and

(c) the formalities required to be complied with by the seekers of loan?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Public Sector Banks provide loans for housing purposes in terms of guidelines issued by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) from time to time.

(b) While funds for housing finance by banks are not earmarked State-wise, RBI has reported that during the year 1988, the banks had provided housing finance amounting to Rs. 237 crores as against the target of Rs. 225 crores throughout the country.

(c) Borrowers seeking loans for housing purposes from banks in whose case mortgage of property or Government guarantee is not feasible, banks accept other forms of securities such as Life Insurance Policies, Government Promissory Notes, Shares and Debentures and Gold ornaments. While maximum period of repayment of housing loans from commercial banks is upto 15 years, banks have discretion to fix repayment instalments in such a way that housing loans become more affordable for lower income groups and repayment instalments do not normally exceed 30% of the income of the borrower. Banks may provide supplementary finance to individuals who might have raised funds from other sources. The rate of interest for housing loan for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes upto and inclusive of Rs. 5,000/- is 4% per annum, the other category of borrowers can be allowed housing loans by banks at varying rates of interest, the minimum being 12.5% upto a ceiling of Rs. 20,000/- and higher calibrated rate of interest depending upon the loan amount.

Assistance by Banks to Minority Communities

757. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines issued to the banks under the 15 point programme with a view to accelerating the process of upliftment of minority communities and whether the new Government have taken any decision to implement this programme;

(b) the number of banks in which special cells have been set up for this purpose; and

(c) the time by which this programme is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Reserve Bank of India have instructed banks to take steps to ensure fair and adequate share of credit to the minority communities under the Programme. These steps include setting up of special cells, good publicity about anti-poverty programmes in minority concentration centres, positing of special officer in identified districts and regular review in District Coordination Committee/State Level Bankers Committee. The various scheme for the welfare of the minority communities will be continued by the Government.

(b) Reserve Bank of India have reported that all the public sector banks have set up special cells or made arrangements to that effect to look after/monitor the increased flow of credit to minority communities at their Head/Central Offices.

(c) The programme is a continuing one and no time limit has been specified.

Allocation of Raw Material to steel Processors

758. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the

Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge profits are being made by intermediary producers of steel by purchasing the raw material at controlled prices and selling the finished goods at a high premium;

(b) if so, the procedure for allocating raw material to them; the price at which raw material is given and the price at which they are supposed to sell the finished goods; and

(c) its overall impact on the consumers stating the nature of control over the producers to check the selling of finished goods at a high premium?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) Sporadic news items have appeared in the past alleging profiteering by some manufacturers of long products but simultaneously the concerned Associations have also countered such allegations.

(b) Supplies of certain designated steel items to intermediary producers are made at JPC prices by the main steel producers as per the distribution guidelines framed by the Joint Plant Committee. These, however, constitute a small part of their total requirements. These producers procure bulk of their requirements from the secondary sector at open market prices.

(c) There is at present no control on the prices of finished products sold by these producers.

Trade Gap with Japan

759. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTANARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the trade gap between India and Japan is widening;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any effort has been made to narrow the trade deficit; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The trade gap with Japan as per provisional data supplied by DGCI&S, Calcutta has come down from Rs. 1214 crores in 1986-87 to Rs. 460 crores in 1988-89 and to Rs. 75 crores only during the first seven months in the current year (April-Oct., 1989) due to persistent efforts made by the Government and the Trade.

Export of Tea to USSR

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

(a) whether Government propose to increase the export of tea to USSR;

(b) if so, the total value of tea exported to USSR in last three years;

(c) the target set and achieved in tea export to USSR in 1989-90; and

(d) the projection made for 1990-91?

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

(a) The level of export of tea to USSR depends on various factors relating to overall export-import trade between USSR and India.

(b) The total value of tea exported to USSR during the last three years is as follows:—

Year	Value (Rs. crores)
1987	292.02
1988*	278.18
1989*	524.61

*Based on shipment licence issued.

(c) and (d). No targets are fixed for exports of tea to the USSR. As far as tea exports to USSR during 1990-91 are concerned, it is expected that the volume of exports will be at par with previous years.

Verification of Exports under duty Drawback scheme

761. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the usual period taken by the Collectors of Customs at various ports for verification of exports under Duty Draw Back Scheme and for issue of permits;

(b) the period taken by his Ministry for fixation of brand rate under the above scheme;

(c) whether check lists and minimum time bound disposals have been implemented to facilitate exports at these Collectors; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Exporters' claims for Drawback are generally proc-

essed and sanctioned by Custom Houses within 48 hours of presentation. There is no provision for issue of any permits by Collectors of Customs under duty drawback scheme.

(b) The average time taken in the Ministry for fixation of Brand rates as per a recent sample study, is about 18 days after receipt of the prescribed application and related documents and pre-verification report from the field staff-unless waived otherwise (as under the simplified procedure).

(c) and (d). Exporter-wise ledgers for admissible drawback for various claims filed are maintained and the draw-back amount due consolidated on fortnightly basis and cheques for the same sent to the pre-notified banker of the exporter for credit in his account. As per guidelines laid down, custom houses are to make efforts to ensure that the cheques for claims presented in a fortnight are issued within a week to ten days of the close of the fortnight. Custom Houses and the Ministry monitor the disposal of the claims on regular basis through documentary reports to ensure that there are no undue delays and the exporters get admissible drawback expeditiously.

Trade Balance with Austria

762. SHRI GOPINATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is growing trade imbalance between India and Austria and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether there is a considerable scope to raise trade between the two countries; and

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

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

(a) Director-General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics data shows that the trade imbalance which was Rs. 58.45 crores in 1987-88 and Rs. 55.60 crores in 1988-89 has narrowed down in Rs. 19.20 crores during April-November 1989 period.

(b) and (c). With a view to raising the level of trade between the two countries, various trade promotion efforts, sales missions, buying delegations, and participation in trade fairs are being made. An Indo-Austrian Mixed Commission has been set up to promote commercial and economic relations between the two countries.

Acceptance of Deposits from Public by Land Development Banks

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

(a) whether the land development banks are permitted to receive deposits from the public particularly in the farm sector in the rural areas for a period less than one year; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). Land Development Banks (LDBs) are mainly engaged in dispensation of term credit for investments in agricultural sector. By the nature of their constitution and set up, they are not to do all types of banking business including acceptance of deposits repayable on demand. It is not desirable to raise short-term deposit to lend for medium and long-term period. However, as per existing scheme, Land Development Banks are allowed to accept deposits for period not less than one year and not exceeding two years.

Committee to review Performance of Large Industrial Houses

764. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the high level Committee set up to review the performance of large industrial houses in the matter of raising production and export has submitted its report;

(b) if so, whether suggestions of Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India were obtained on the Report;

(c) if so, their response to the various recommendations made in the above Report; and

(d) the Government's reaction thereto?

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

(a) A panel was set up in December, 1988 to review the export performance of large houses, strengthening their involvement in export efforts and studying their problems and potential. The panel has submitted its report on 30.10.1989.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The response from Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry and some other has not been received. Government's reactions to these suggestions would be finalised after receipt of replies from all sources.

Status Report of Various Projects

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

(a) whether Government have asked all the Departments and Ministries to submit a status report on various projects awaiting approval, including applications for public issue before the Controller of Capital Issues for undertaking "close scrutiny and monitoring" of the economy; and

(b) if so, its outcome?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) No, such status report has been asked for by this Ministry.

(b) Question does not arise.

Fictitious Accounts in Co-operative Banks

766. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are increasing instances with the State and Central Co-operative Banks where deposit accounts on fictitious names have been operated and black money transaction routed through them;

(b) if so, the details regarding such cases; and

(c) the steps taken by the Reserve Bank of India in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (c). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have issued recently instructions to the Cooperative Banks advising them to take appropriate precautions at the time of opening the accounts. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that during the course of statutory inspections of State Cooperative Banks (SCBs)/Central Co-operative Banks (CCBs), their inspecting officers have not come across cases where

benami or fictitious deposit accounts have been operated.

Meeting of SC/ST Employees' Associations with Top Bank Executives

767. SHRI HET RAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision had been taken by Government to have quarterly meetings of associations of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees in nationalised banks and financial institutions with Chairman and executives of respective banks to discuss the problems of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes employees in respect of implementation of reservation policy and other related matters;

(b) if so, whether such meetings have been conducted by the banks/financial institutions with their respective Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes employees associations after the said decision of Government;

(c) the particulars of the banks/financial institutions, if any, which have not so far conducted such meetings; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken against the officials responsible for ignoring the Government directives?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (d). Pursuant to a meeting of the then Minister of State for Finance with Members of Parliament and representatives of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Employees Welfare Associations in banks, the public sector banks/financial institutions were advised to hold meetings with representatives of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes employees to sort

out matters relating to reservations for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. 18 of the 20 Nationalised banks and 4 of the 6 financial institutions have reported to have conducted such meetings at least once. The remaining two banks and Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India from amongst the financial institutions are holding such a meeting in the month of March 1990. EXIM Bank, the other financial institution has also been advised to hold the meeting with its Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Employees.

Pension to Bank Employees

768. SHRI HET RAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government held discussions through IBA with trade unions in the banking industry for extending the facility of pension to bank employees and an agreement in this respect has been reached;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the likely financial burden on the banking industry with introduction of pension scheme and the arrangements made to meet this burden; and

(d) whether the said settlement shall be applicable in respect of officers also and if not the arrangements made to extend the facility to officers in banking industry?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (d). Indian Bank's Association (IBA) holds discussions with the Employees Associations on behalf of the managements of the member Banks. The IBA is reported to have held discussions on the question of introducing pension for workmen employees in lieu of Contributory Provident Fund. The negotiations have, however not been completed.

Reservation for SCs/STs in Dena Bank

769. SHRI HET RAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes indentified, filled, deserved and lapsed in various cadres in Dena Bank during 1987, 1988 and 1989 and the position of backlog and strength of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in various cadres as on 1 January, 1990;

(b) whether any special recruitment drive was launched by Dena Bank for filling the backlog of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes vacancies during 1989; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to fill the backlog of vacancies by some time bound

programme?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) The information as reported by Dena Bank is given in the statement below.

(b) and (c). Dena Bank carried out a special recruitment drive during the year 1989 to clear the backlog as on 1.1.89 in all its cadres. The bank is reported to have cleared the backlog in the clerical and sub staff cadres and reduced the same considerably in the officers' cadre.

As per the bank, the backlog in its officers cadre could not be cleared fully because the Banking Service Recruitment Board could not find suitable candidates specially in the specialist cadres and some of the allotted candidates did not join.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Item	1987						1988						1989					
		Officers			Substaff			Officers			Substaff			Officers			Substaff		
		SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Vacancies identified	—	1	1	5	16	9	23	18	33	79	28	14	15	7	52	50	107	70
2.	Reserved	12	5	16	14	12	12	1	1	12	21	20	10	7	3	20	21	39	31
3.	Filled	14	14	15	28	16	9	2	—	26	29	28	14	17	10	33	38	107	70
4.	Dereserved Backlog	47	31	12	202	12	37	32	16	16	20	23	28	22	9	8	11	1	3
5.	Lapsed	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	14	44	202	22	35	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Strength of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes as on 31.12.1989.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	321	134	1115	536	1008	424

Disclosure of Assessee in Nagpur Region

770. SHRI SUDAM DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commissioner of Direct Taxes, Vidarbha Region, Nagpur has been publishing in regional newspapers the names and other particulars of higher income/tax returned/assessed assessee; if so, when such particulars were released last to the newspapers with name(s) and date(s) of such newspapers;

(b) whether some members of general public had applied about the tax liability of certain individuals/companies in Nagpur region;

(c) if so, whether their requests have been conceded to; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) In August 1987, the Commissioners of Income-tax, Nagpur had released for publication in three newspapers, namely, 'The Hitavada', 'Nav-Bharat' and 'Nagpur Patrika', the names of assessee who had been assessed on income and net wealth exceeding specified limits, as also names of assessee on whom penalty exceeding a specified amount had been imposed.

(b) to (d). During the current financial year, four applications were received by the Commissioner of Income-tax, Nagpur from members of the public under section 138(1) (b) of the Income-tax Act for information relating to certain assessee. The Commissioner of Income-tax has furnished information in response to one such application. The other three applications have not been disposed of by him so far.

News Item : "Power Trouble Hits Bokaro Plant"

771. SHRI R.N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Power trouble hits Bokaro Plant" in "The Economic Times" dated 8th February, 1990;

(b) if so, the effect on production due to shortage of power; and

(c) the action/steps taken by Government to remove the shortage of power?

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

(b) Though it is not possible to make an exact assessment of loss of production on account of power shortage alone, it is reckoned that apart from disrupting the rhythm of production, the estimated loss of production of saleable steel due to inadequate power supply at Bokaro has so far been of the order of 1.2 lakh tonnes.

(c) The action/steps envisaged by Government to remove the shortage of power include:

- (i) Efficient load management by Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) to maintain system frequency;
- (ii) Allocation of power on weekly preferably on daily basis instead of current practice of hourly variations so that operations of the plant can be planned accordingly;
- (iii) Provision for an additional source

of power supply to Bokaro Steel Plant for a long term solution of the problem;

- (iv) Maximisation of internal generation of power from Bokaro Steel Plant's captive power plants and its operation in an integrated mode with Eastern Region Electricity Board System.

National Housing Bank

772. SHRI B. RAJARAVI VARMA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to accelerate the activities of the National Housing Bank to ensure that maximum number of people seeking housing loans got them;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (c) National Housing Bank (NHB), which became operational in July, 1988, has taken steps to augment the flow of credit to the housing sector. The actions taken include, provision of refinance under schemes applicable to scheduled banks, State Cooperative Housing Finance Societies, State Land Development Banks and Housing Finance Companies. Separate guidelines for land development and shelter projects as applicable to public agencies, cooperative housing finance societies, professional developers and rental housing schemes have also been evolved by NHB. NHB has also issued guidelines for formation and smooth functioning of housing finance companies. A new scheme called the Home Loan Account Scheme formulated by NHB and implemented since July, 1989 with the participation of scheduled commercial banks seeks to mobilise savings specifically for housing from all classes of people.

Government Directions on waiver of Agricultural Loans

773. DR. K. KALIMUTHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to State:

(a) the details of agricultural loans waived so far since 1 December, 1989, state-wise, and

(b) the details of Union Government's directions to State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). The present data reporting system does not generate the requisite information. The power to remit any dues rests only with the institution lending the funds to the borrower. No other authority has the power to remit the dues of another institution. Thus, the question of issuing any directions to State Governments by the Government of India does not arise.

Deletion of Names of Electorates from Electoral List in Tamil Nadu

774. SHRI ERA ANBARASU:
SHRI RAM LAL RAHI:

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

(a) whether there was a large scale deletion of names of the electorates in the electoral list during the last Lok Sabha election,

(b) whether any such complaints were received by the Election Commission from Tamil Nadu; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Investment by ADB in West Bengal

775. SHRI AMARROY PRADHAN:
SHRI CHITTA BASU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Asian Development Bank (ADB) has decided to invest in development projects in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the terms and conditions?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) The West Bengal Government has not so far posed any developmental project for Asian Development Bank Assistance.

(b) Does not arise.

Constitutional Immunity to the Office of C&AG

776. SHRI AMARROY PRADHAN:
SHRI CHITTA BASU:
SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:
SHRI K.S. RAO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General has suggested to Government for constitutional immunity to the Office of the C&AG against personal attacks on the lines of the privileges enjoyed by the courts and the legislatures; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) No such suggestion has been received in this Ministry from the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

(b) Does not arise.

Electoral Reforms

777. SHRI AMARROY PRADHAN:
SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:
SHRICHIRANJILAL SHARMA:
SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VARMA:
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:
SHRI T. BASHEER:
SHRI K.V. THOMAS:
SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:

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

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a panel on electoral reforms;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by what time the panel is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Committee on Electoral Reforms was constituted on the 19th January, 1990 with the following, namely:

1.	Shri Dinesh Goswami	Minister of Law and Justice	—	Chairman
2	Shri H.K.L. Bhagat	M.P.	—	Member
3.	Shri L.K. Advani	M.P.	—	Member
4.	Shri Somnath Chatterjee	M.P.	—	Member

5.	Shri Ghulam Rasool Matto	M.P.	—	Member
6.	Shri Chimanbhai Mehta	M.P.	—	Member
7.	Shri Indrajit	M.P.	—	Member
8.	Shri Homi Daji	Ex-M.P.	—	Member
9.	Shri Era Sezhiyan	Ex-M.P.	—	Member
10.	Shri V. Kishore Chandra Deo	Ex-M.P.	—	Member
11.	Shri L.P. Singh	Former Governor	—	Member
12.	Shri S.L. Shakdher	Former Chief Election Commissioner	—	Member

(c) The Committee is in the midst of deliberations and is expected to submit its recommendations shortly.

[Translation]

Constitution of Doordarshan Programme Evaluation Committees

778. SHRIBRIJBHUSHAN TIWARI:
SHRI CHIRANJILAL SHARMA:

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

(a) the measures adopted for improving the quality of Doordarshan programmes during the last two months and further measures contemplated in this regard;

(b) whether Government propose to constitute independent Committee to evaluate the quality of these programmes; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) to (c). It has always been

the endeavour of Doordarshan to improve upon the quality of its programmes. This is a continuous process. A panel of eminent persons has recently been set up to review all programmes. In addition, Programme Advisory Committees attached to each Kendra, where from the programmes are originated, advise and suggest the ways and means to bring about improvement in Doordarshan programming from time to time. These are now being re-constituted. Letters from the viewers are also a source of guidance in this regard and their suggestions are also kept in view while formulating the programmes.

Telecast of Sponsored and Non-Sponsored Foreign Programmes

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

(a) the number of sponsored and non-sponsored foreign programmes telecast during last three years, year-wise and the total time allotted to them; and

(b) the number of programmes among them which related to news documentaries

category and those relating to recreation and cultural categories?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) and (b). Information in this format is not centrally maintained by Door-darshan.

[English]

Telecast of "The Sword of Tipu Sultan"

780. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA:
SHRI L.K. ADVANI:
SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:
SHRI SHEO SHARAN VERMA:

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

(a) whether Government have received representations against the telecasting of TV serial "The Sword of Tipu Sultan"; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) and (b). Representations from many individuals and organisations have been received against telecast of the serial 'The Sword of Tipu Sultan'. They have questioned the authenticity of the historical events given in the novel, based on which the serial is produced. Representations have also been received in favour of telecast of the serial.

The opinion of various persons is being ascertained with regard to the accurate depiction of events in the serial. Like all other

serials, and programmes, which are being reviewed by Review Committees, this too will be reviewed and telecast only after it is cleared by the Committee.

Irregularities in Branches of Corporation Bank in Gujarat and Bihar

781. SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAMDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of irregularities have been found in some branches of the Corporation Bank in Gujarat and Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any investigation committee has been appointed in this regard;

(d) if so, the time by which the report will be submitted by the Committee; and

(e) the other steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to check irregularities in the Bank?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) No, Sir. Only a few routine inspection irregularities have been noticed during routine inspection.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Bank has reported that for reasons stated in reply in part (a) above, need for investigation committee was not felt and accordingly, no committee was appointed.

(d) Does not arise

(e) Regular inspection of branches by internal auditors, income audit by Chartered Accountants, etc. are some of the checks in force.

Financial Institutions under purview of C&AG

782. SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAMDAS PATEL:

SHRI A. ASOKARAJ:

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to bring most of the financial institutions viz. IDBI, LIC and nationalised banks under the audit purview of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which the new policy will help in unearthing the corruption?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) No, Sir.

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

Transfer of Central Board of Film Censor

783. SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAMDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Board of Film Censor has been re-transferred to the Information and Broadcasting Ministry from the Human Resource Development;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reaction of the film industry thereto?

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

subject of certification of films was with the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Culture), all other aspects of film were being dealt with by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. The subject of certification of films was transferred to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting with a view to provide single window service to the industry. The film industry has welcomed the move.

Development Plan of Gujarat Tourism Development Corporation

784. SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAMDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gujarat Tourism Development Corporation (GTDC) has chalked out and submitted to Union Government any development plan to boost its activities;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposed plan;

(c) whether any Central assistance for the plan has been provided to the State Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d). No, Sir. The projects/schemes received from the State Governments are considered by the Central Department of Tourism for Financial assistance and not those received from the State Tourism Development Corporations.

[Translation]

Criteria for Selection of TV Serial

785. SHRI NATHU SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are some criteria or rules laid down to approve a TV serial;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether these rules are strictly followed while approving any TV serial?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) and (b). Detailed guidelines have been formulated by the Government with effect from July 18, 1986, for approval of sponsored TV serials. However, these are being revised. The existing guidelines in brief are as under:

A proposal for sponsored programme should consist of the following:

- (a) break up of the story in episodes and broad line of treatment;
- (b) complete synopsis of each episode;
- (c) detailed scenario script of at least one episode; and
- (d) confirmed names and addresses of Directors, Cameraman, Music Director, Script/Dialogue Writer, Main artists, etc.

A committee, headed by the concerned Dy. Director General, Doordarshan, first undertakes a preliminary scrutiny of the proposals categorised in various groups such as fiction, non-fiction etc. Proposals found suitable after this scrutiny are placed for consideration before the Selection Committee constituted for this purpose.

The Selection Committee consists of three official and two non-official Members. Director General, Doordarshan is the Chairman of this Committee. At least one of the

two non-official Members is a lady.

The Selection Committee considers proposals category-wise. All proposals pertaining to a category/group are considered as a single lot. Keeping in view Doordarshan's need for sponsored programmes, the Selection Committee selects the required number from among all the available proposals in a particular category.

Whenever appeals for reconsideration of rejected proposals are received, these are considered by a review Committee. The proposals rejected by the Preliminary Committee are reviewed by the Selection Committee and proposals rejected by the Selection Committee are reviewed by a Committee consisting of two more non-official members in addition to the non-official members who considered the proposal earlier.

In approving the proposals, the Selection Committee keeps in view, inter alia, the need to:

- 1) Promote the basic socio-cultural values like human unity and harmony; equal respect to all religions; rejection of violence, communal rivalries and tensions; liberation from superstitions and prejudices;
- 2) protect the rich cultural diversity of the country; and
- 3) use the medium in such way that it can help inculcate in the growing generations the right kind of values, outlook and standards.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Criteria for Appointment of Members of Film Censor Board

786. **SHRI NATHU SINGH:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of members of the Film Censor Board; and

(b) the criteria of appointing the members of the board and whether all the present members have been appointed in consonance with these criteria?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) The present composition of the Central Board of Film Certification is as follows:—

Acting Chairman:

Prof. M.B. Vanamali

Academician

Members:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| (1) Shri Shakti Samanta | Film Producer,
Director |
| (2) Shri Manmohan Shetty | Film Producer,
Laboratory owner |
| (3) Prof. Vasant Bapat | Academician,
Poet and Writer |
| (4) Ms. Vijaya Mehta | Theatre personality,
film director, actress |
| (5) Shri Rajesh Bahadur | Business executive,
film and art lover |
| (6) Shri U. Visweswara Rao | Film Producer,
Director |
| (7) Shri A.S. Raman | Columnist |
| (8) Shri Gemini Ganesan | Film Actor |
| (9) Shri M. Bhaktavatsala | Film Distributor |
| (10) Shri Justice K. Punniiah | Retired Judge,
High Court |
| (11) Shri D. Sitaramiah | Auditor,
social worker |
| (12) Shri N. Ramakrishnamacharya | Former Chairman,
Official Language Commission,
Andhra Pradesh |
| (13) Shri Ajoy De | Vice-President,
Federation of Film Societies of India |

(14) Shri D.K. Sircar	Film Producer, Director
(15) Shri Appukuttan Nair	Academician, film book-writer
(16) Shri N.P. Mohammed	Novelist and dramatist
(17) Ms. Kamala Mankekar	President, Authors Guild of India
(18) Dr. Gurnam Singh Tir	Advocate, Supreme Court
(19) Shri Dev Anand Misra	Lawyer

(b) Only eminent persons from different walks of life, such as social sciences, law, teaching, art, film production/direction etc., who are qualified, in the opinion of the Central Government, to judge the effect of films on the public, are appointed as members. The present appointment of members meets this requirement.

Criteria for Passing Films for Exhibition

787. SHRI NATHU SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted by the Film Censor Board to pass films for exhibition;

(b) whether instances have come to the notice of Government where these criteria have not been followed while passing a film for exhibition;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken to ensure uniform application of these criteria?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) A copy of the guidelines

issued by the Central Government to the Board of Film Certification regarding certification of films is given in the statement below.

(b) and (c). From time to time complaints are received regarding alleged laxity on the part of certification authorities in certifying films for public exhibition. Recently, Government have received complaints in respect of eight films which have been advertised with the following titles:—

- (1) The Bad Girl (English)
- (2) Milan Ki Pyas (Hindi)
- (3) Pehli Raat (Hindi)
- (4) Garam Jawani (Hindi)
- (5) Pyar Ke Jalwe (Hindi)
- (6) The Girl (English)
- (7) Lovers on hire
- (8) Bottoms Up (English)

Government have ordered an enquiry under section 6 of the Cinematograph Act 1952 (37

of 1952) in respect of the above films. Instances of violation of guidelines have also been received in respect of some other films also.

(d) The Central Board of Film Certification has taken measures to avoid possible non-uniformity in application of the guidelines in certification of films, like

- (i) holding workshops of advisory panel members for discussing the application of guidelines and other related issues;
- (ii) holding seminars on topics related to film certification to receive feedback from the people belonging to different strata of society about the Board's decisions relating to films certified;
- (iii) issuing newsletters which provide comparative statistical data relating to film certification in different regional offices of the Board, analysis of Film Certification Appellate Tribunal's judgements and court decisions, samples of public response and criticism of censorship in press etc.

This kind of exchange of information and views and interaction amongst the panel and Board member is expected to bring about reasonable uniformity in the process of certification in different regions.

STATEMENT

(Guidelines as amended upto
11.8.89)

(Published in the Extraordinary Gazette of India Part II Section 3 Sub-Section (ii) dated 7.1.78)

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

New Delhi, the 7th January 1978

NOTIFICATION

S.O.9(E)—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 5B of the Cinematograph Act 1952 (37 of 1952), the Central Government hereby directs that in sanctioning films for public exhibition the Board of Film Certification shall be guided by the following principles:—

1. The objectives of film certification will be to ensure that—

- (a) the medium of film remains responsible and sensitive to the values and standards of society;
- (b) artistic expression and creative freedom are not unduly curbed; and
- (c) certification is responsive to social change.

2. In pursuance of the above objectives, the Board of Film Certification shall ensure that—

- (i) anti-social activities such as violence are not glorified or justified;
- (ii) the modus operandi of criminals or other visuals or words likely to incite the commission of any offence are not depicted;

****(ii a) scenes showing involvement of children in violence, either as victims or as perpetrators, or showing child abuse or abuse of physically and mentally handicapped persons are not presented in a manner which is

needlessly prolonged or exploitative in nature;

- (iii) pointless or avoidable scenes of violence, cruelty and horror are not shown;

******(iii a) scenes which have the effect of justifying or glorifying drinking ******** [and drug addition] are not shown;

- (iv) human sensibilities are not offended by vulgarity, obscenity and depravity;

(iv a) visuals or words depicting women in ignoble servility to man or glorifying such servility as a praiseworthy quality in women are not presented;

********(iv b) scenes involving sexual violence against women, like attempt to rape, rape, gang rape, murder or any other form of molestation, or scenes of a similar nature shall be avoided and if for any reason such scenes are found to be inevitable for the sequence of a theme they shall be properly scrutinised so as to ensure that they do not create any adverse impression on the viewers and the duration of such scenes shall be reduced to the shortest span;

- (v) visuals or words contemptuous of racial religious or other groups are not presented;

********(v a) visuals or words which promote communal, obscurantist, anti-scientific and anti-national attitudes are not presented;

- (vi) the sovereignty and integrity of India is not called in question;

- (vii) the security of the State is not jeopardised or endangered;

- (viii) friendly relations with foreign States are not strained;

- (ix) public order is not endangered; and

- (x) visuals or words involving defamation or contempt of court are not presented.

3. The Board of Film Certification shall also ensure that the film—

- (i) is judged in its entirety from the point of view of its overall impact; and

- (ii) is examined in the light of contemporary standards of the country and the people to which the film relates.

4. Films that meet the above-mentioned criteria but are considered unsuitable for exhibition to non-adults shall be certified for exhibition to adult audiences only.

5. The notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting No. G.S.R. 168 dated the 6th February 1960 is hereby superseded.

(F.No. 5/5/77-FC)

Sd/- R.K. Shastri
Joint Secretary to the Government of India

****** Added by Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting No. 5/5/77-F(C) dated 27.1.1979 published as S.O. 618 in the Gazette of India Part II Section 3 Sub-Section (ii) dated 17.2.1979.

** Added by Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting No. 805/2/82-F(C) dated 7.5.83 published as S.O. 356(E) in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary Part II Section 3 sub-section (ii) dated 7.5.83. The name of the Board of Film Censors has been changed into the Board of Film Certification under Notification dated 9.3.84.

*** Added by Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Culture) No. 803/4/89-F(C) dated 11.8.1989.

[English]

Theft of Zinc Bars from MMTC Godown

788. SHRI NATHU SINGH:
SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:
SHRI RAJENDRA AG-
NIHOTRI:
SHRI YADAVENDRA DATT:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any incident of removal of zinc bars from a weighed stock in a godown of the Mineral and Metals Trading Corporation had taken place recently;

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

(c) whether the then Chairman of MMTC had ordered electronic scales to be installed for weighing purposes, if so, with what results; and

(d) the details of all the handling agents and the percentage of total handling allotted to each one during each of the last three years and the current year?

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

(a) and (b). A complaint was received by MMTC in January, 1990 about alleged missing of zinc slabs from their North Delhi Godown. The complaint was enquired into by MMTC and not found correct.

(c) MMTC decided in October, 1989 to set up electronic scales in their North Delhi Godown. Quotations for such machines have been invited.

(d) MMTC has two Handling Agents in Delhi, viz. M/s. Chawla Agencies at their Ranapratap Bagh Godown and M/s. Phagni Handling and Forwarding Agencies till October/November, 1989 and M/s. Amit International thereafter at their Kirti Nagar Godown. Distribution of quantity between the two handling agents is not on any percentage basis. Total Quantity handled by the two agents is given below:—

Year	R.P. Bagh		Kirti Nagar	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5
1986-87	24500	79.95	1740	20.42
1987-88	36200	142.78	2080	25.82
1988-89	26800	127.50	3310	32.53
1989-90 (Upto Jan. 90)	16400	105.92	2240	20.59

[Translation]**Waiver of Agricultural Loans**

789. SHRI R.N. RAKESH:
SHRI R. PRABHU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether agricultural loans upto Rs. 10,000 are proposed to be waived;

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

(c) the share to be borne by the Reserve Bank of India and NABARD out of the loans waived; and

(d) the manner in which Government propose to recover the loans in case the Reserve Bank of India and NABARD refuse to bear their share of the loans waived?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (d). The Government is considering a scheme for debt relief upto Rs. 10,000 to certain categories of borrowers in rural areas only. The modalities for implementing the scheme are being finalised.

[English]**Deposits in Banks in Jammu and Kashmir**

790. SHRI R.N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the credit-deposit ratio of commercial banks in Jammu & Kashmir during last three years, year-wise and bank-wise;

(b) the effect of the present situation in the State on the credit-deposit ratio of commercial banks;

(c) whether the situation in Jammu and Kashmir has adversely affected the deposits of banks in the State (particularly due to bank robbery cases); and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) The credit : deposit ratio for the last 3 years of all scheduled commercial banks in Jammu & Kashmir State is as follows:

Year	Credit : Deposits ratio (%)
September, 1987	40.1
September, 1988	43.80
September, 1989	34.63

The bank-wise credit : deposit ratio is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) to (d). Large withdrawals have been reported from nationalised banks having branches in the Kashmir Valley in January/February, 1990 though in case of the Jammu & Kashmir Bank Limited the deposits have shown an upward trend. Due to disturbed conditions in the State, the loaning operations have been affected which in turn has affected the credit : deposit ratio of the commercial banks in the State. With the improvement in the security environment, the position regarding the deposits is likely to improve.

Gold Seized during Last Three Years

791. SHRI R.N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the estimated value of gold seized during the last three years, year and State wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): The quantum and value of gold seized by the Customs authori-

ties in the last three years are given in the table below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Quantities (in Kgs)</i>	<i>Market Value (Rs. in crores)</i>
1	2	3
1987	2255	65.78
1988	6094	200.53
1989	8215	259.60

Statistics of the state-wise value of gold seized are not maintained separately.

Action against Pharmaceutical Companies for High Pricing of Imported Life Saving Drugs

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

(a) whether the Enforcement Directorate has tracked down several pharmaceutical companies which have been raking in huge profits by pricing imported life-saving drugs at over ten times of their cost and getting as much foreign exchange too; and

(b) if so, the details of these companies and punitive action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). The Directorate of Enforcement searched the concerned premises of M/s. Meher Pharma India Ltd. and M/s. Vitro Pharma India Ltd. in January, 1990 and seized certain incriminating documents. The investigations, so far conducted in the case, revealed that the value of drugs imported by the firms was

about eight times more of the real price of these drugs. Shri S.N. Garg, the President of the firms could not be arrested as he moved the Bombay High Court and obtained anticipatory bail on medical grounds.

Review of Import and Export Policy

793. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHEPATIL:
SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have undertaken any review of the long term Import and Export Policy with a view to eliminate non-essential imports; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the changes proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The new Import and Export Policy will be laid on the Table of the House on 30th March, 1990 and it is premature to furnish details thereof at present.

Criteria for Selection of Indian and Foreign Films at Film Festival, Calcutta

795. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Twenty First International Film Festival of India was held in Calcutta in the second week of January, 1990;

(b) if so, the details of the Indian films selected for exhibition at the Film Festival; and

(c) the criteria adopted for selecting Indian and foreign films exhibited at the festival?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) Yes, Sir, from January 10 to 20, 1990.

(b) The details of the Indian films selected are given below in statement-I.

(c) The information is given below in statement-II.

STATEMENT-I

Details of Indian Films

The Indian films were screened in the following Sections:

A) Indian Panorama:

(Feature Films)

1. Alicinte Anweshanam (Malayalam), Director : T.V. Chandran
2. Banani (Assamese), Director : Jahnu Barua

3. Chhandaneer (Bengali), Director : Utpalendu Chakraborty
4. Dasi (Telugu), Director : B. Narsing Rao
5. Ek Din Achanak (Hindi), Director : Mrinal Sen
6. Ganashtru (Bengali), Director : Satyajit Ray
7. In which Annie Gives It Those Ones (English), Director : Pradip Krishen
8. Jazeere (Hindi), Director : Govind Nihalani
9. Khayalgatha (Hindi), Director : Kumar Shahani
10. Kubi Mattu Iyala (Kannada), Director : Sadanand Suvarna
11. Marhi-Da-Deeva (Punjabi), Director : Surinder Singh
12. Oru Vadakkan Veeragadha (Malayalam), Director : Hariharan
13. Parashuramer Kuthar (Bengali), Director : Nabyendu Chatterji
14. Percy (Gujarati), Director : Pervez Merwanji
15. Piravi (Malayalam), Director : Shaji N. Karun
16. Salim Langde Pe Mat Ro (Hindi), Director : Saeed Akhtar Mirza
17. Sati (Bengali), Director : Aparna Sen
18. Suryodaya (Marathi), Director : Gaganvihari Borate
19. Mathilukal (Malayalam), Director : Adoor Gopalakrishnan

20. Bagh Bahadur (Hindi), Director :
Buddhadeb Dasgupta

21. Uchchi Veyil (Tamil), Director : Jay-
abharathy

Non-Feature films

1. Aakanksha (Hindi-English), Director
: Firoze Wadia

2. Aquatic Conservation (English)
Director : A.S. Nagaraju

3. Connoisseur (English), Director : R.R.
Swamy

4. Dawn to Dust (Hindi), Director :
Swagat Sen

5. It Rested (Tamil), Director : Soudham-
ini

6. Kanaka Purandara (Kannada), Direc-
tor : Girish Karnad

7. Koro Kosii (English), Director : Ar-
ibam Syam Sharma

8. Kudamalur (English), Director : K.K.
Chandran

9. Meghamalhar (Hindi), Director :
Sudipto Chattopadhyay

10. Sohrab Modi (Hindi), Director : Yash
Choudhary

11. Voices From Baliapal,
(English-Oriya), Director : Vasudha
Joshi and Ranjan Palit

B. Mainstream Cinema:

1. Aamar Tumi (Bengali), Director : Bimal
Roy

2. Jahaku Rakhibe Ananta (Oriya), Di-

rector : Ashim Kumar

3. Thar Tharat (Marathi), Director :
Mahesh Kothare

4. Chandni (Hindi), Director : Yash Chopra

5. Marjyada (Bengali), Director : Chiranjit
Chakraborty

6. Karagattakkaran (Tamil), Director :
Gangai Amaran

7. Nair Saab (Malayalam), Director :
Joshi

8. Ajalakakai (Assamese), Director :
Dibon Baruah

9. Siva (Telugu), Director : Ram Gopal
Varma

10. Kireedam (Malayalam), Director : Sibi
Malayil

11. Ram Lakhan (Hindi), Director Subhas
Ghai

12. Tridev (Hindi), Director Rajiv Rai

C. Ashok Kumar Retrospective:

1. Aashirwad (Hindi), 1968, Director :
Hrishikesh Mukherjee

2. Achhut Kanya (Hindi), 1936, Director
: Franz Osten

3. Afsana (Hindi), 1948, Director : B.R.
Chopra

4. Bandhan (Hindi), 1940, Director : N.R.
Acharya

5. Bandish (Hindi), 1955, Director :
Satyen Bose

6. Chhoti Si Baat (Hindi), 1975, Director

: Basu Chatterji

7. *Haatey Bazaarey* (Bengali), 1967, Director : Tapan Sinha
8. *Hospital* (Bengali), 1960, Director : Sushil Mazumdar
9. *Humayun* (Hindi), 1945, Director : Mehbooh Khan
10. *Jeevan Naiya* (Hindi), 1936, Director : Franz Osten
11. *Kanoon* (Hindi), 1960, Director : B.R. Chopra
12. *Kismet* (Hindi), 1943, Director : Gyan Mukherjee
13. *Mahal* (Hindi), 1950, Director : Kamal Amrohi,
14. *Parineeta* (Hindi), 1953, Director : Bimal Roy
15. *Samadhi* (Hindi), 1950, Director : Ramesh Saigal

STATEMENT-II

The Indian Panorama films are selected by a Jury of eminent film personalities and artists approved by the Government of India. Films of cinematic, thematic, and aesthetic excellence for the promotion of film art are selected. Every year, a maximum of 21 feature films with English sub-titles and a maximum of 21 Non-feature films are to be selected for the Indian Panorama. A film in any Indian language, certified by the Central Board of Film Certification between 1st September of the immediately preceding year and 31st August of the year in which Indian Panorama films are being selected is eligible. In the event of the number of films selected in a particular year falling short of the prescribed maximum permissible limit, in

either category, the Director, Directorate of Film Festivals may recommend for consideration to the All India Panel (the Panel which made the original selection of the films), such films as are of exceptional merit in his/her judgement, even when the same have been certified upto 4 calendar months beyond the due date.

2. The decision to hold the Ashok Kumar Retrospective was based on the advice of the Advisory Committee of the Directorate of Film Festivals.

3. The responsibility for selection of films in mainstream category is with the Film Federation of India, who provided a maximum number of 12 mainstream films from different regions to the International Film Festival.

4. As far as foreign films are concerned, the festival aims at providing a common platform for the cinematographies of the world to project the excellence of their film art; contributing to the understanding and appreciation of the film cultures of different nations in the context of their social and cultural ethos; and promoting friendship and cooperation among different peoples of the world.

Utilisation of funds raised through Capital Issues

796. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently reviewed and tightened up the norms for utilising funds raised through capital issues; and

(b) if so, the main modifications made in the policy and the norms governing the raising and utilisation of such funds?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). In the past, Government had been imposing certain special conditions regarding the use and monitoring of funds raised through large-sized capital issues. It has been decided recently to impose these conditions as standard conditions on all approvals of Rs. 50 crores and above, and a Press Note to this effect was issued on 3.1.90. The standard conditions read as follows:—

- i) The proceeds from the proposed issue, till deployment in the proposed activities, can be invited only in fixed duration deposits/instruments with the cooperative/nationalised banks, UTI, financial institutions, public sector undertakings (other than public sector bonds) and be used strictly for the requirement of the projects/activities mentioned in the application and not for any other purpose.
- ii) The utilisation of proceeds of the issue will be monitored by (Name of the Institution).
- iii) The proposed amount will be called as 25% on application, 25% on allotment and the remaining 50% in two or more calls. These calls would be made only after the satisfaction of the monitoring institution about the use of funds already collected.

Revised electoral rolls in Assam

797. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the recent visit of the Prime Minister to Assam some organisations submitted to him a memorandum regarding the revised electoral rolls in Assam; and

(b) if so, the specific issues raised therein and the action taken thereon?

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

(b) Non-inclusion and deletion of eligible voters from the voters' list was one specific issue raised in the memorandum. In this regard, the Election Commission has informed that it had taken adequate measures to ensure that every eligible voter was included in the electoral rolls as per the provisions of law.

[Translation]

Vacant Top Posts at Gorakhpur T.V. Centre

798. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some top posts at Gorakhpur T.V. Centre are lying vacant;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which these vacancies are likely to be fulfilled?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) to (c). None of the top posts at Gorakhpur TV Centre are vacant. Orders for filling up the vacant post of Station Director were issued on 13.3.90.

Scheme to develop Ramgarh Tal Pariyojana in Gorakhpur as a Tourist Centre

799. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Uttar

Pradesh has submitted any new scheme to Union Government to develop Ramgarh Tal Pariyojana in Gorakhpur District as a Tourist Centre;

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme and the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): (a) to (c). The Central Department of Tourism had received a proposal from the Government of Uttar Pradesh for Central financial assistance for the development of Ramgarh Tal Pariyojana. However, in consultation with the State Government, it was decided to shelve the project.

1988	1989	%change	
Foreign	59,938	67,762	+ 13.05
Domestic	6,62,097	4,90,215	- 25.96
Pilgrims to Mata Vaishnodevi Shrine	19,92,595	23,12,001	+ 16.02
Total	27,14,630	28,69,978	+ 5.72

The decline in domestic tourist traffic to Kashmir valley is basically because of wide publicity of disturbances in the valley.

(c) The steps taken to attract more tourists to the valley include creation of further facilities and launching of publicity campaigns highlighting Jammu and Ladakh regions especially for adventure tourism.

Economy in Telephone with Government Departments

801. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

[English]

Declining Trend in Tourist Traffic in Jammu and Kashmir

800. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether declining trend has been noticed in tourist traffic in Jammu and Kashmir during the last one year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to reverse the present trend?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): (a) and (b). As per the information received from the Government of Jammu and Kashmir the tourist arrivals in the State during 1983 and 1989 are as given below:

(a) whether economy measures have been adopted by Government to reduce the number of telephones used by the Ministries and departments; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Instructions have been issued from time to time for sharing of telephones between two Under Secretaries and Sections, use of EPABX Exchanges as far as possible and providing the facility of residential telephones to the officers only of the level of

Deputy Secretary and above and to the 25% of Class I officers below the rank of Deputy Secretary.

Problems of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Employees in Banking Industry

802. SHRI HET RAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any joint meeting was conducted on 2 September, 1989 by the then Minister of Finance (Banking) with All India Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Bank Employees Confederation to solve the problems of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services in banking industry;

(b) if so, the details of other participants in the meeting;

(c) the important issues discussed in the meeting and decisions taken thereon; and

(d) the likely date of next joint meeting to take final decision on the matters raised?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (d). A meeting was taken by the then Minister of State for Finance with some Members of Parliament and the representatives of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Employees Welfare Associations in the Banks, on 2nd September 1989, which was, inter alia, attended by the Chairman, Indian Banks' Association, representatives of the Reserve Bank of India, State Bank of India, Ministry of Law, Department of Personnel and Training and the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes. In the meeting some of the important decisions taken were as under:—

- (i) The banks would treat the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes

employees invited to meet the Liaison Officer/chief executives of the banks or the Parliamentary Committees etc. as on duty and to pay them Travelling Allowance/ Dearness Allowance at admissible rates;

- (ii) The chief executives of the banks will hold quarterly meetings with the representatives of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes;

- (iii) The banks would examine the question of absorption of temporary staff on regular basis.

No further meeting has been held.

[Translation]

Rationing of Iron and Steel in Rural Areas

803. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to control the prices of steel and iron;

(b) if so, by what time; and

(c) whether there is any scheme to provide steel and iron to people at cheaper rates by opening Government controlled shops of iron and steel in rural areas?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

Facilities for Tourists at Kushinagar, Uttar Pradesh

804. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to attract the foreign tourists and to provide them adequate facilities at Kushinagar, the salvation place of Lord Budha;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to build a tourist hotel at Kushinagar; and

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

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Government of Uttar Pradesh have sanctioned the construction of 84 bedded Tourist Bungalow, the work on the project is already in progress.

(c) and (d). Presently there is no proposal for the construction of tourist hotel at Kushinagar.

[English]

Dearness Allowance to Central Government Employees

805. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY·
SHRIBHAGEY GOBARDHAN.
PROF. VIJAY KUMAR
MALHOTRA:
SHRISONTOSH MOHAN DEV.

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the All India Consumer Price Index for industrial workers as on January 1, 1990 (base 1960 : 100) on the basis of which Dearness Allowance to Central Government employees is determined;

(b) whether the Central Government employees have become eligible for any

more instalment of Dearness Allowance from January 1, 1990; and

(c) if so, the quantum of increase likely to be sanctioned and the time by which the increase in Dearness Allowance would be announced by Government and paid to the employees?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) All India Consumer Price Index for Industrial workers as on 31.12.1989 (base 1960 = 100) is 863.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The increase in Dearness Allowance due from 1.1.1990 is given below:—

(i) 4% of basic pay p.m. for the employees drawing basic pay upto Rs. 3500/-.

(ii) 3% of basic pay p.m. for the employees drawing basic pay above Rs. 3500/-.

Orders in this regard will be issued shortly.

Drive against Black Money

806 SHRI PARASRAM BHARD-
WAJ:
SHRI P.M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have initiated a multi-pronged drive against black money and have sought the co-operation of State Governments in tackling the menace;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details regarding the directions issued by Union Government to States for

the security and protection of Income tax personnel undertaking search and seizure operations?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (c). Combating tax evasion is a continuous exercise. The Government takes necessary legislative and administrative measures as deemed appropriate from time to time to curb generation, growth the use of black money. Some of the measures taken by the Income-tax Department are as under:—

- (i) Systematic survey operations,
- (ii) Search and seizure operations in appropriate cases,
- (iii) Verification of information by Central Information Branches in a planned manner,
- (iv) In-depth investigation in a selected number of cases, and
- (v) Pre-emptive purchase of immovable property by the Central Government under the provisions of Chapter XXC of the Income-tax Act, 1961 in certain notified cities.

In the recent past the incidents of organised violence against Income-tax search and survey parties have been on the increase. Following a serious incident of violent attack on a search party in Uttar Pradesh in September, 1989, the Central Government has sought assistance from all the State Governments to provide adequate and timely armed police protection to the Income-tax personnel deployed on search and survey duty so that the efforts of the Government in combating tax evasion are not slackened

Supply of Beedi Leaves and Tobacco Powder to Karnataka Beedi Workers

807. SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA: Will

the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the supply of 'Beedi' leaves and tobacco powder to Karnataka Beedi workers has been reduced by 75 per cent and this has hampered the export as well as livelihood of workers; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to ease the situation in this regard?

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

(a) About 80% of the tendu leaf requirement of Karnataka bidi units is met from Madhya Pradesh, 20% from Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. There is no shortage of tobacco powder for manufacture of bidis. However, it appears that increase in price of tendu leaves has resulted in price hike of bidis and has affected exports.

(b) It is understood that the Government of Madhya Pradesh is considering review of the tendu leaf policy.

Setting up of a National Court of appeal

808. SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA:
SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur):

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

(a) whether Government propose to set up national court of appeal to decongest the apex judicial body as suggested by Supreme Court,

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) No such proposal

is under the consideration of the Government now.

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

Board for Top Level Bank Appointment

809. SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA:
SHRI K.S. RAO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up a Board for top level appointments in nationalised banks and other financial institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the proposed Board would be set up;

(c) the details of the top level posts in nationalised banks and other financial institutions lying vacant as on 1st December, 1989; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to fill up such posts?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). Government have set up in January, 1990 an Appointments Board under the Chairmanship of Governor, Reserve Bank of India to make recommendations to the Government on appointment of wholetime Directors and Non Official Directors on the Boards of Directors of Public Sector Banks and Financial Institutions. The other Members of the Board are Finance Secretary, Secretary and the Chief Economic Adviser, Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India, Chairman, State Bank of India and Additional Secretary (Banking) as Member Secretary. In respect of Financial Institutions, Chairman, Industrial Development Bank of India is a Member of the Board in place of Chairman, State Bank of India.

(c) and (d). As on 1st December, 1989 the posts of Chairman, State Bank of India, Executive Directors of Bank of India, Canara Bank and Bank of Maharashtra, Managing Director, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and Chairman-cum-Managing Director of National Insurance Company Limited were vacant. All the above vacancies except the Chairman-cum-Managing Director, National Insurance Company Limited and Executive Director, Bank of Maharashtra have since been filled up. Government have already initiated the process for filling up of the above two vacancies.

Development Plan of Bihar Tourism Development Corporation

810. SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VARMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bihar Tourism Development Corporation has chalked out and submitted to Union Government a plan to step its activities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of central assistance proposed to be provided for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): (a) to (c). No, Sir. The projects/schemes received from the State Governments are considered by the Central Department of Tourism for financial assistance and not those received from the State Tourism Development Corporations.

Construction of Akashvani Bhavan at Osmanabad, Maharashtra

811. SHRI ARVIND TULSHIRAM KAMBLE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a piece of land has been acquired at Osmanabad (Maharashtra) for the construction of Akashvani Bhavan;

(b) if so, when the construction work is likely to start; and

(c) the time by which it will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) Yes, Sir. The State Authorities have allowed advance possession of land on 18.1.90 for establishing a local radio station at Osmanabad.

(b) The construction work for Local Radio Station at Osmanabad is expected to start by March/April, 1990.

(c) The proposed radio station at Osmanabad is expected to be completed and start functioning during 1991.

Production and Export of Tea

812. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the

Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage fall in the production of tea in the country in the recent past as against the target alongwith the areas where tea production has declined;

(b) the extent to which the domestic consumption and export of tea is likely to be affected and the percentage by which the foreign exchange earnings are likely to fall as a result thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to import tea in order to meet the domestic demand and export obligations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the likely impact on the domestic prices of tea as a result thereof?

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

(a) and (b). The percentage fall in the production of tea in the country in the recent past is as under:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Target as per Seventh Plan document</i>	<i>Production</i>	<i>% Decline</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1987-88	702	678	3.42
1988-89	734	683	6.95

There has been some shortfall in tea production during 1989 on account of adverse weather conditions in some of the tea growing areas. However, this is unlikely to affect the level of domestic consumption or export of tea.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Constant decline in the value of Indian Rupee

813. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE:

SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is constant decline in the value of Indian rupee;

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

(c) the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). As the value of rupee is calculated as the reciprocal of the Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (1982=100), it varies inversely to the level of index as may be seen in the table below:

<i>Month/Year</i>	<i>Value of Rupees (in paise)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
1988	
October	59.9
November	59.5
December	69.2 (increase)
1989	
January	60.6 (increase)
February	60.6
March	60.2
April	59.9
May	59.2
June	58.8
July	58.1
August	57.5
September	56.8
October	56.8
November	56.8

1	2
December	57.1 (increase)
1990	
January	57.5 (increase)

Note: The revised series of CPI with 1982 base was introduced from October 1988. The latest CPI is available for January, 1990.

In the long run, however, with the increase in CPI, the value of the rupee has tended to show a similar decline.

(c) The Government has adopted a package of measures to keep prices under check. These include maintaining supplies of essential commodities through public distribution system, augmenting domestic supplies through imports as feasible, exercising strict fiscal and monetary discipline and action against hoarders and black marketeers.

Programmes of Banking Industry for Poverty Alleviation, Employment Generation and Housing Finance

814. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the banking industry proposes to undertake some programmes on poverty alleviation, employment generation and housing finance etc.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). Banks provide credit support to the beneficiaries identified under various programmes of the

Government aimed at poverty alleviation and employment generation, like Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Self-Employment for Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEU) and Self-Employment Programme for Urban Poor (SEPUP). The banks also have their scheme of Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) to cater to the credit requirements of the weaker among the weak and assist them in their efforts to better their economic status by small productive endeavours. The banks lend to the eligible borrowers at 4 percent rate of interest. Their advances under the scheme are required to reach the level of one percent of their aggregate advances as at the end of the previous year. The total amount advanced by public sector banks under DRI as at the end of September, 1989 was Rs. 661 crores.

Booklet to Educate the Tax-Payers

815. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring out a booklet to explain the tax-payers about complex provisions of tax laws in a layman's language;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the booklet is proposed to

be brought out in all languages recognised in the Indian Constitution; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b) The Directorate of Income Tax, Research, Statistics, Publications and Public Relations, Department of Income-tax, Ministry of Finance brings out publications under the "Tax Payers' Information Series" to educate the tax payers. These are updated and published each year.

The publications brought out during 1989-90 had been:

1. How to Compute Your Taxable Income;
2. How to Compute Your Wealth Tax and Gift Tax,
3. How to Compute Your Capital Gains Tax;
4. Settlement of Cases under Direct Taxes Acts,
5. Tax Clearances

These publications explain and elucidate the provisions of tax laws in a layman's language.

(c) and (d). Keeping in mind the administrative and financial constraints it may not be possible to translate and publish "Tax Payers' Information Series" in all the languages recognised under the Indian Constitution. However, the publication "How to compute your taxable Income" has already been brought out in Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam besides Hindi and English language.

Opening of Chemical Office in Delhi

816. **SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN:**
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have given approval for opening of an office of Chemical and Allied Products Export Promotion Council (CHEMIXCIL) in Delhi to meet the long standing demands of exporters; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):
(a) and (b) An office of the Chemicals and Allied Products Export Promotion Council (CAPEXIL) has been functioning in New Delhi since 16 1975

Government had also approved in principle, the proposal of Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetics Export Promotion Council (CHEMEXCIL) for opening of a liaison office in Delhi in 1983. The Council has not set up the office so far.

Payment of HRA/CCA to Government Employees

817 **SHRI R L.P. VERMA:**
PROF. K.V. THOMAS:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Board of Arbitration has directed Union Government to pay H.R.A. and C C A. to its employees as recommended by the Fourth Pay Commission w.e.f. 1st April, 1986 instead of 1st October, 1986; and

(b) if so, the action taken on the direction of the Board?

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

(b) The matter is under examination.

Payment of Conveyance Allowance to Government Employees

818. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA:
SHRI K.V. THOMAS:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Board of Arbitration has given any award to grant conveyance allowance to the non-gazetted Central Government employees;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Board of Arbitration has given the following award:—

"The non-gazetted Central Government employees, except those who actually enjoy the benefit of free or subsidised transport facility for travel between their residence and place of duty, or are in receipt of Conveyance Allowance for that purpose, shall be given a transport, subsidy of Rs. 30/- (Rupees thirty only) per employee, per month. This award shall take effect on and from the 1st day of April, 1989."

(c) The above Award is under consideration of the Government.

[Translation]

Vacant posts of Judges in High Courts and Supreme Court

819. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:
SHRI A. ASOKARAJ:
SHRI SATYANARAYAN
JATIYA:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 22 December, 1989 to Starred Question No. 5 regarding vacancies of judges in Supreme Court and High Courts and state:

(a) whether a number of posts of judges of High Courts and Supreme Court are still lying vacant;

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

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government to fill up soon the vacant posts?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). In the High Courts, there are 94 vacancies in the total sanctioned strength of 462 permanent Judges and Additional Judges as per details in attached statement. In the Supreme Court, there is 1 vacancy in the authorised strength of 26 Judges.

(c) Since the present Government assumed office in December, 1989, appointments of 3 Judges in the Supreme Court and 21 Judges in different High Courts have been approved. Consultation with the authorities specified in Article 217 of the Constitution has taken time as one or more of the functionaries concerned have changed in the recent past. Efforts have been made to expedite the consultative process.

STATEMENT

Statement showing the strength and vacancies in various High Courts as on 1.3.1990

Sl. No.	High Court	Sanctioned strength			Actual strength			Vacancies		
		Pmt. Judges	Addl. Judges	Total	Pmt. Judges	Addl. Judges	Total	Pmt. Judges	Addl. Judges	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Allahabad	55	5	60	46	—	46	9	5	14
2.	Andhra Pradesh	24	2	26	17	—	17	7	2	9
3.	Bombay	42	12	54	35	12	47	7	—	7
4.	Calcutta	44	—	44	40	—	40	4	—	4
5.	Delhi	25	2	27	21	—	21	4	2	6
6.	Gauhati	13	—	13	12	—	12	1	—	1
7.	Gujarat	18	3	21	12	—	12	6	3	9
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5	1	6	4	—	4	1	1	2
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	7	—	7	5	—	5	2	—	2

Sl. No.	High Court	Sanctioned strength			Actual strength			Vacancies		
		Pmt. Judges	Addl. Judges	Total	Pmt. Judges	Addl. Judges	Total	Pmt. Judges	Addl. Judges	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10.	Karnataka	25	—	25	19	—	19	6	—	6
11.	Kerala	21	5	26	19	5	24	2	—	2
12.	Madhya Pradesh	23	7	30	20	2	22	3	5	8
13.	Madras	25	—	25	20	—	20	5	—	5
14.	Orissa	12	2	14	11	2	13	1	—	1
15.	Patna	35	—	35	28	—	28	7	—	7
16.	Punjab & Haryana	23	—	23	18	—	18	5	—	5
17.	Rajasthan	22	1	23	18	—	18	4	1	5
18.	Sikkim	3	—	3	2	—	2	1	—	1
Total		422	40	462	347	21	368	75	19	94

*[English]***Appointment of a Judicial Commission**

820. SHRI K.S. RAO:
SHRI KALP NATH RAI:
SHRI GANGA CHARAN
LODHI:

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

(a) whether Government have decided to appoint a Judicial Commission charged with the task of recommending appointments of the Supreme Court and High Court judges and the transfer of High Court Judges as recommended in the 120th Report of the Law Commission; and

(b) if so, the details of the composition and main functions proposed to be entrusted to the Commission and the time by which it will be appointed?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). The Government intend to set up a high-level Judicial Commission for the appointment of Judges in the High Courts and the Supreme Court, and for the transfer of Judges from one High Court to another. The details are being worked out. It is not possible to indicate any time by which it will be constituted.

Expanding scope of Lok Adalats

821. SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD
VARMA:
SHRI BANWARI LAL PURO-
HIT:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Union Government to ex-

pand the scope of Lok Adalats to include cases of Labour and other disputes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures proposed to be taken to revitalise the functioning of Lok Adalats?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (c). The Lok Adalats are at present dealing mainly with the following types of cases; civil, criminal and revenue cases; cases involving motor accident claims; land acquisition cases; cases pertaining to bonded labour; family disputes; labour disputes; cases relating to payment of minimum wages; and, disputes relating to workmen compensation. The scope of the Lok Adalats is being widened in a phased manner. The Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, was enacted for the purpose of strengthening the Lok Adalats. A proposal is under consideration of the Government to amend this Act with a view to further strengthening the Lok Adalats.

Trading House Status to Steel Authority of India Ltd.

822. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have granted trading house status to the Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL);

(b) if so, the advantages to be achieved by grant of this status;

(c) the quantity of steel likely to be exported by SAIL in 1990-91;

(d) whether these exports will cover the foreign exchange requirement of the Steel Authority of India Ltd; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Facilities available to trading houses are enumerated in Chapter XVIII of the Import-Export Policy in force at present. These include, inter-alia, eligibility to get additional licenses on the basis of export performance and flexibility to import iron and steel items against additional licenses.

(c) SAIL proposes to export about 5 lakh tonnes of steel during 1990-91.

(d) Export earnings are not likely to match the foreign exchange requirements for financing the import bills of SAIL particularly in view of the modernisation programmes.

(e) Does not arise.

Establishment of a Bench of Kerala High Court at Trivandrum

823. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for establishing a bench of Kerala High Court at Trivandrum; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Export of Spices

825. SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are making efforts to increase the export of spices;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the export of spices is likely to decrease in the near future;

(d) if so, whether Government have looked into the reasons thereof; and

(e) if so, the finding thereof?

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

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Various export promotion measures are undertaken by the Spices Board. These include (i) promotional measures in overseas markets through advertisement, participation in trade fairs and in buyer-seller meet, and through sales-cum-study delegations, etc.; (ii) various incentives such as grant of CCS, import replenishment licences, etc.; and (iii) various quality improvement measures, etc. etc.

(c) to (e). In the year 1989-90, shortfall is likely to occur in export of pepper and cardamom; in the former case due mainly to easy international supply position and consequent fall in prices and, in the latter case, on account of reduced production and consequent non-availability of adequate exportable surplus.

Status of Industry of Film Industry

826. SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to declare film industry as an industry;

(b) if so, whether Government have arrived at any final decision in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the time by which the decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) to (c). There is no proposal to declare film industry as an industry under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

Incidents of violence and booth capturing during Assembly polls

827. SHRI HARISH RAWAT:
SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur):
SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:
SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH:

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

(a) whether incidents of violence and booth capturing have occurred during Assembly polls recently;

(b) if so, the number of deaths, booth-wise in such violence and the details of booth-capturing, State-wise;

(c) whether incidents of burning the vote counting centres also occurred;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the number of booths constituency-wise where repoll was ordered; and

(f) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to prevent these incidents?

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

(b) to (e). The information will be collected and will be laid on the Table of the

House.

(f) As part of the proposals for comprehensive electoral reforms, various suggestions for prevention of booth capturing etc. are under consideration of the Committee on Electoral Reforms, which has been appointed by the Government. The Committee's recommendations are awaited.

Proposal to Encourage Winter Tourism in Hill Areas of Uttar Pradesh

828. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to formulate any comprehensive scheme to encourage winter tourism in hill areas of the country;

(b) if so, whether some provisions are being made to attract the tourists in winter in the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh also; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The Central Department of Tourism encourage winter tourism in hill areas of the country.

(b) and (c). Financial assistance has been extended to Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam of Uttar Pradesh for setting up cottages for their Institute of Winter Sports at Auli in Uttar Pradesh, for skiing and other winter sports. Trekking during winter is also encouraged in the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh.

[English]

Tax Evasion by Steel Utensils Manufacturing Factories

829. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur): Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether large number of steel utensils manufacturing factories operating in Delhi are not registered with Government consequent to which they are not maintaining any accounts of the sales and purchases etc.;

(b) if so, the steps taken to check tax evasion by these factories; and

(c) the number of cases of tax evasion by these factories that have come to light during the last twelve months?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Some cases of un-registered steel utensils manufacturing units, which are otherwise liable to be registered under the Delhi Sales Tax Act, 1975, have come to notice.

(b) Surveys to detect such un-registered units are undertaken as per the provisions of the Delhi Sales Tax Act, 1975 from time to time.

(c) No special drive to detect un-registered utensils manufacturing units was undertaken in the last 12 months.

However, one case of Income-tax evasion has been detected by the Income-tax Authorities during the last 12 months.

Writing Off Bank Loans to Riot Victims of 1984

830. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loans granted by the nationalised banks to riot victims of 1984 in Delhi;

(b) the number of the victims who have moved writ petitions against recovery proceedings initiated by the banks;

(c) whether Government have made any study/survey of the number of accounts and quantity of money involved in cases against riot victims;

(d) whether Government propose to write off or grant any relaxation/leniency in the advances made to riot victims; and

(e) if so, the details of decision taken?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Punjab National Bank (PNB) the Convenor Bank for State Level Bankers' Committee, Delhi and also the Coordinating Bank for providing financial assistance to the 1984 riot affected persons in Delhi has reported that an amount of Rs. 28.52 crores has been disbursed by the nationalised banks operating in the Union Territory of Delhi upto 31st January, 1990.

(b) It has been reported that the number of affected persons who have moved writ petitions against recovery proceedings initiated by the banks is 254 as per the 14 writ petitions. In addition to this Reserve Bank of India has further reported that 3 more writ petitions have been moved involving 15 borrowers and one cycle rickshaw operators union.

(c) As per the information collected by PNB the amount outstanding in the relative accounts of 1984 riot affected borrowers in Delhi is Rs. 27.30 crores as on January 31, 1990.

(d) and (e). In pursuance of the Supreme Court orders dated 7th November, 1989 RBI has advised the commercial banks vide its circular dated 23rd December, 1989 to review the cases of all November 1984 riot affected borrowers including the borrowers who had not filed any writ petitions, taking into account the repaying capacity, the operations in their accounts, the nature and

type of the securities available, the present conditions of securities, other assets if any owned by them and all other relevant factors. On the basis of such review, the banks should decide the case of each loanee on merits and afford such relief as may be considered reasonable. The relief may include extension of time for repayment of dues, entering into compromise arrangements and in cases where there are no reasonable chances of recovery of dues, write off the amounts due from the borrowers concerned.

Refinancing of Cooperative Banks by NABARD

832. SHRIMATIBASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether waiver of cooperative loans announced by Union Government and subsequent implementation by the State Governments has resulted in the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) stopping refinance facilities to the cooperative banks in the States; and

(b) if so, whether the decision of the NABARD has greatly affected the implementation of the projects undertaken by the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). With a view to enforce credit discipline, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) had issued instructions requiring the State Cooperative Banks (SCBs) and the State Land Development Banks (SLDBs) in all States not to contravene the instructions and those of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) relating to issue and repayment of loans and interest rates and also to abide by the instructions relating to reliefs to be provided to the borrowers. The States in which

SCBs or SLDBs violated the instructions, their refinance had been stopped by NABARD. The same was resumed in those cases where State Governments agreed to abide by the instructions laid down by NABARD/RBI as well as not to give effect to schemes of waiver of cooperative loans announced by them.

Transfer of World Bank of States

833. SHRIMATIBASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the present policy of Union Government in regard to the transfer of the World Bank aid to States/Union Territories;

(b) whether there is any proposal from States/Union Territories to make change in this policy; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (c). With effect from 1st April, 1989, the disbursements received from the external sources, including World Bank, against the expenditures incurred by the State Governments on externally aided projects in the social services sectors, and for programmes which have a direct bearing on poverty alleviation are passed on to the States. In respect of other sectors, 70% of the disbursements received from the external sources against the project expenditures is released to the State Governments as additional Central assistance. Suggestions for extending the facility of 100% transfer of external assistance to projects in the power Sector have been received from the State Governments of Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh. Government do not propose to change the existing policy in this regard.

Launching of Second Round of EDF by World Bank

834. SHRIMATIBASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank is launching the second round of Export Development Funds from this year to help India improve its exports to the developed world;

(b) if so, the details of allocation amongst Indian financial institutions; and

(c) to what extent, this will help India in its exports?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (c). In the Second Export Development Project, agreement for which was entered into between Government of India and IBRD on 26.5.1989, there is a component of \$ 20 million entitled "Export Development Funds" which has been allocated amongst the Financial Institutions as follows: ICICI—US \$ 7 million; Eximbank—US \$ 7 million; Bank of Baroda—US \$ 3 million and Canara Bank—US \$ 3 million. The Export Development Funds are to be used to give grant support, on a matching basis, to eligible export development activities of firms with a view to aiding the exporters by giving them assistance to improve marketing, product development and technological know-now on the basis of well developed export plans and programmes.

Proposal for Comprehensive Steel Policy

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

(a) whether there is a plan for formulation of a comprehensive steel policy without controls;

(b) if so, the main features of the pro-

posed scheme; and

(c) by what time, the scheme is likely to be introduced and implemented?

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

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

Action plan to wipe out the stigma of cheating activities in tourism

836. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the infrastructural shortcomings to be overcome to make Indian tourism the largest foreign exchange earner; and

(b) whether Union Government have any action plan to prevent cheating of tourists?

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

(a) The major infrastructural shortcomings in the development of tourism relate to international airline capacity to India, internal transport systems, accommodation units and entertainment facilities.

(b) The Department of Tourism has a Cell where all complaints received from tourists are looked into. State Governments have also been requested to take appropriate action for setting up such Cells. The Department of Tourism has decided to launch publicity campaign to educate shopkeepers, taxi drivers etc.

Optimum Capacity Operation of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant

837. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY:

SHRI Y.S. RAJA SEKHAR REDDY:

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

(a) the total amount spent on VSP;

(SHRIDINESH GOSWAMI): (a) Rs. 5702.34 crores upto February, 1990.

(b) when the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant is expected to become fully operational with its optimum capacity; and

(b) Initial production of pig iron and round products is expected to be in full swing in 1990-91. Completion of Stage II comprising of structural products and semis is expected in 1992.

(c) the quantity of steel of different grades to be produced by it?

(c) The annual product-mix of VSP, when fully operational, would be as follows:-

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES
AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE

long products	:	1.3	million tonnes.
Structural products	:	1.08	million tonnes.
Semis	:	246	thousand tonnes
Pig Iron	:	555	thousand tonnes.

India's Position in World Steel Production

become self-sufficient in steel production; and

838. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY:
SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA:

(c) India's position in the world today, in respect of the quality and quantity of steel produced and the names of other countries which are ahead of India in this respect?

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

(a) which one of our public sector steel plants is the most modern plant and where does it stand among the highly sophisticated steel plants of the world;

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) The 4 Million Tonne expansion stream of Bhilai Steel Plant is the most modern of the Public Sector Steel Plants. The techno-economics of this plant as compared to the highly sophisticated steel plants world wide are as follows:

(b) when is the country expected to

	<i>Bhilai expansion stream</i>	<i>Highly sophisticated plants abroad</i>
<i>Blast Furnace</i> (t/cum/day)	1.2	2.25—2.5
<i>Coke Rate</i> (kg/t)	600	450
<i>L.D. Converter</i> Tap-to-tap-time (minutes)	60—70	40
<i>Overall Energy</i> G Cal/t of crude steel	8—8.5	4.5—5.5

(b) 'Even though the country will become self-sufficient in overall quantitative terms by the year 1994-95, the country would continue to import some specific varieties of steel after that; it would also be exporting sizable quantities.

(c) India is the 14th largest producer in the world producing 14.4 MT of Crude Steel during the year 1989 and its ranking is as follows:—

	('000 tonnes)
USSR	160.7
Japan	107.9
USA	88.9
China	61.3
West Germany	41.0
Italy	25.1
Brazil	25.0
South Korea	21.9
France	19.3
U.K.	18.8
Canada	15.5
Czechoslovakia	15.5
Poland	15.2
India	14.4

(Source : International Iron and Steel Institute.)

Though indigenous steel's quality is constantly being improved, no comparison can be made internationally as the quality of

output is a function of the quality of raw-material, technology and the market requirements.

Requirement of Bank Staff

839. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had decided to establish Banking Service Commission to conduct the recruitment of higher cadre posts for all the banks in the public sector, if so, specific reasons for the delay in establishing it;

(b) whether after the nationalisation of banks, the expansion of banking sector affected its economic viability;

(c) if not, the justification for restricting the recruitment to only about one per cent of its total strength in every public sector bank; and

(d) the reasons for allowing separate recruitment board to make recruitment of officers exclusively for State Bank of India instead of their recruitment through the Banking Service Recruitment Boards on regional basis?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) A decision was taken by the Government in 1984 to set up a Banking Service Commission for recruitment to the officers' cadre of the public sector banks. However, in the interest of economy and in the light of satisfactory functioning of the decentralised system of recruitment, the implementation of the decision has been kept in abeyance.

(b) and (c). The expansion of the public sector banks after nationalisation has led to an increase in published profits. The restric-

tion in staff growth is for a number of reasons, one of which is the fact that the cost per employee was found to be going up at a much higher percentage than the business per employee. There was also pockets of surplus staff in urban and metropolitan areas.

(d) Recruitment of officers is made on all India basis by Banking Service Recruitment Boards/Central Recruitment Board for the banks specifically allotted to them. While 20 nationalised banks have been allocated to 9 Banking Service Recruitment Boards, State Bank of India and its associates have been allocated to Central Recruitment Board.

Prosecution under Direct Tax Laws against Individuals etc. in Vidarbha

840. SHRI SUDAM DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the Income-tax Department, Vidarbha region had launched prosecutions against some individuals, Hindu undivided families, firms and corporate bodies during the last two years under direct tax laws; and

(b) if so, the names of such offenders, district-wise and the details of prosecutions made?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Yes. The Income-tax Department, Vidarbha region had launched prosecutions against individuals, Hindu undivided families and firms in the financial years 1987-88 and 1988-89 under Direct Tax Laws.

(b) District-wise names of such offenders are given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

<i>District</i>	<i>Name of offenders</i>	<i>Status</i>
1	2	3
NAGPUR		
1.	Shri Suraxmal V. Sharma, Nagpur	Individual
2.	Shri M.A. Titamare, Nagpur	Individual
3.	Shri W.K. Ganar, Nagpur	Individual
4.	Shri S.J. Fulzele, Nagpur	Individual
5.	Shri D.K. Sharma, Nagpur	Individual
6.	Shri S.D. Sharma, Nagpur	Individual
7.	M/s. Apex Paper Mills, Nagpur	Firm
8.	M/s. Mohd. Aslam & Co., Nagpur	Firm
9.	M/s. Sohanlal and Sons, Nagpur	Firm

1	2	3
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- | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------|------|
| 10. | M/s. Khare and Tarkunde, Nagpur | Firm |
| 11. | M/s. New Book Depot, Nagpur | Firm |
| 12. | Shri V.D. Dhwanthey, Nagpur | HUF |
| 13. | M/s. Arti Minerals | Firm |
| 14. | M/s. Sweekar Restaurant | Firm |

YAVATMAL

- | | | |
|-----|--------------------------------|------|
| 15. | M/s. Jumle Arun Gopal and Sons | Firm |
| 16. | M/s. Habibbhai Walji | Firm |
| 17. | M/s. Raju Wine Agency | Firm |

NAGPUR

Financial year 1988-89

- | | | |
|----|----------------------------------|------------|
| 1. | Smt. Mangala K. Kale | Individual |
| 2. | Shri Satish K. Kale | Individual |
| 3. | Shri Prafull K. Kale | Individual |
| 4. | M/s. Rajendra Kumar and Partners | Firm |
| 5. | M/s. Vitthaldas Jayawant, | Firm |
| 6. | M/s. Vidarbha Liquor Corpn. | Firm |
| 7. | M/s. Shastri Sales Corporation | Firm |
| 8. | M/s. Shanti Timber Product | Firm |

YAVATMAL

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------|------|
| 9. | M/s. Sarita Wine Agency | Firm |
| 10. | M/s. Jumle Fancy Cloth Stores | Firm |
| 11. | M/s. Jumle Vijay Rajabhau | Firm |
| 12. | M/s. Harjivan Bhimji Raja | Firm |

1	2	3
13.	M/s. Kanta Cloth Stores CHANDRAPUR	Firm
14.	M/s. Navyug Minerals	Firm
15.	M/s. Mahavir Potteries	Firm
16.	M/s. Dilipkumar & Co.	Firm
17.	M/s. Charcoal House	Firm
18.	M/s. Suraj Rice Mills	Firm

Stock Exchange at Nagpur

841. SHRI SUDAM DESHMUKH Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a stock exchange at Nagpur in Maharashtra; and

(b) the considerations taken into account for approving the setting up of a stock exchange?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Government grants recognition to a Stock Exchange under Section 4 of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 when it is satisfied, inter alia, that such a recognition would be in the interest of the trade in securities and also in the public interest. Matters like the anticipated volume of business, the likely number of companies to be listed, the availability of financial resources and other infrastructure etc. are also amongst the factors which are taken into consideration before such an approval is given.

Setting up of Radio Station at Amravati

842. SHRI SUDAM DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a demand for a long time for setting up of a Radio broadcasting station with studio facility in Amravati, Maharashtra;

(b) whether it is a fact that after setting up of Nagpur radio station not a single radio station has been set up in the region; and

(c) if so, whether Government are contemplating to set up a radio station with a studio facility in Amravati during Eighth Plan?

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

(b) It is a fact that no radio station has been set up in the region after setting up of Nagpur Station. However, All India Radio's approved 7th Plan (1985-90) includes schemes of setting up of new radio stations with 2 x 3 KW FM Transmitter, Multi-purpose

studios, Receiving Centre facilities and staff quarters at Chanderpur, Yeotmal and Akola in Vidarbha region of Maharashtra.

(c) Entire Amravati receives primary grade day time coverage from radio station at Nagpur. However, a proposal to establish a local radio station with 2 x 3 KW FM Transmitter, Multi-purpose Studios, Receiving Center facilities and staff quarters at Amravati has been included in the draft proposal of the Eighth Plan. Implementation of this scheme will, however, depend upon the availability of adequate financial resources and relative priorities.

Rebate in advertisement tariff on AIR/Doordarshan to public sector companies

843. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to provide rebate in advertisement tariff on AIR and Doordarshan to public sector companies manufacturing consumer goods; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) and (b). Government already allow a concession of 15% in advertisement tariff to all public sector undertakings if they book their advertisements directly with All India Radio/Doordarshan. They are also entitled to a credit period of 45 days as admissible to accredited agencies.

Lapses at International Film Festival, Calcutta

844. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there were any lapses at the International Film Festival held at Calcutta during January last leading to chaos and confusion;

(b) if so, the lesson learnt therefrom; and

(c) the remedial measures being taken to prevent such lapses in future?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) There was so overcrowding at the Press and Delegate shows in the Nandan Film Complex. Entry into all Press and Delegate shows was strictly on a first-come-first served basis. On one occasion, due to unforeseen reasons, a film had to be replaced by another film at the last moment in a theatre screening film for the public and this caused confusion at the concerned cinema hall.

(b) and (c). Tighter security arrangements and wider publicity to last minute programme changes that might be necessitated by circumstances would be given through all media within the functional constraints of organising the international film festivals.

Duty free Import of Capital Goods

845. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had allowed duty-free imports of capital goods in certain sectors; and

(b) if so, whether it had yielded the desired results?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Reduction of customs duty on synthetics Import

846. SHRI KARIA MUNDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reduced custom duty on synthetics import during 1990; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b): Presumably, the reference is to the reduction in customs duty on synthetic resins. Government reduced the customs duty in respect of certain important plastic raw materials with effect from 28th February, 1990. The basic customs duty was reduced on polypropylene and copolymers of propylene from Rs. 7000 to Rs. 5000 per tonne, on high density polyethylene moulding powder and granules from Rs. 6400 to Rs. 3000 per tonne, on low density polyethylene and copolymers of low density polyethylene (other than LDPE based sheathing compound and insulating compound) from Rs. 6200 to Rs. 3000 per tonne and on polystyrene and copolymers of styrene from Rs. 17500 to Rs. 1000 per tonne.

Indianisation of Shares of Companies

847. SHRI KARIA MUNDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to Indianise shares of all those companies which have foreign share holdings of more than 15 per cent and against whom notice to show cause for evasion of Excise duty for more than 100 crores have been issued; and

(b) if not, whether any punitive action is contemplated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). The matter is under examination.

Show cause notices for tax evasion to foreign share holding companies

848. SHRI KARIA MUNDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of companies with foreign share holdings against whom show cause notices have been issued or evasion of Excise and Customs duties for more than 25 crores; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Show cause notices for evasion of excise duty for more than Rs. 25 crores have been issued to the following Companies with foreign share holdings:-

1. M/s I.T.C. Ltd.
2. M/s Godfrey Philips India Ltd.
3. M/s Voltas Ltd.

No Show cause notices for evasion of customs duty for more than Rs. 25 crores have been issued to such Companies.

(b) Appropriate action as per law has been initiated.

Price and distribution control of Aluminium

849. SHRI KARIA MUNDA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government pro-

pose to control the price and distribution of Aluminium produced by private Aluminium Companies to control black in Aluminium; 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). There is no proposal to reintroduce price and distribution control over aluminium as the country has become surplus in production of aluminium.

[Translation]

Development of Jawai Dam in Rajasthan as a tourist resort

850. SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the scheme being formulated by Government for the development of tourism in Western Rajasthan; and

(b) whether any scheme is under consideration of Government to develop Jawai Dam in Pali district in Rajasthan as a tourist resort?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): (a) and (b). The Central Department of Tourism has not received any scheme from the State Government for the development of Jawai Dam in Rajasthan as a tourist resort.

[English]

Development of Tourism in Tripura

851. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether whole of the North-Eastern Region, particularly the places like Jampuri Hills, Una Koti, etc., in the State of Tripura is full of tourism potentialities;

(b) whether lack of good hotel accommodation dissuades tourists from coming to Agartala; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken to solve this problem?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Central Government have extended concessions and incentives to build accommodation units. Besides, Ministry of Tourism have sanctioned a Yatri Niwas at Agartala at a cost of Rs. 41.52 lakhs, the work on which is in progress.

Indo-Pak agreement for the Development of Tourism

852. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian tourists who visited Pakistan during 1987-88 and 1988-89;

(b) the number of Pakistani tourists who visited India during the said period;

(c) whether any agreement has been signed between India and Pakistan to develop tourism between both the countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER FOR COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): (a) and (b). The number of Paki-

stani tourists who visited India during 1987-88 and 1988-89 were 137,427 and 152,516 respectively. The statistics of Indians visiting Pakistan are not maintained by the Department. However, as per the information received from World Tourism Organization, 189,320 Indians visited Pakistan during 1987. Figures for later years are not available.

(c) and (d). The Government of India has signed a protocol to promote tourist travel in groups with the Government of Pakistan in May, 1984. Under the protocol the India Tourism Development Corporation and the Pakistan Tourism Development Corporation have been designated as tour operating agencies in respect of group tourism which are permitted only by air on a fixed itinerary.

Export of Beef

853. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of beef exported during the 1987-88 and 1988-89;

(b) whether Government propose to export more beef, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):
(a) Beef is not allowed for export.

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

Setting up of Steel Plants in Orissa and Karnataka

854. SHRI BHAJAMAN BEHERA:
SHRI GOPINATH GAJAPATHI:

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

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

(a) whether Union Government are examining afresh the question of setting up of steel plant in Orissa and Karnataka and also examining the possibilities of setting up the steel plants in private sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which these steel plants are likely to be established?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) and (b). Various alternatives for setting up viable steel projects near Daitari in Orissa and near Vijaynagar in Karnataka are proposed to be considered by the Government. Final decision on the projects would be possible only after the VIII Plan is finalised.

Tax contribution to Union Government by Bombay Metropolitan

855. SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of the annual tax collected by the Union Government from Bombay Metropolitan and its suburbs;

(b) the share given back to Bombay for its development, specifying the figures for the last financial year; and

(c) the comparative contribution and return share received by Delhi, Madras and Calcutta?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) The Contribution of Bombay and its suburbs in the total

collection of Income tax (including Corporation tax) is nearly 30 per cent.

The statistics of the contribution of Customs and Central Excise are maintained Collectorate-wise and not city-wise.

(b) The share given to states from Central Pool is allotted state-wise and not city-wise.

(c) The comparative contribution towards Corporation tax and Income tax is detailed below:

(Rs. in crores)

	<i>Delhi</i>	<i>Madras</i>	<i>Calcutta</i>	<i>Bombay</i>
Corporation Tax	646.73	114.73	457.85	1568.05
Income Tax	428.61	155.13	245.64	996.71

Shortage of Staff in SBI Branches in Phulbani District of Orissa

856. SHRID. AMAT: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the branches of the State Bank of India in Phulbani District of Orissa are inadequately staffed causing inconvenience to the customers;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to appoint more staff in these branches?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (c). The State Bank of India has reported that their bank's branches are adequately staffed to meet their present requirement. The bank has also advised that although so far no adverse customer feed back has been received on account of alleged shortage of staff, the requirements of staff of branches of the bank are reviewed from time to time taking into account the business level and other relevant factors.

[Translation]

Consumerism in Akashvani and Doordarshan Programmes

857. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to liberate media i.e. Akashvani and Doordarshan from consumer culture; and

(b) if so when?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) The question of "liberating" Akashvani and Doordarshan from consumer culture does not arise as Akashvani and Doordarshan are public service broadcasting/telecasting organisations with a social commitment. Even in respect of Commercial Broadcasting/Telecasting Service, Akashvani and Doordarshan have provided built-in safeguards, from the very inception of the service, to guard against the pitfalls of consumer culture. These safeguards are:-

i) restriction on the quantum of advertisement content; and

ii) screening of all commercials to ensure conformity with the codes for Commercial Broadcasting/Telecasting.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Proposal for bifurcation of Supreme Court

858. SHRI GOPINATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the bifurcation of the Supreme Court has been recommended from time to time;

(b) if so, whether Government have examined the matter;

(c) the action taken thereon; and

(d) the time by which the bifurcation is going to take place?

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

(b) to (d). The law Commission in the 125th Report, had inter alia, made a suggestion that the Supreme Court could be split into Constitutional Court and Court of Appeal or a Federal Court of Appeal. The copy of the Report has been forwarded to the Chief Justice of India for eliciting the comment/views of the Supreme Court.

Telecasting of Hindi Films over next three months

859. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING be pleased to state the list of Hindi and other films to be telecast during the next three months over Doordarshan?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): A number of feature films have been offered for telecast on Doordarshan. However, decision to telecast them is taken only after approval by Committee of non-officials and on the availability of a good quality print.

National Saving Certificate Schemes

860. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government discontinued National Saving Certificate (VI and VII issues) Scheme from 1st April, 1989;

(b) if so, the details of new schemes, if any, introduced;

(c) whether Government of Maharashtra made some suggestions for starting new schemes for mobilizing small saving; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and Government's response thereto?

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

(b) A new scheme, namely National Savings Certificates VIII Issue had been introduced from 8th May, 1989. The main features of this scheme are as follows:-

(i) The investment in the certificate can be made by individuals and also by specified institutions;

(ii) There is no limit on investment;

- (iii) The certificates are in the denomination of Rs. 100, Rs. 500 Rs. 1000, Rs. 5000, and Rs. 10,000 and carry the interest rate of 12% compound half-yearly but payable after maturity period of six years.
- (iv) Investments qualify for tax deduction under Section 800 of the Income Tax Act.

Another scheme, namely Deposit Scheme for Retiring Government Employees had been introduced from 1st July, 1989. The retired/retiring Central/State Government employees can invest their retirement benefits under the scheme. The investment earns interest at the rate of 9% p.a., payable half-yearly. The interest income is exempt from income tax.

(c) and (d). The Government of Maharashtra suggested that the benefit of section 80L of Income Tax Act be extended to investments in National Savings Certificates (VIII Issue). This suggestion was not agreed to.

[Translation]

Safeguarding Interest of Indian Broadcasting (Engineering) Service

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

(a) whether any decision was taken in 1985 regarding constitution of Indian Broadcasting Service;

(b) if, so the reasons for not implementing the decision;

(c) whether Government are contemplating measures to safeguard the interest of the personnel of Indian Broadcasting (Engineering) Service created in 1981 in view of

the constitution of a Corporation envisaged in the Prasar Bharati Bill; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) While the Government are in favour of constituting the proposed Indian Broadcasting (Programme) Service, the question have now to be examined in the context of the decision to convert All India Radio and Doordarshan into an autonomous Corporation.

(c) and (d). The Prasar Bharati Bill envisages that all employees of Akashwani or Doordarshan so transferred to the Corporation will have the option to be governed by their existing scale of pay immediately before the date of transfer. Similarly, in matters of leave, provident fund, retirement or other terminal benefits, such employees will have the option to retain their existing terms and conditions or to be governed by similar benefits admissible to the employees of the Corporation to be prescribed.

Issuance of Identity Cards to Voters

862. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to issue multi-purpose identity cards to the electorate of some States and if so, the names of such States; and

(b) the time by which such cards are proposed to be issued?

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

Government propose to issue multi-purpose identity cards to voters. The financial and other details required for the purpose is under consideration of the Committee on Electoral Reforms which has been appointed by the Government to go into the proposals for comprehensive electoral reforms. Meanwhile the Election Commission has decided to introduce multi-purpose identity cards to voters in the State of Goa as a pilot project.

[English]

Production of Rubber

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

(a) the production of natural rubber during the last three years;

(b) whether any scheme has been formulated for further increasing the production of rubber; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM(SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): (a) to (c). For encouraging natural rubber cultivation/production/productivity the measures implemented by the Rubber Board include:

1. rubber plantation development scheme
2. scheme for acceleration of development in non-traditional areas;
3. establishment of nurseries and distribution of planting materials;
4. supply of inputs to small holders on subsidised rates;
5. advisory and training services;

6. scheme for promoting irrigation in rubber plantation, and

7. community marketing and processing

It is only as a result of these measures that the production of natural rubber has increased in the past and likely to increase further. Production during the last 3 years has been as under:-

Year	Quantity(Tonnes)
1986-87	219,520
1987-88	235,197
1988-89	259,172

Malayalam Programmes Transmission Centres in Kerala

864. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the facility to transmit Malayalam programmes has been provided in all the transmission centres in Kerala;

(b) if not the centres which do not have this facility at present; and

(c) the time by which this facility would be provided in all these centres?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS(SHRI P.UPENDRA): (a) to (c). No, Sir. At present Regional TV Service telecast by Doordarshan Kendra, Trivandrum, is relayed only by High Power (10KW) TV transmitters at Trivandrum and Cochin and the Low Power (100 W) TV Transmitter at Calicut catering to about 70% of the population in the State. This service would get further extended on

the operationalisation of the High Power (10KW) TV Transmitter under establishment at Calicut in replacement of the existing Low Power (100W) TV Transmitter there. Further expansion of the regional service in the State depends, inter alia, upon development of microwave links in the State by Department of Telecommunications and future availability of resources.

Import of Cloves from Nepal

865. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government are aware of the clandestine import of cloves through Nepal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to prevent it?

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

(b) The details of the seizures of cloves on the Indo-Nepal border during the last three years are given in the table below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of cases</i>	<i>Value (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1987	203	10.82
1988	343	25.22
1989	152	52.51

(c) The anti-smuggling machinery on the Indo-Nepal border has been strengthened. Periodic co-ordination Meetings with the concerned State administrations are arranged to maintain close co-operation for anti-smuggling work on the Indo-Nepal border. Special drives are launched from time to time on the borders to curb smuggling. Constant re-deployment of staff and equipment to areas vulnerable to smuggling is undertaken.

Counter Trade with Bofors

866. SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bofors AB undertook to import Indian goods as counter trade in the Howitzer deal;

(b) if so, the details of the counter trade actually achieved through this method;

(c) the extent of rise in exports to Sweden in the last three years, attributable directly to this counter trade agreement;

(d) whether any agents/representatives were appointed by Bofors and or through others, through whom this counter trade was to be conducted; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Upto December, 1989 export shipments worth Rs. 391 crores approximately have been accredited under the Memorandum of Understanding.

(c) According to the Memorandum of Understanding, export of goods is allowed to third countries also and not restricted only to

Sweden. However, the all India export figures exclusively to Sweden since 1985-86 are given below which generally indicate an increasing trend in exports:-

	(In Rs. crores)
1985-86	38.88
1986-87	55.60
1987-88*	81.20
1988-89*	74.74
1989-90	63.54

(Source : DGCI&S, Calcutta.)

* Figures are provisional

(d) and (e). Under the Memorandum of Understanding, Bofors can assign counter trade obligation to one or several appropriate agencies. The list of such nominees could also be modified with mutual consent. Currently there are 19 nominees of Bofors.

[Translation]

Opening of Bank Branches in Bihar

867. PROF. YADUNATH PANDEY: Will

the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches of nationalised banks in Bihar, bank-wise;

(b) whether the branches of the nationalised banks are inadequate in Bihar;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of the scheme for opening more branches during 1990-91 in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) 2718 branches of public sector banks were functioning in Bihar as on December 31, 1989 as per bank-wise details given in the statement below.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. The average population per branch in the State of Bihar was 15000 as on 31st March, 1989, which is below the norm of 17000 as per the current Branch Licensing Policy.

(d) 332 licences for opening of branches are pending under the current Branch Licensing Policy in the State of Bihar.

STATEMENT

Name of the banks		No. of branches
1		2
1.	State Bank of India	839
2.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	7
3.	State Bank of Patiala	1
4.	Allahabad Bank	208
5.	Andhra Bank	3
6.	Bank of Baroda	76
7.	Bank of India	318

1	2
8. Bank of Maharashtra	1
9. Canara Bank	85
10. Central Bank of India	321
11. Corporation Bank	2
12. Dena Bank	7
13. Indian Bank	23
14. Indian Overseas Bank	12
15. New Bank of India	10
16. Oriental Bank of Commerce	2
17. Punjab & Sind Bank	10
18. Punjab National Bank	381
19. Syndicate Bank	21
20. UCO Bank	203
21. Union Bank of India	71
22. United Bank of India	110
23. Vijaya Bank	7
TOTAL	2718

[English]

**Installation of TV Towers in Rajouri,
J & K.**

869. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

district (Thana Mandi) and (Smoru Kote) Poonch in Jammu and Kashmir are unable to watch T.V. programmes due to non-availability of T.V. towers; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures being taken?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION

PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a). Whereas substantial parts of Poonch and Rajouri districts of Jammu and Kashmir fall within the coverage area of the high power (10KW) TV Transmitter at Poonch and the 2X10 W TV transmitter functioning at Rajouri, certain places in these districts do not receive TV service due to the intervening hilly terrain.

(b) Whereas a scheme for the establishment of a TV transposer at Surankot in Poonch district of Jammu & Kashmir is under implementation, it is also envisaged to augment the power of the 10 KW TV transmitter at Poonch to 20 KW. On implementation of these schemes, TV service in Poonch and Rajouri districts will improve.

[*Translation*]

Setting up of high power Doordarshan Transmitters in Bihar

870. **SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up high power transmitters of Doordarshan to cover northern border areas of Bihar;

(b) whether Government also propose to set up any TV Centre in Bihar for preparing Doordarshan programmes; and

(c) if so, the time by which it will be set up?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a). Yes, Sir. A high power (10KW) TV transmitter is under implementation at Katihar in Northern Bihar. This is in addition to seven low power transmitters already functioning in the northern border area of Bihar.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The establishment of programme production centres at Patna, Ranchi, Muzaffarpur and Daltonganj are in various stages of implementation in Bihar. Whereas the installation work of the Centre at Muzaffarpur has been completed, those at Daltonganj, Patna and Ranchi are scheduled to be commissioned during 1991-93.

[*English*]

Development of Tourist Places in States

871. **SHRI GANGA CHARAN LODHI:** Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Union Government to develop tourist places in certain States; and

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

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

(a) and (b). The Department of Tourism provides financial assistance to the States/ Union Territories for strengthening tourism infrastructure in the country, which is extended for construction of wayside facilities, cafeterias, tourist complexes, restaurants, yatri niwases, yatrikas, tourist transport, equipment for adventure sports etc.

Opening of Branches of Regional Rural Banks

872. **SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any restriction for opening new branches under regional rural banks; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The branches of Regional Rural Banks and

other commercial banks are opened after taking into consideration their viability and the credit requirements of all kinds of borrowers in the area.

Interest on Agricultural Loans

873. SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the agriculturists in some States have to pay more interest for the agricultural loans sanctioned by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development which ultimately reaches to farmers through State Co-operative Banks/District Co-operative Banks/Co-operative Societies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (c). National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) have reported that, as per the instructions issued by them, the rate of interest to be charged on short-term agricultural loans issued to farmers through Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) is the same throughout the country. They have further intimated in this regard that they conducted certain test checks in the area of operation of some Central Co-operative

Banks to ascertain whether the PACS are following the interest rate prescribed by them. The test checks have shown that in general the rate of interest charged in the same as that prescribed by NABARD/ Reserve Bank of India.

Ratio Between Deposits and Disbursement of Loans in Nationalised Banks in Kerala

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

(a) whether the ratio between deposits and disbursement of loans in all the nationalised banks in Kerala is very low;

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

(c) the steps contemplated to increase the ratio?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (c). The data reporting system of the banks does not provide information in the manner asked for. However, the ratio of aggregate deposits and outstanding loans of nationalised banks in Kerala compares favourably with their All India figures. The credit deposit ratio of nationalised banks in Kerala and at All India level as on December 1987, December 1988 and as on the last Friday of September 1989 (Latest available) are given below:

	<i>Kerala</i>	<i>All-India</i>
December, 1987	59.15%	56.12%
December, 1988	59.20%	55.83%
September, 1989	61.63%	58.03%

Impact of Tax Realisation Measures

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

(a) whether the measures undertaken last year to realise the tax arrears and increase the tax revenue have produced the desired result; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). The revenue realisation from Customs and Central Excise duties during April, 1989 — February, 1990 has gone up by 15.42% (Provisional) and that of Direct Taxes have gone up by 13.92% (Provisional) as compared to the same period in the last year.

During January, 1989 to December, 1989 Central Excise Arrears amounted to Rs. 292 crores approximately were liquidated. The arrears of Income-tax upto the end of January, 1990 have also been reduced by 1898.38 crores as against Rs. 1258.27 crores reduced in the corresponding period of last financial year.

Sales Tax on Bulk Drugs

876. SHRI KHEMCHANDBHAI SOMABHAI CHAVDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chavda Committee has recommended that the Central Sales Tax and Sales Tax on bulk drugs should be abolished;

(b) whether the then Finance Minister had written to the State Chief Ministers to abolish both the taxes on bulk drugs; and

(c) if so, the response of the Chief Ministers in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (c). The Chavda Committee was constituted on 2.1.1978 as sub-committee of the Consultative Committee attached to the then Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers. The Committee had, inter alia, recommended that sale of canalised bulk drugs should be exempted from Central Sales tax and all State Governments should be requested to exempt all such sales from the State sales tax. These recommendations were informal and advisory in nature. The Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) does not appear to have received the recommendations of the Chavda Committee pertaining to sales tax matters. Hence, the question of taking up of the matter with the State Govts. does not arise.

2. The levy of tax on sale or purchase taking place inside a State is a State subject of taxation under the Constitution. The administration of the Central Sales Tax Act under which Central Sales Tax is levied on inter-State sales is also vested by law in the State Governments. In view of the above legal position the State Governments alone have the powers to grant exemption/concession in respect of both these taxes and the Central Government has no powers in this regard.

Representation of Financial Institutions on Board of Directors of a Company

877. DR. Y.S. RAJA SEKHAR REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have laid down guidelines regarding representation of financial institutions on the Board of Directors of a company when shareholding of the financial institutions is more than ten per cent; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). The financial institutions appoint their nominees on all MRTTP companies as per the existing guidelines in this behalf. As regards non-MRTTP Companies, nominees are appointed *inter-alia* where institutional shareholdings is 26% or more and where institutional stake by way of term loan/investment exceeds Rs. 5.00 crores.

Limit on Borrowings

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

(a) the total internal debt owned by Union Government;

(b) whether the Government proposes to have moratorium on internal or external borrowings; and

(c) the remedial steps being contemplated to limit such borrowing?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) According to the provisional actuals for 1988-89, the total internal debt of the Central Government outstanding at the end of 31st March, 1989 amounted to Rs. 203726 crores.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. The borrowings are utilised for meeting developmental expenditure. Government is nevertheless taking steps to bring about improvements in revenue receipts and to eliminate inessential and low priority expenditure to minimise dependence on borrowings for financing developmental expenditure.

Transfer of Shares from NRIs fund to fund Created for Indians

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

(a) whether one of the financial institutions has recently switched a large amount of shares by book transfer from one fund relating to NRIs to another fund created for Indians;

(b) if so, the details of the amount of shares transferred and the losses incurred by the fund meant for resident Indians as a result thereof; and

(c) the justification of protecting the NRIs at the expense of resident Indians?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (c). The information is being collected.

Self Sufficiency in Pig Iron

880. SHRI YASHWANTRAOPATIL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the gap between the production and demand of pig iron during 1989-90 and 1990-91 (estimated);

(b) the imports of pig iron in 1989-90 and proposed for 1990-91 and the foreign exchange expenditure involved therein; and

(c) the measures taken or proposed to be taken for doing away with the import of the pig iron?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) The gap between the production and demand of pig iron during 1989-90 and 1990-91 is currently estimated at about 3.8 lakh tonnes and 5 lakh tonnes respectively.

(b) Minerals & Materials Trade Corporation, the canalising agency for pig iron, contracted for the import of about 3 lakh tonnes of foundry grade pig iron in 1989-90 valued

at approximately Rs. 100 crores. From 7th March, 1990 the import of pig iron has been placed under OGL for actual users. The outgo of foreign exchange will depend on actual imports of pig iron in 1990-91.

(c) The pig iron industry is already de-licensed. A policy decision has been taken to encourage domestic production of pig iron in the private sector and necessary steps are being taken to implement this policy.

Import of Cars for International Conferences

881. SHRI YASHWANTRAOPATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to ban the import of cars for use in the international conferences; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and saving of foreign exchange anticipated?

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

(a) Under the Import and Export Policy 1988-91, there is no provision for import of cars for International Conference purposes.

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

Income Tax and Wealth Tax Raids

882. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted raids on business establishments in different parts of the country during the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the raids?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF

MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. during the current financial year, i.e., from 1.4.89 to 28.2.90 the Income Tax Department conducted 3059 searches. During the course of these searches, *prima facie* unaccounted assets of the value of Rs. 92.98 crores were seized besides incriminating documents. The persons searched in their statement on oath, given during the course of these searches have in aggregate admitted unaccounted income to the tune of Rs. 142.65 crores.

Garden Festivals by D.T.D.C.

883. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Tourism Development Corporation has been arranging Garden festivals;

(b) whether there is a need to take such steps in each city as a part of Government's programme to promote tourism; and

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

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The Delhi Tourism Development Corporation has been arranging Garden Tourism Festival since 1988.

(b) Such festivals do help in the promotion of tourism. Each State Govt./Union Territory takes steps to arrange the same at places they consider appropriate.

(c) Does not arise.

Telecast of TV Serial Bible

884. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: 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 time by which it will be shown on Doordarshan; and

(c) whether it is proposed to telecast this serial on Saturday night for the convenience of Church goers on Sunday?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) to (c). The producer of the serial has submitted the 'pilot' episode for approval by Doordarshan. The Pilot will be considered by the Committee constituted by the Government recently to review all approved serials etc. Once this Committee approves the 'pilot', the producer will be asked to submit four episodes initially. The date and time of telecast would be decided only after receipt of the four episodes.

Central Assistance for Developing Tourist Centres of Kerala

885. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has sent any request for central assistance to develop important tourist and pilgrimage centres as Erumely in Kottayam district, Sabarimala in Pathanamthitta district and Malayattoor in Ernakulam district in Kerala and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government propose to give central assistance to the State Government for any tourist or pilgrimage centre in Kottayam, Idukki or Ernakulam districts in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): (a) The Central Department of Tourism has not received any proposals for central assis-

tance to develop tourist/pilgrimage centres at these places.

(b) Does not arise.

Clearance of Kala Gramam Tourism Project in Kerala

886. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a Tourism Project with focus on Indian culture known as 'Kala Gramam' proposed by District Tourism Council to be implemented in Kumarakom in Kottayam District in Kerala; and

(b) the time by which this project is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): (a) and (b). The project profile on 'Kala Gramam' has recently been received in the Ministry from the District Tourism Promotion Council. The Council has been advised to submit the proposal through the State Government as the Central Department of Tourism do not provide assistance to Councils directly.

Staff Pattern in Banks

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

(a) whether the ratio of staff pattern in comparison to expansion of business allows more employment uniformly in all categories of posts in the State Bank of India, the State Bank of Travancore, the Union Bank of India, and the Canara Bank; and

(b) if not, the action proposed to be taken to extend the facility to all posts in the above banks?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). The staff pattern in each Bank varies as it is a result of historical development. Even the four Banks indicated do not have an identical staff pattern. However with effect from 1.1.87 staff growth as compared to productivity has been laid down depending on whether productivity is above or below the industry average. The categories/grades where the expansion would follow has been left to the banks concerned.

[*Translation*]

Loan given by India

888. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan given by India to foreign countries, country-wise and the interest outstanding thereon;

(b) whether Government propose to set up a high level commission to ascertain facts in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) A statement indicating the credits disbursed by the Government of India to foreign countries and the amount of principal and interest outstanding there against is given below.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

(Rupees in crores appx.)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the country</i>	<i>Credit amount disbursed</i>	<i>Amount of Principal outstanding as on 9.3.90</i>	<i>Interest amount outstanding as on 9.3.90</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Uganda	6.50	5.22	0.19
2.	Kenya	4.97	4.97	0.54
3.	PDR Yemen	1.00	0.75	0.04
4	Seychelles	1.92	0.77	—
5.	Mozambique	7.83	7.83	3.27
6.	Ghana	4.86	3.01	0.02
7.	Zimbabwe	4.84	2.97	—
8.	Nicaragua	9.02	9.02	0.55
9.	Bhutan	99.86	99.33	19.79

<i>(Rupees in crores approx.)</i>				
<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the country</i>	<i>Credit amount disbursed</i>	<i>Amount of Principal outstanding as on 9.3.90</i>	<i>Interest amount outstanding as on 9.3.90</i>
1	2	3	4	5
10.	Mauritius	24.80	9.98	—
11.	Tanzania	14.15	14.15	9.19
12.	Sri Lanka	41.03	11.64	0.03
13.	Bangladesh	19.53	12.87	0.36
14	Zambia	7.09	7.09	—
*15.	Vietnam	194.54	194.54	6.34

Interest-free commodity loan 24,999.886 MT (wheat) to be repaid in kind

* These figures are based on reschedulement of the credit to Government of Zambia and of the credits and commodities loans to Government of Vietnam.

**Board of Directors of Bharat Gold
Mines Ltd.**

889.SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the members of the Board of Directors of Bharat Gold Mines Limited; and

(b) the number of members in the Board belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and minority classes?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) The names of Directors on the Board of Bharat Gold Mines Limited are:

1. Shri. I.M. Aga, part-time Chairman.
2. Shri P.A.K.Shettigar, Managing Director
3. Shri S.Natarajan, Director (Technical).
4. Shri K.P.Gopalakrishnan, Director.
5. Shri P.R. Sinha, Director.
6. Shri T.R.Prasad, Director.
7. Shri M.S. Nagar, Director.
8. Shri B.S. Patil, Director.
9. Shri M. Ziauddin, Director.
10. Prof. N.S. Ramaswamy, Director.

(b) None of the Directors belong to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. One Director belongs to a minority community.

National Income and Expenditure

890.SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the present position with regard to National income and expenditure;

(b) the internal debt burden on Government; and

(c) the percentage of national expenditure incurred on villages, poor people and farmers.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) According to the latest Quick Estimates of national Accounts Statistics recently released by the Central Statistical Organisation, national income (Net National Product at factor cost) at current prices for 1988-89 was Rs. 306,822 crores. The Net National product at current market prices which broadly corresponds to net national expenditure was Rs. 349,084 crores in that year.

(b) The Gross interest burden on Centre's internal liabilities is estimated at Rs. 15,553 crores in 1989-90.

(c) The data on national expenditure incurred on villages, poor people and farmers is not available in the National Accounts.

[English]

**Modifications in Newsprint Allocation
Policy**

891. SHRI GANGA CHARAN LODHI:
SHRI B. RAJARAVI VARMA:

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

(a) whether Government propose to modify the existing policy in regard to allocation of newsprint to newspapers;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether small, medium and language newspapers would be given preference in allocation of newsprint; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) The existing Newsprint Allocation Policy is valid upto 31st March, 1990 and it is proposed to continue the same during the licensing year 1989-90.

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

Amendment In Muslim Personal Law

892. SHRI ANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Level Fourth All India Progressive Muslims' Conference held at Madurai on February 13, 1990 called for a radical change in Muslim Personal Law, especially to provide for adequate protection for women in the matters of maintenance, divorce and remarriage; and

(b) if so, the Government's response to this demand?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. However, no resolution or recommendation made in the said conference has been received by

the Government from the concerned Organisation.

(b) Does not arise.

Development of Tourist spot In Punjab

894. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop more tourist spots in Punjab; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. For strengthening of tourist infrastructure, the State Government have recently submitted some proposals to the Ministry for financial assistance, these would be considered during 1990-91 based on their merit, availability of funds and inter-se priorities.

Setting up of Doordarshan Kendras In Punjab

895. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up more Doordarshan Kendras in Punjab; and

(b) if so, when and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) and (b). It is envisaged to set up a high power (10 KW) TV transmitter at Fazilka (in replacement of the existing low power transmitter) and augment the power

of the 10KW TV transmitter at Amritsar to 20 KW. These projects are of long gestation and are, as per the present indications, expected to be completed during 1994-95.

Presently State of Punjab is covered in area and population by 99%. Further expansion of TV service in the State depends on availability of funds under future plans for TV expansion in the country.

Opening of Bank Branches in Punjab

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

(a) the number of bank branches recommended to be opened in Punjab by the Punjab Government under the branch expansion programme in the rural areas, district-wise, during the last three years;

(b) the details of rural branches of banks in respect of which licences have been is-

sued and the branches actually opened in the rural areas of Punjab with break-up into commercial banks and regional rural banks during the said period; and

(c) whether Government have any proposal under consideration for reviewing the policy of opening more branches in rural areas and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (c). The current Branch Licensing Policy is for five years co-terminus with the Five Year Plan 1985-90. The recommendations of the State Government of Punjab have been received for that period and licences have also been issued by the Reserve Bank of India after taking into account these recommendations. Most of the allotted licences have been utilised and the balance is in various stage of implementation. The details of centres recommended by the State Government, licences issued and offices opened is given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

The details of centres recommended by the State Government of Punjab, licences issued and offices opened by banks during the current Policy

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of District</i>	<i>No. of centres recommended by Punjab Government</i>	<i>No. of centres for which licences issued by RBI</i>	<i>No. of offices opened</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Amritsar	29	4	3
2.	Bhatinda	17	10	10
3.	Faridkot	28	11	11
4.	Ferozepur	36	19	18
5.	Gurdaspur	61	15	11
6.	Hoshiarpur	46	9	9
7.	Jalandhar	11	—	—
8.	Kapurthala	17	6	6
9.	Ludhiana	12	3	3
10.	Patiala	41	18	9

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of District</i>	<i>No. of centres recommended by Punjab Government</i>	<i>No. of centres for which licences issued by RBI</i>	<i>No. of offices opened</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
11.	Ropar	23	7	7
12.	Sangrur	40	22	15
	Total	361	124	102*

*Out of the above 102 offices opened, the share of commercial banks was 27 and that of Regional rural Banks was 75.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: What are you doing? Why all of you are standing? Mr. Poojary, please sit down. I will listen to all. Mr. Soz, you please also sit down. I am listening to all. I will call all of you.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kumaramangalam.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem): Mr. Speaker, I have given a notice of Privilege. A sitting Member of Parliament belonging to the Central Madras constituency was yesterday assaulted by convicts and warders in the Central Madras jail and physically thrown out. He was hurt to an extent where he had to be really given medical attention. This is a serious matter of privilege of this House and the name of the Member is Shri Era Anbarasu. Yesterday it was brought to the notice of this House and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs said that he would get a report. All that the report given to you mentions is only that he is in jail. That is all. It is terrible that Members of Parliament are being openly assaulted by Government authorities and there is no response whatsoever from the Government. There is breakdown of law and order. This DMK Government must be dismissed. And we want.....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No, you cannot dismiss Governments like that.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: We

want your permission to move the Privilege Motion.....(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: It is not done like this.

[*English*]

Please take your seat. Shri Janardhana Poojary.

SHRIJANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): In today's *Hindustan Times* there is a report that in West Bengal the CPM has amassed.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No criticism of the State Government on the floor of the House.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): What is this going on here?....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Poojary, I am not allowing you to criticise the State Government. Without that you can say whatever you want to say. Do not criticise the State Government. You are not allowed to criticise the State Government.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: The Revenue Intelligence Department of the Finance Ministry of Government of India has submitted a report.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Have you given any notice?

(Interruptions)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: That report should be placed on the Table of the House and there should be a judicial inquiry by a Supreme court Judge. The Finance Minister is here. He can reply..... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Poojary, I have not permitted you.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Poojary, please take your seat. I am not allowing you.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Poojary, you have given a notice. I have not allowed it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Poojary, please meet me in my Chamber afterwards.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAMMAD SHAFI (Srinagar): Sir, on 14th March a procession was taken out by the women in Srinagar against the kidnapping of two innocent and minor girls by the para-military forces on the previous day. The para-military forces opened fire indiscriminately and tortured the protesting

women. The Minister incharge of Kashmir Affairs is present in the House and you should ask him to make a statement. He should be asked to offer his comments on the aforesaid incident. When Shri Farooq Abdullah was in power, even a minor incident was shown on television but what is happening there today? Today people are being killed, women are being assaulted and raped but even then all are keeping mum.

[English]

SHRIDINESH SINGH(Pratapgarh): Mr. Kumaramangalam has raised a very important point this morning. It is in regard to a Member of Parliament having been beaten up in prison. I would request you to have the matter enquired and then refer it to the Privileges Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it and I will see.

SHRI Y.S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY (Cuddapah): An accredited British journalist by name Farzad Barzofi was executed by the Muslim government of Iraq. The way it was done, it was very inhuman. Not enough opportunity was given to this poor person so that clemency or mercy petition could be filed. Adding insult to injury.....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You have not given any notice. I am not permitting you.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA(Madhubani): In succession there have been communal riots in Navada and now in Jamshedpur in Bihar. And there is an apprehension that they are going to spread. So I want to draw

your attention and through you that of the Government to immediately give a report to this House as to what is being done because the Army has been called in Jamshedpur. I apprehend that the communal riots may spread. So I want that the Minister should be asked to make a statement here in the House....(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA (Jamnu): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards a very important matter. In my Constituency, people in Poonch and Rajouri districts cannot watch the Indian Television Programmes and they have to watch the Pakistan T.V. programmes as there is no alternative before them. You know that now a days Pakistan T.V. is indulging in provocative ante India propaganda and such programmes have adverse impact on our people. Therefore, I request the Government to set up T.V. relay centres in Thanamandi and Dharal in Rajouri district and Soorankot in Poonch district immediately so that people in these area may be able to watch the Indian Television Programmes instead of Pakistan T.V. Programmes.

[*English*]

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam): The people of Kerala are suffering because of lack of drinking water in rural areas.....

MR. SPEAKER: There is a Vidhan Sabha there.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: I

would request the Government of India for allotment of additional funds because tubewells are to be dug. The State Government has already requested for additional funds for digging tubewells. I request the Minister of Water Resources for allotment of some additional funds for digging these tubewells to overcome this problem.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV(Sitamari): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in C.G.H.S. dispensaries, all employees except doctors are on strike for the last so many days. Consequently whenever we go to the dispensaries for taking medicines, doctors express their inability to do anything. We are facing difficulty in getting medicines. I want the hon. Minister to pay attention towards it and take appropriate decision at the earliest so that all beneficiaries may avail the CGHS facility.

SHRI YUVRAJ(Katihar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a T.V. Centre is being set up at Katihar and obsolete machine is being installed there which has caused resentment among the local people. Therefore, I request the Government to instal a new machine there and it should be completed within the time schedule fixed by the Government. So that it may start functioning by March 1990. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, papers to be laid on the Table.

12.10 1/2 hrs.

[English]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Economic Survey, 1989-90; Notifications under Finance Act 1979, Central Excises and Salt Act 1944, Customs Act 1963, Government Savings Certificates Act 1959 etc.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the the 'Economic Survey, 1989-90' (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT—332/90]

(2) A copy of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 41 of the Finance Act, 1979:-

(i) G.S.R. 763 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th August, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to His Excellency Mr. Guy Landry Hazoume, Foreign Minister of Benin and three members of the delegation who visited India from 18th to 20th August, 1989 from the payment of Foreign Travel Tax.

(ii) G.S.R. 765 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th August, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to His Excellency Major-General I.O.S. Nwachukwu, psc, mni, Minister of External Affairs of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and eleven members of delegation who visited India from 19th to 23rd August, 1989, from the payment of Foreign Travel Tax.

(iii) G.C.R. 766 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th August, 1989 together with an ex-

planatory memorandum regarding exemption to His Excellency Mrs. V.S. Shevchenko, Vice-President of the Supreme Soviet of USSR and the President of the Supreme Soviet of Ukrainian SSR and two members of the delegation who visited India from 14th to 24th August, 1989, from the payment of Foreign Travel Tax.

(iv) G.S.R. 791 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th August, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to His Excellency Dr. Ali Akbar Valayati, Foreign Minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran and six members of the delegation who visited India on 29th August, 1989, from the payment of Foreign Travel Tax.

(v) G.S.R. 794 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th August, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to amend notification No. 25/FIT/89 dated the 29th August, 1989.

(vi) G.S.R. 831 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th September, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to His Excellency Mr. Mounmoon 'Gayoom, President of the Republic of Maldives and thirteen members of delegation who visited India from 18th to 19th September, 1989, from the payment of Foreign Travel Tax.

(vii) G.S.R. 856 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th September, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to delegates, their spouses and accompanying officials who visited India to attend the International Conference "Humanism, International Politics and Nehru's Thought" from 2nd to 4th

October, 1989 from the payment of Foreign Travel Tax.

- (viii) G.S.R. 885 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th October, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to His excellency Mr. Wu Xueqian, Vice-Premier of the State Council of the people's Republic of China and nine members of the delegation who visited India from 11th to 18th October, 1989, from the payment of Foreign Travel Tax.

- (ix) G.S.R. 962 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd November, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to delegates and accompanying officials who visited India to attend the Sixth Meeting of the Sough Commission from 10th to 14th November, 1989, from the payment of Foreign Travel Tax. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—333/90]

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:-

- (i) G.S.R. 783 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th August, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding Notification Nos. 27/87-CE dated the 1st March, 1987 and 192/87-CE dated the 12th August, 1987.
- (ii) G.S.R. 883 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th October, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to revive the money credit scheme for the minor oils used in the manufacture of vanaspati with certain modifications.
- (iii) G.S.R. 884 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th Octo-

ber, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to revive the rebate scheme for the minor oils used in the manufacture of soap, together with a corrigendum thereto published in notification No. G.S.R. 1021 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st November, 1989.

- (iv) G.S.R. 894 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th October, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt Central Excise duty on goods falling under heading No. 68.07 and manufactured by recognised Nirman Kendras/Nirmithi Kendras intended for construction of low cost houses.

- (v) G.S.R. 948 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 231/87-CE dated the 1st October, 1987. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—334/90]

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under action 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:-

- (i) G.S.R. 808 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st September, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 229/88-Cus. dated the 1st August, 1988 so as to enhance value limits specified in the Notification.
- (ii) G.S.R. 922 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th October, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to sports goods, equipments, requisites, spares, accessories and consumable thereof from the whole of the basic and additional duties of customs leviable

thereon when imported by National Sports Federation or Sports Authority of India for specified use.

- (iii) G.S.R. 923 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th October, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to certain specified sports goods from the whole of the basic and additional duties of Customs leviable thereon when imported by a sports person of outstanding eminence for training.
- (iv) G.S.R. 924 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th October, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to sports goods covered by Notification Nos. 254/89-Cus. and 255/89-Cus. dated the 25th October, 1989 from the whole of the auxiliary duty of customs leviable thereon.
- (v) G.S.R. 926 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th October, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification Nos. 159/89-Cus. and 161/89-Cus. dated 12th May, 1989 so as to prescribe nil auxiliary duty in respect of wind operated electricity generators and battery charges.
- (vi) G.S.R. 942 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 464/86-Cus. dated the 18th November, 1986 so as to withdraw the existing countervailing duty exemption on pesticide intermediate Monomethyl aceto acetamide.
- (vii) G.S.R. 943 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain

amendments to Notification No. 145/89. Cus dated the 25th April, 1989 so as to reduce the basic customs duty on specified metals obtained by toll-smelting of copper reverts, copper spent anodes or copper anode slime from fifty per cent ad valorem to five per cent ad valorem.

- (viii) G.S.R. 947 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 28/89-Cus. dated the 1st March, 1989 so as to reduce the import duty on different kinds of pulses from thirty-five per cent ad valorem to ten per cent ad valorem.
- (ix) G.S.R. 951 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification Nos. 76/85-Cus., 77/85-Cus., dated the 17th March, 1985 so as to extend the scope of the concession of components imported for the manufacture of fuel injection equipments.
- (x) G.S.R. 1026 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th November, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification Nos. 514/86-Cus. dated the 30 December, 1986 and 333/88-Cus. dated the 31st December, 1988 upto 31st December, 1989.
- (xi) G.S.R. 1033 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st December, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification no. 125/86-Cus. dated the 17th February, 1986 so as to extend the benefit of concessional basic customs duty of 35 per cent ad valorem to transport refrigeration unit for operation

between — 15 degree C to — 20 degree C for fish and other sea foods.

- (xii) G.S.R. 1034 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st December, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 26/88-Cus. dated the 1st March, 1988 so as to make certain changes relating to the description of the products mentioned in the Table annexed to the said notification.
 - (xiii) G.S.R. 1050 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th December, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 38/78-Cus. dated the 1st March, 1978 so as to restore the full exemption to Cuprammonium Filament Yarn from basic customs duty. [Placed in Library. See No. LT —335/90]
- (5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 12 of the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959:-
- (i) The Kisan Vikas Patra (Amendment) Rules, 1990 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 8 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th January, 1990.
 - (ii) The Post Office Savings Certificates (Amendment) Rules, 1990 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 29 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th January, 1990.
 - (iii) The National Savings Certificates (IV issue) (Amendment) Rules, 1990 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 30 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th January, 1990.
 - (iv) The National Savings Certificates (V Issue) (Amendment) Rules, 1990 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 31 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th January, 1990.
 - (v) The Post Office Savings Certificates (Second Amendment) Rules, 1990 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 56 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 6th February, 1990.
 - (vi) The National Savings Certificates (First Issue) (Amendment) Rules, 1990 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 57 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 6th February, 1990.
 - (vii) The National Savings Certificate (IV Issue) (Second Amendment) Rules, 1990 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 58 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 6th February, 1990.
 - (viii) The National Savings Certificates (V Issue) (Second Amendment) Rules, 1990 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 59 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 6th February, 1990.
 - (ix) The National Savings Annuity Certificates (Amendment) Rules, 1990 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 60 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 6th February, 1990.
 - (x) The National Development Bonds (Amendment) Rules, 1990 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 61 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 6th February, 1990.
 - (xi) The National Savings Certificates (VI-Issue) (Amendment) Rules, 1990 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 62 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 6th February, 1990.
 - (xii) The National Savings Certificates (VII issue) (Amendment) Rules, 1990 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 63 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 6th February, 1990.

- (xiii) The Post Office Savings Bank General (Amendment) Rules, 1990 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 64 (E) in Gazette of India the 6th February, 1990.
- (xiv) The Social Security Certificates (Amendment) Rules, 1990 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 65 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 6th February, 1990. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—336/90]
- (6) A copy of the Finance Commission (Salaries and Allowances) Amendment Rules, 1989 (Hindi and English Versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 779 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd October, 1989 under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Finance Commission (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—337/90]
- (7) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 921 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th November, 1989 containing President's Order regarding appointment of Shri R. Keishing as a Member of Finance Commission in place of Shri S. Venkitaramanan issued under article 280 of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—338/90]

Notifications under Tobacco Board Act 1975; Annual Report of and Review on the working of Chemicals and Allied Products Exports Promotion Council, Calcutta, for 1988-89, of Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetics Export Promotion Council Bombay for 1988-89 etc.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):
I beg to lay on the Table

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under

sub-section (3) of section 32 of the Tobacco Board Act, 1975:-

- (i) G.S.R. 938 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th December, 1989 continuing Corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 617 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th May, 1988. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—339/90]
- (ii) The Tobacco Board (Amendment) Rules, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1061 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd December, 1989.
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Chemicals and Allied products Export Promotion Council, Calcutta, 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 Chemicals and Allied Products Export Promotion Council, Calcutta, for the year 1988-89.
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetics Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1988-89. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—341/90]
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetics Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1988-89. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—341/90]
- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Plastics and Linoleums Export Promotion Council Bombay for the year

1988-89 along with Audited Accounts.

LT—344/90]

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Plastics and Linoleums Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1988-89. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—342/90]
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Council for Leather Exports, Madras, 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 Council for Leather Exports, Madras, for the year 1988-89. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—343/90]
- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council, Bombay, 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 Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1988-89. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—344/90]
- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Arbitration, 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 Indian Council of Arbitration, New Delhi, for the year 1988-89. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—345/90]

Statements showing action taken by Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers during various Lok Sabha sessions etc.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): Sir, on behalf of Shri P. Upendra, I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy each of the following statement (Hindi and English versions) showing the action taken by the Government on the various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Lok Sabha:—

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|--|---|-------------------------|-------------------|
| (i) Statement No. XV | — | Fifteenth Session, 1984 | Seventh Lok Sabha |
| [Placed in Library. See No. LT—346/90] | | | |
| (ii) Statement No. XXIII | — | Fourth Session, 1985 | |
| [Placed in Library. See No. LT—347/90] | | | |
| (iii) Statement No. XXVI | — | Fifth Session 1986 | |
| [Placed in Library. See No. LT—348/90] | | | |
| (iv) Statement No. XXIV | — | Sixth Session, 1986 | |
| [Placed in Library. See No. LT—349/90] | | | |
| (v) Statement No. XXI | — | Seventh Session, 1986 | |
| [Placed in Library. See No. LT—350/90] | | | |

- (vi) Statement No. XXI — Eighth Session, 1987
[Placed in Library, See No. LT—351/90]
- (vii) Statement No. XVII — II Part of Eighth Session, 1987
Placed in Library, See No. LT—352/90] Eighth Lok Sabha
- (viii) Statement No. XVI — Ninth Session, 1987
[Placed in Library, See No. LT—353/90]
- (ix) Statement No. XIV — Tenth Session, 1988
[Placed in Library, See No. LT—354/90]
- (x) Statement No. X — Eleventh Session, 1988
[Placed in Library, See No. LT—355/90]
- (xi) Statement No. VII — Twelfth Session, 1988
[Placed in Library, See No. LT—356/90]
- (xii) Statement No. VI — Thirteenth Session, 1988
[Placed in Library, See No. LT—357/90]
- (xiii) Statement No. III — Fourteenth Session, 1989
[Placed in Library, See No. LT-358/90]
- (xiv) Statement No. I — First Session, 1989
[Placed in Library. See No. LT— 359/90] Ninth Lok Sabha

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Mass Communication 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 Indian institute of Mass Communication for the year 1988-89.

- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above. [Placed in Library, See No LT-360/90]

Notification under Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act 1957, Review on and Annual Report of Visakhapatnam Steel Project, Visakhapatnam for 1988-89 etc.

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND
MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF**

MOHAMMAD KHAN): Sir, on behalf of Shri Dinesh Goswami, I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy of the Notification No. S.O.4 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd January, 1990 directing that the powers exercisable by the Central Government under sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 shall also be exercised by the Director, Atomic Minerals Division, Hyderabad, in respect of the minerals mentioned in the Notification under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the said act. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—361/90]

- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the Working of the Visakhapatnam Steel Project (Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited), Visakhapatnam, for the year 1988-89.

(ii) Annual Report of the Visakhapatnam Steel Project (Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited), Visakhapatnam, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—362/90]

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Mineral Development Corporation Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1988-89.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Mineral Development Corporation Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1988-89. along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—363/90]

(c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Gold Mines Limited, for the year 1988-89.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Gold Mines Limited for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT—364/90]

(d) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Zinc Limited, Udaipur, for the year 1988-89.

(ii). Annual Report of the Hindustan Zinc Limited, Udaipur, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(3) Four statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for daily in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—365/90]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Business for the next week. Shri Arif Mohammad Khan....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): Mr. Speaker, Sir... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have told you to meet me. Please take your seat...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I would not allow anything to go on record...

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record. Please take you seats....

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER: That is not the way. Please take you seats. I have called Mr. Arif Mohammad Khan. Yes, Mr. Arif Mohammad Khan.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): Sir, with your permission..... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: What is happening? That is not the way. Please take you seats.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not permitted you. I have called Mr. Khan to make his statement. You must allow him to make his statement...

(Interruptions)

12.14 hrs.

[English]

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): Sir, With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing, Monday, the 19th March, 1990 will consist of:-

- 1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
- 2) General discussion on the Punjab Budget for 1990-91.
- 3) Discussion and Voting on:-
 - (a) Demands for Grants on Account (Punjab) for 1990-91.
 - (b) Supplementary Demands for Grants (Punjab) for 1989-90.
4. General Discussion on the Railway Budget for 1990-91.
5. Discussion and Voting on:-
 - (a) Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1990-91.
 - (b) Supplementary Demands for Grants Railways for 1989-90.

As the members are aware the General Budget for 1990-91 will be presented at 5.00 P.M. on Monday, the 19th March, 1990.

MR. SPEAKER: Now matters under rule 377. Shri Janak Raj Gupta.....

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, only one minute.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Bhajan Lal, No, Please. You are an experienced person.

(Interruptions)

MR. BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, only one minute.....

MR. SPEAKER: No, please take your seat.... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have not permitted you. Please take your seat. Yes, Janak Raj ji.....

(Interruptions)

12.15 hrs.

[English]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) Need for taking necessary measures for the safe return of Jammu and Kashmir migrants

SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA (Jammu): A large number of people have migrated from kashmir Kalley in J&K State due to the terrorist activities and are camping in Delhi and Jammu. But there are no adequate arrangements for their stay and maintenance.

I would like to urge upon the Government to make arrangements for their safe

[Sh. Janak Raj Gupta]

return to their native places in the Kashmir Valley and provide them security to protect their lives and property. Till the arrangements for their return are made, they should be provided with free ration and accommodation.

(II) Need for diversion of the existing National Highway by passing

SHRI BANWARILAL PUROHIT (Nagpur): I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the condition of National Highway passing through the Nagpur City.

Nagpur is the heart of Maharashtra and it has been recently declared as second capital of the State. The condition of National Highway passing between the Nagpur city is very critical. A large number of deaths take place daily in the Nagpur City at National Highway due to accidents. This National Highway connecting Calcutta, Bombay, Madras etc. is very important. Several representations have been made to the Central Government earlier to divert the existing National Highway from the outer side of the city, but so far the National Highway has not been diverted. The officials of the Ministry of Surface Transport had also visited and submitted their report to the Government. The Government has decided in principle to divert the National Highway, but nothing has been done.

I urge upon the Government to immediately take up this task and divert the existing National Highway from the outer side of the Nagpur city.

[Translation]

(III) Need for connecting Bastar district with Jagdalpur via Dallirajhara in Madhya Pradesh

SHRI MANKURAM SODHI (Bastar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, efforts are being made since long for connecting Bastar district with

Jagdalpur via Dallirajhara railway line but the question of connecting this Adivasi district by rail has not been taken up seriously to benefit the industry as well as other passenger traffic.

Therefore, the Central Government is requested to take necessary steps for laying the proposed line and thereby accelerate the development of this backward tribal district.

[English]

(IV) Need for regular supply of power farming sector

CH. JAGDEEP DHANKHAR (Jhunjhunu): The lot of the farmers has not been locked into in right earnest during four decades of Independence. The economic condition of the farmer leaves much to be desired. The farmer is heavily dependent upon the Government agencies or the industrial sector for vital agricultural inputs like power, fertilisers, pesticides etc. In Rajasthan a farmer has to wait for about a decade before he can obtain electricity for his well for agricultural purposes. The fiscal consequences of such a situation and startling delay are ruinous for the farmer. The cost of raising the agricultural well is considerably increased on account of this delay. Often the farmer takes loans or the well and is heavily burdened with interest liability by the time he is in a position to make earning out of that investment by getting the agricultural well electrified.

Deprivation of power to the farmer at a crucial juncture may result in total loss of his crops. For failure of the farmer, though engineered by failure of power controlled by the Government agencies, there is no mechanism in law to compensate him. There is an urgent need to make available electricity power to farming sector in a time-bound schedule and to enact legislation providing for compensation to the farmer in the event of loss suffered by him owing to power failure. I request the Government to look into the matter.

(v) Need for a 'Gem Park' in Bolangir district of Orissa

SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA (Bolangir): Sir, although a lot of semi-precious stones are now available in Orissa especially in Bolangir, Phulbani and Kalahandi districts, yet extraction of these precious stones has not been taken up systematically. A large number of local people and also people from the adjoining States of Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh are engaged in the extraction of these precious stones. Many traders and smugglers from far off States like Rajasthan and Gujarat camp in Western Orissa to buy the precious stones. Unless Government undertakes systematic extraction work, the illegal way of extracting and selling of these precious stones, will go unabated. For a systematic extraction of these precious stones, a Gem Park may be established in Western Orissa. The Government of Orissa has also submitted a proposal to the Diamond and Gem Development Corporation to set up a Gem Park in Orissa on the same lines as in Gujarat, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. This Gem Park will utilise the abundantly available local gem stones, encourage a large number of local entrepreneurs and local artisans to get gainful employment.

As such, I request the Ministry of Commerce to set up a Gem Park at Bolangir in Western Orissa.

(vi) Need to locate the proposed Regional Office of the Environment and Forests Ministry at Calcutta as decided earlier

DR. ASIMBALA (Nabadwip): Sir, it was earlier decided by the Ministry of Environment and Forests that the Ministry will establish a regional office at Calcutta. But it is now learnt that the Ministry is going to set up an official Committee to decide the matter. This is against the Ministry's earlier decision.

I request the Government of India to establish the proposed regional office at

Calcutta as decided earlier.

[Translation]

(vii) Need for grant of licence for setting up a sugar mill in Nawabganj Tehsil of district Bareilly (Uttar Pradesh)

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR (Bareilly): Mr. Speaker, Sir, sugarcane is grown in abundant in the Nawabganj tehsil of Bareilly district. For the last so many years, local farmers have been demanding a sugar mill there. During these years the State Government has also conceded many times that this demand is genuine and in June, 1989 the then Chief Minister publically announced that licence will soon be issued by the Central Government for setting up the sugar mill. The work of selecting a site had also been taken up. But now we have come to know that only assurances were made and in reality nothing was done in that direction. Due to this, the people of Nawabganj are very much agitated and the situation can take an ugly turn any moment. In the absence of a sugar mill the farmers of the area are being economically exploited. Even today, sugarcane is being sold at the rate of Rs. 15 per quintal there. Even after that the entire sugarcane is not being lifted from the fields and the condition of the farmer is going from bad to worse.

Therefore, I would request the Central Government to accept this genuine demand of the Nawabganj area and issue the licence for setting up the sugar mill there immediately.

12.24 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS - *CONTD.*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we are taking up the continued discussion of the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

Shrimati Subhashini Ali.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI (Kanpur): His Majesty, Mr. Speaker, Sir..... (*Interruptions*) Excuse me, the days of kings are over.

MR. SPEAKER: Democracy and kings cannot go together.

SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI: I welcome this. Please pardon me..... (*Interruptions*) Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for granting me an opportunity to speak. I would like to speak on a few points while supporting the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

Mr. first point is related to the unity of the country. It has been pointed out in the Address that the problems of Jammu and Kashmir and that of Punjab are very serious. I feel that the problem of these two States is the biggest challenge before the new Government, and it is no less an ordeal for them. If any slackness is shown towards these problems, its results will be very dangerous. Where on the one hand the President's Address has expressed its concern on these issues, on the other hand, it has pointed out that the efforts made by the Government in this regard are satisfactory. The Address has lauded the efforts of the Jammu and Kashmir Government. At present Jammu and Kashmir Government means the Governor of the State. Had his work been commendable the Government would not have felt the need of appointing a Minister for Kashmir Affairs of cabinet rank. I would like to submit to the new Government not to repeat the mistakes of the previous Government. The previous Government first appreciated the Barnala Government, then dismissed it after a few days and imposed President's Rule in the State. This led to disastrous results. Such misunderstandings should not be created. Today the problem of Jammu and Kashmir is very serious. Recently, the house of Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah was set on fire and other political

leaders are being 'Gheraoed'. They are being pressurised.

12.26 hrs.

[SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE *in the Chair*]

We have not to consider these matters with narrow political or party considerations but bear in mind that it is an attack on all those who speak about the unity of India in Kashmir or who are the symbols of the unity of India. We have to look at these things in this context. The situation of both the States is very critical. The Government will have to clarify its policy considering the seriousness of the situation. If any body in either of these States talk of separatism there is no need to hold negotiations with them or show any leniency towards them. The Government will have to say categorically that the question of holding a dialogue with such elements does not arise. Once the realization dawns upon the people that they would neither get Independence nor is there any chance of Khalistan, only then would an atmosphere be created there, wherein a dialogue or negotiation would be of some importance. I would like to stress on it with all the power at my command.

Secondly, I would like to say that some good suggestions have been made in the Address for dealing with the communal situation in the country and strengthening secularism. The point about providing relief to riot victims of Delhi and Bhagalpur has also been mentioned. I would like to urge that in 1984 riots had taken place in Kanpur also along with riots in Delhi. Some steps must be taken for the riot victims of Kanpur also. Some satisfaction has been expressed in this regard. It is said that communal situation has improved in this country. I would like to know the basis on which this is being said. Have communal forces weakened during the recent past or have been suppressed or driven out. Nothing of this sort has been done. Communal forces have raised their ugly heads in Kashmir, Maharashtra and other parts of our country and they are get-

ting stronger. Those who talk of hoisting the saffron flag instead of the Tricolour have also gone stronger. These are matters of grave concern and I would like to say in this connection that the incidents that took place in Navada and Jamshedpur are indicators of the fact that we should not be complacent but fight the forces of communalism bravely and try to contain them. A reference has also been made about Ram Janambhoomi-Babri Masjid issue and many hon. Members have expressed their views in this regard. I mean to say and I believe that there should be no objection against the construction of a temple for glorification of any god, but if a temple is constructed after demolishing a mosque, it will have its repercussions. Besides if it is said that the mosques in Kashi and Mathura would also be demolished it would create tension. I would like to say that howsoever big custodian of patriotism one may be but if he talks about the demolition of a mosque it means that he really wants to weaken the strong edifice of secularism in the country.

Any act that goes against the spirit of secularism is bound to have repercussions in Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab. Today the people of Jammu and Kashmir are contented with the feeling that they are part of a secular nation. If someone over here talks of striking at the very root of secularism, it will encourage the elements who are demanding an independent Kashmir or a Khalistan. So we have to consider this question very seriously. There is no scope for self-complacency in this matter.

The third point I would like to raise relates to the country's economic situation. We welcome certain very good points made out in the Address. The Government wants to give the right to work and generate employment opportunities. Promises have been made to the public in this regard and they are patiently waiting for the fulfilment of these promises. The public has shown that

[English]

Nobody can take the electorate for granted.

[Translation]

The previous Government enjoyed an absolute majority but their failure to fulfil the promises they had made to the electorate led to their doom. The present Government too has come to power on the basis of the promises they have made to the public. All these promises of more employment opportunities, alleviation of poverty and rural development have been reflected in the Address. But I am at a loss to understand how all these promises would be fulfilled. Will the right to work be introduced in the framework of the previous economic policy itself? The previous economic policy that was influenced by the policies of the World Bank and multi-national companies and concepts like Export-driven-Growth, Export-led-Growth, liberalisation, Thatcherism and Reaganism cannot be expected to help in the realising the dreams of the masses in India. So I would like to request the government to change its economic policy. For that it is necessary to weed out the advisors of the previous Government who have either pro-World Bank leaning or are closely associated with the multi-national companies. With these persons as our advisors, we cannot hope to improve upon our economic policy. That way you cannot give a new shape to your economic policy. The only way out to solve the country's economic problems is the attainment of self-reliance. Hence, besides giving assurances or making promises to the people, it is also all the more necessary that we frame a new economic policy to move ahead in a different direction.

Fourthly some very good points have been mentioned in the Address regarding the country's foreign policy. It speaks of India's policy of non-alignment and of many other things and developments that have taken place in America and also of improvement in our relations with China. These are some of the points highlighted in it. However, one sentence spoken in respect of Indo-U.S. relations is causing concern in my mind. That sentence reads as under.

[Smt. Subhashini Ali]

[*English*]

Mutual appreciation of the longer term interests and objectives shared by our two democracies.

[*Translation*]

There is stress on it. May I know from the Government why it is thought that India has shared long-term objectives with the United States of America? This is the same United States of America whose act of attacking Panama and Granada was deplored by this House. The Afghan Mujahideens who are fuelling the Kashmir crisis are receiving the maximum financial assistance from the U.S.A. This thing should also be taken note of by the Government. Let us discard the wrong notion of having any

[*English*]

Shared long-term objectives with the United States of America.

[*Translation*]

In the end, I would like to say something about women. A National Commission on Women is proposed to be constituted. Recently, the government had talks with many women's organisations who were unanimously in favour of a National Commission on Women. But they wanted it with all the statutory powers. It should not be a National Commission with no powers. We are not going to accept any kind of 'soup'.

[*English*]

We want a National Commission on Women with statutory rights which will have every kind of power and we want it to be enacted by an Act of Parliament in this Session. We are not going to be satisfied with anything less. I want to make this point.

[*Translation*]

This is the 'year of the Girl Child Welfare'.

But the girl child has not been mentioned anywhere in the Address. Will our Government not do anything for the girl child? So far as the Central Schools are concerned, the Government may keep a ceiling on income but education for girl children will have to be made free. The educational institutions of the Central Government shall have to take this step.

[*English*]

If girl children are not born, then what can we do for the girl children?

[*Translation*]

So, I would like to request this House to enact a law banning sex determination tests in our country.

[*English*]

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Wardha): It is absolutely wrong.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI: Enactment of such a law is a must because female foeticide through sex-determination tests is rampant in our country.

With these words, I conclude and thank you.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, let me inform you that as per the list before me, there is very serious time constraint. Please listen to me. The Congress (I) has got only 9 minutes left. The BJP has got only 16 minutes left. The Janata Dal has some more time i.e. 43 minutes left. This is the kind of time constraint. For Shri Banatwalla, no time has been provided. But he has already written a letter to the Speaker.

SHRI RAJ MANGAL PANDE (Deoria): Sir, yesterday when you were there, you promised him to give time. He should be given time to speak. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

DR. BENGALI SINGH (Hathras): I welcome your sentiments and express my support for the Motion of Thanks. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yesterday, towards the end Shri Banatwalla was requested to speak.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): I request you, Sir, not to go into all these things. You are putting me in a situation where I have to argue with the Chair. I have already written to the Speaker in detail and I have withdrawn my name.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you say that you don't want to speak?

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: I will take the chapter as closed. I do not want to be put in a situation where I have to argue with the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am on my legs. Will you kindly sit down?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: I have got no desire to enter into an argument with the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are so adept as far as the procedure is concerned. I am on legs. Why don't you sit down first? I just wanted to know despite your letter whether you are willing to speak or not.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: I have already written to the Speaker in detail. You are asking them. You are not asking me as such. Please do not get up unnecessarily. I have withdrawn my name. Please treat the chapter as closed. Otherwise I am prepared to get into the whole argument. Please don't

put me into a predicament with the Chair. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Mr. Chairman, whatever has been said by hon. Member amounts to attributing a motive to you. This is against the rules. It would not be proper if such things became part of the proceedings. So my point of order is that it is wrong on his part to threaten you. You are an impartial authority but he is accusing you of being partial. That is something wrong.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is a veteran Member. Let us take all this in good spirit. Shri Hukumdeo Narayan Yadav to speak.

(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): Before you ask the hon. Member to speak, I want to submit for your consideration and for the consideration of the House that since more Members are interested to participate in this discussion, can we skip the lunch hour? You can take the sense of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do we skip the Lunch Hour?

SHRI MOHAMMAD SHAFI (Srinagar): We have to go for our Friday prayer.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you objecting to that? You can go for prayers. But why don't you permit the House to sit and allow others to participate?

SHRI MOHAMMAD SHAFI: We are not interested to lunches. We are interested in prayers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What does the House say?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We may have lunch break.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Can you reduce it by any time?

SHRI MOHAMMAD SHAFI: We will be free by 2.00 P.M.

MR. CHAIRMAN: O.K. We will have the lunch hour.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV (Sitamarhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Motion of Thanks on the hon. President's Address which has been moved by hon. Shri Hari Kishore Singh.

The Government will implement the policies enunciated in the Address. I would also like to dwell on what the Government has already done. Sir, however I would like to say that this House is like a temple. Just like temples, churches and mosques which are the places of worship for the people of different religious and beliefs, the Parliament and the Legislative Assemblies are the temples of democracy. The sanctity of these temples of democracy will be preserved only if we respect them as much as the holy places of religious importance. If the priest of a temple, church or mosque is corrupt, society will automatically lose its faith in them. Similarly, if the people sitting here in the Parliament or in the Legislative Assemblies become synonym of corruption then people will have no trust in them. Such a Parliament or the Legislative Assemblies would not be able to work for a change in this country.

There are two powers—the political power and the moral power. Even an ordinary man, when attains political power, can enforce any law he likes by use of. But the political power should be followed by moral power, otherwise it is not possible to win over

conscience of the people. We can win over minds of the people with the help of laws but to win over conscience of the people, we need honesty, uprightness, good character, sacrifice, penance and diligence. Until and unless conscience of the people is won, no change can take place in the country. It should be ensured that people with criminal background, people involved in immoral acts, dacoits and those who are lewds do not become the Members of the Parliament and State Legislatures. The sanctity of these law making bodies must be maintained at all costs and for that the Parliament should enact a comprehensive law. Today, there have been cases in which some criminals and men of doubtful moral have managed to enter Parliament and the State legislatures. In view of this, the people in the society have started losing confidence in these legislative bodies. People begin to think that the Parliament and the State legislatures, which are supposed to make laws for the poor, down-troddens, Harijans and the exploited ones—cannot bring out a comprehensive legislation against the entry of unlawful elements in these bodies when they themselves comprise of criminals, capitalists and profiteers. I would like to urge the Government to bring out a legislation in the Parliament so as to check the entry of anti-social elements as Members of law making bodies.

Secondly, there is no specific law to give recognition to various political parties by the Election Commission. The Election Commission observes some modalities for giving recognition to political parties or for conducting elections by issuing directives and circulars from time to time. But I demand that the political parties should be recognised by the Election Commission on the basis of the laws passed by the Parliament. The law so enacted should specify the terms and condition for the parties concerned to fulfill them before they are recognised by the Election Commission. Only those political parties which are thus recognised by the Election Commission should contest the elections and others which fail to do so should have no right to contest the elections.

For example, we talk about the venom of communalism. But how to eradicate the same? It could be eradicated only when Parliament enacts laws to this effect and all these aspects are incorporated therein.

Thirdly, Mr. Chairman, Sir, the society is undergoing changes. When the society undergoes change, the Parliament and other institutions have also to undergo changes accordingly. Values will have to be changed. If the society undergoes changes and values remain the same, there will be confrontation between the two. Either we have to break the ambit of values or lead the society towards new dimensions.

In such a situation there should not be any confrontation between the two. There is a need to effect changes in values in order to accelerate the process of change in the society.

There is the question of implementing the Mandal Commission report. The society is divided into two parts. People who belong to elite classes say that there will be bloodshed in the streets if reports of the Mandal Commission are implemented. On the other hand, there are crores of people who are exploited, downtrodden, neglected, who are morally degraded, weak and poor, want that the report of the Mandal Commission be implemented so that they could get new opportunities. They say that there will be bloodshed in the streets if Mandal Commission report is not implemented. In this way, confrontation and tension has been created in the society. Casteism has played a negative role in the society. In order to eradicate the caste system inter-caste marriages should be encouraged alongwith reservation in Government jobs. Is the Parliament prepared to think on these lines? We, who are fighting against casteism and raising our voice against the system sincerely want that casteism should be eradicated. The Government should make suitable provisions in the laws for this purpose. People should accept inter-caste marriage for joining Government service. Government jobs should be offered to those persons only who accept inter-caste

marriage. This will give rise to a new class of young people who want to have inter-caste marriages and set up a new social order. This will end the dowry system and Tilak system. Everyday we come across tragic incidents of burning of our young sister, and young daughters. If inter-caste marriages take place and young people are given jobs on this basis, they will come forward to accept inter-caste marriages and engage themselves in building a new society. This will, gradually, lead to a reformatory class in the society. A new caste which will be thus born will be Indian and the nation they will build will be the Indian nation and its culture will be Indian. It will neither consist of any particular caste nor any particular community. A time may come when in a family while the son is a Hindu, the daughter may be a Muslim or *vice-versa*. There will a nice confluence of different cultures, different communities and different religions in one family. A new society will be built. I would, therefore, urge the Prime Minister to rise to the occasion and avail this new opportunity. In the past, Gautam Buddha, Mahavira, Chaitanya, Rama Krishna Paramhansa and Swami Dayanand, Vivekananda made enormous efforts to root out caste system from the society but all there efforts proved futile. Lord Budha and shaken the caste system. But later on the caste system was again established. No efforts were made by the State to root out caste system from the society. This is the reason that neither the casteism could be eradicated from the society nor the society could be relieved of this tension. Similarly, we talk of providing Government jobs. It is true that we have to march forward. But how to materialise it. For example, we the socialists raised the slogan of "Gandhi, Lohia Ka Sandesa, Ek Vyakti Ek Pesha; Kheti, Naukari Aur Vyapar, Ek Admi, Ek Rojgar." But all the powers whether administrative, political, or social, have been concentrated in the hands of a handful of persons in the society who own land and enjoy land power. Son of a landlord who possesses thousand bighas of land becomes an M.P. or an M.L.A. His grandsons become I.A.S. or I.P.S. officers. All the higher jobs go to them. They set up industries. They become M.Ps. and M.LAs.

[Sh. Hukumdeo Narayan Yadav]

They have a hold over the 'Government and democracy. They have a say in the society. Under such a situation, how is it possible to affect a change in the society. Until and unless concentration of power in one hand is not removed, it is not possible to build a new society. The principle of one man one job, either it is farming, business or a Government job, should be strictly enforced. People who enjoy more than one such avenues should be compelled to stick to one profession only and their additional assignments should be taken away. A legislature should be introduced for this purpose. People who are in Government jobs should not have the right of possessing land. People who till the land should be made owner of the land. Similarly, people in Government jobs and those in business should strictly stick to their respective assignments until and unless these restrictions are enforced by law, employment avenues cannot increase. As such while granting right to employment, a legislation on the aforesaid lines should also be brought forward in the Parliament, otherwise, the present state of affairs will continue for ever without any change. In this connection, I would like to bring to your notice that when the people belonging to backward classes talk of special opportunities, people get upset. It is the age of equality. Let me give an example of two horses, one of which is fed with 5 liters of milk and 1 kilogram of almond and the other one with legs tied to a card is let loose in the streets to graze. When both the horses would be set for a race in the race cause, the latter one cannot compete with the former. Let me cite one more instance. Children of rich people receive education in English medium from the early stage and they show smartness in their activities in every field. But this is not the case with a poor man's son. He is born with a dark future ahead. He has no clothes to cover his body and no food to eat. Such children roam about the streets upto 12 to 13 years of age. They have no school. There are schools where every month as much as Rs. 4000 to Rs. 5000 are spent on every child—and there are also schools in which

the monthly expenditure on every child is hardly Rs. 4 to Rs. 5. How can there be a competition between the two categories. If you want equal treatment for all, let the reservation be abolished. But at the same time other laws should be enforced. Let the maxim of "Rajaput, Bhangi santan sab ki shiksha ek saman", be implemented in letter and spirit. There should be no discrimination between the son of the President and the son of a bhangi. Let both of them receive their education in the same school. Let them have the same teacher, same type of seats and appear in the same examinations. Whosoever will do better in his studies will get a better job. But the situation is totally different here. A rich man's son receives education in a palatial building and from a good teacher. He is given toast and eggs. His parents will also be educated ones. On the other hand, a poor man's son goes to a school, the building of which has thatched roof and he sits on a mat made of jute. Then the question of equality becomes meaningless. It is cruelty. In view of the I request you that as human being, to ensure that not only in case of Government jobs, but in every field everybody enjoys equal rights. Then only we can set up a new society. The political parties should also change their parochial feelings and get prepared to march ahead for a change. Today, the society wants a change, it does not want to be besieged by illusions. But we are besieged by illusions. The political parties remain besieged by illusions. The opposition which remained in power for such a long period but now ask Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh as to what his Government has done which came to power only 100 days ago. This shows that the difference between their words and deeds in such a short period. Let me elucidate this. When Ganga originates from Gangotri, it flows with clean and pure water. On its course, huge quantities of filth and debris fall in it. In spite of that the Ganga water continue to be clean. It is because its place of origin is sacred. In case dirty water starts flowing in Ganga from Gangotri itself, it is not possible to clean Ganga water at Kanpur, Varanasi and Patna with the help of filters. Similarly, if the thoughts and place of residence of the Prime Minister

are sacred and he bears a good moral character, the entire ethics of the country and the system of administration will be clean and sacred. If the Prime Minister is involved in Bofors gun deal and Fairfax issue, it is not possible to keep the Government and its system clean. Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh enjoys a good image in the country. It has nothing to do with the past incident that he had ever praised Shri Rajiv Gandhi. It is good to praise a wicked person if he possesses some good qualities. Good qualities in a bad person may have casual effect, but by that, he does not turn to be gentlemen. Man is a mixture of vice and virtue. This is the lesson of our spiritual philosophy. Man is influenced by both vice and virtue. In case a person possesses some good qualities at a particular point of time, his thought and expression should be given due regard. Here, I would like to congratulate the Hon. Prime Minister for the rare courage he displayed at the time of last elections. In certain cases, some wrong candidates were given party tickets to contest the elections. He is the first Prime Minister in the country who publicly made an appeal to the people not to vote wrong candidates in case they feel that the candidate is not a right choice. It is an idealism, a morality. Has any other Prime Minister ever made such an expression without caring a little for his continuance in power. When you people could go upto any extent to commit very silly things, why do you caste aspersions on others. The misfortune of the country started on the day when the first Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, by using his influences, got his daughter appointed as the Congress President. Degradation in politics and Government in the country started from that day when fatherhood prevailed upon country's interests. This trend has further deepened since then. But we have never been a party to this downfall. We always spoke against that. I, therefore, call upon all of you to rise above personal emotions, family emotions, household emotions and think about the country which is greater than all these relations. The nation is greater than the individual. Let crores of lives, let lakhs of people like Hukumdoes be sacrificed for the sake of country's unity and integrity, but the safety and security of the

country must be accorded highest priority. Humanism, justice, idealism and morality are superior to the nation. The unity of a country based on humanism justice, idealism and morality can be maintained for a longer period. If the axis or backbone of the country is broken, it cannot remain united for long. It will disintegrate soon. Therefore in order to preserve the axis, morality, justice, idealism and truth, humanism etc. One should not hesitate to give up power. If these values are preserved, the country would remain united, the world would remain safe. These values will provide a new ideology, new dimension and show a new path to the coming generation.



13.00 hrs.

With these words, I support the Motion of thanks which has been moved in the House. I would not like to take much time, so that my colleagues who are yet to speak could get an opportunity to express their views within the time at their disposal. Finally, I call upon the Hon. Prime Minister to march ahead with the same courage and uprightness that he displayed during the elections. The people of the country are with him. Sometimes, the party does not stand behind an individual. But if his courage stands by him, party comes into being. Hon Prime Minister, Sir, I, therefore, request you not to betray the confidence of the people. You must come upto their expectations and set your steps in that directions.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the House stands adjourned for lunch and well will meet again at 2 PM.

13.01 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till
Fourteen of the Clock*

14.02 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch
at two minutes past Fourteen of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS - *CONTD.*

[*Translation*]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to express my gratitude to all those hon. Members who participated in the discussion. If some hon. Members have been critical of Government, I don't mind it, since their criticism must have been well intentioned. Mr. Gadgil had said certain things. He is not present here at the moment.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL (Faridabad): I shall convey your views to him.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Sir, there are middlemen in hearing also.... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI K.S. RAO (Machilipatnam): It is most unfortunate..... it is unparliamentary.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: 'Bicholia' is not an unparliamentary word..... (*Interruptions*) ...

SHRI K.S. RAO: Please withdraw that statement.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: I am fully confident that

[*English*]

SHRI K.S. RAO: Please withdraw that statement. We are not middlemen. We are Members of Parliament... (*Interruptions*)....

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): We are Members of Parliament. We are not middlemen..... (*Interruptions*)

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K.S. RAO: The hon. Prime Minister should withdraw his words calling us as middlemen. (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): No; he has not called you so. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Prime Minister.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Sir, I was just saying that had Mr. Gadgil been here. I would have told him something. The hon. Member has been kind enough to agree to convey my views to Mr. Gadgil. He said that he would convey, which means that he will act between Mr. Gadgil and me as a (*Interruptions*).....

[*English*]

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem): The Prime Minister should have the grace, not to speak in this manner. It does not increase the dignity of the House. It is not proper on his part... (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: We are not middlemen. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know what he said.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM (Sivaganga): He used the word *bicholia*. (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: Is 'middlemen' unparliamentary?

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Sir, is the word 'middlemen' an unparliamentary expression?..... (*Interruptions*)

Sir, you are the final authority. If "middlemen" is an unparliamentary expression, I shall not use it.

(*Interruptions*)

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No. I think the Prime Minister has said it in a light vein. There is nothing unparliamentary.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Mr. Rao.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No I am on my legs. You must sit down. Take your seats, please. I am on my legs.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I think that although the Prime Minister has spoken something in a light-hearted manner, he has actually said nothing unparliamentary. I am convinced that there is nothing unparliamentary, which he has said.

Now the Prime Minister.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You should have a sense of humour.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Rajiv ji, has come.

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): They have lost the elections, and also lost the sense of humour.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You tell me what unparliamentary word he has used?

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, When Hon. Prime Minister rose to speak after speaking a few words, he has said in your presence that the Leader of the Opposition is not present in the House and had he been present, he would have told him something. I said to him that we were expecting him any moment but if he did not come, we will not down the points and convey them to our leader(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Rao, why do you stand up when I have allowed Mr. Bhajan Lal to speak?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJI (Dumdum): In their party, there are no middlemen. They have a top and a bottom. ... (*Interruptions*)...

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: It is insult of the whole House and all of its members. We give full respect to Hon. Prime Minister. We only want to say that he has insulted House, so he may kindly withdraw his words..... (*Interruptions*).....

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard Shri Bhajan Lal. I shall ask the Hon. Prime Minister, to continue his speech.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: (South Delhi): I have to say that commission received by them should be refunded.

MR. SPEAKER: Question is not related to any commission.

...(Interruptions)...

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. K.S. Rao.

SHRI K.S. RAO: The Hon. Prime Minister has said that the Leader of the Opposition is not there to hear. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K.S. RAO: He said, there are middlemen calling us so. (Interruptions) Assuming that he has said it in a lighter tone - I agree - now I request that the hon. Prime Minister should withdraw that statement because it is insulting us.

That means, he did say and he wanted to support himself that it is not unparliamentary and that 'middlemen' is a parliamentary word. It is like this. In Telugu, when we ask, 'how is your father' how it looks like if we say: 'how is your mother's husband' — *Amma Mogudu*

If he has got any respect for the Members of Parliament, let him say that he did not say this word or let him say that he withdraws this word instead of enquiring whether this word is parliamentary or unparliamentary. It insults all the Members of Parliament. We do not want to proceed with this unless he says so. It is insulting every Member of Parliament. Either he must say that he regrets or he must say that he withdraws this word, one of the two. He cannot say, whether it is parliamentary or unparliamentary. What is this Sir?.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Chidambaram.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, my submission is this. This is a serious debate(Interruptions)

SHRI MANDHATA SINGH (Lucknow): Sir, the entire House appeals to the Leader of the Opposition through you to control his Members. We want the proceedings of the House to continue...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing you. Mr. Chidambaram.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: My submission is this. This is a serious debate. The Prime Minister was replying to a very serious debate and we definitely expected that he would start and go through his reply in a vein of seriousness. Now Sir, I heard it in translation, he used the Hindi word '*Bicholia*', which, I believe, means middlemen. Sir, you have said - the Prime Minister has not said it - that the Prime Minister has used it in a lighter vein. We feel offended. If the Hon. Members of Parliament are offended, what stops the Prime Minister saying that "if you are offended, I withdraw the word"...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I think the word '*Bicholia*' is not unparliamentary. But I request the Prime Minister - if by using this word friends on this side have been hurt - to use some other word.

[Translation]

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I fully comply with your orders, perhaps there is some mistake in interpretation. Firstly, I (Interruptions)....

MR. SPEAKER: You may use words which don't hurt the feelings of others.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Sir, I shall be the last person to hurt the feelings of others, Sir, I did not say it about the Leader of the Opposition but Shri Gadgil. He is not present in the House. He raised this issue in detail during the debate. I had said about Shri Gadgil that he was not present in the House. Shri Bhajan Lal or other Mem-

bers said that whatever was said that would be conveyed to him. I mean to say that I wanted to convey to him something but he is not present in the House. You offered to convey my message. I am thankful to you that you are between Mr. Gadgil and me (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. I have not allowed you to speak. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Sir, we express our views through you in this august House.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): We will definitely convey our views to Hon. Prime Minister through hon. Speaker but we will not use the word 'Bicholia' for the hon. Speaker. You have used the word 'Bicholia' which does not behove you (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Either he should say that he has not said so or he should withdraw his words (*Interruptions*)....

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Now, hon. speaker has allowed.

We should proceed further. What is there. Please, at least listen to Mr. Speaker

Shri Gadgil called me a weak person. Sir, I admit that I am an ordinary and weak person but all of you struggled with this ordinary and weak person for three and a half years. The result of this three years struggle is that our people are on the treasury benches and you are in the opposition. I think you should learn a lesson from my weakness. You have been strong all along, so remain in the opposition with the same firmness and never show the weakness to listen to others. Do not try to come to this side. If you have not followed, you can try to understand after reaching home and if there is lack of understanding then even God cannot help you. It has been said that we, particularly I, are indecisive and earlier I was called a confused person.

[*English*]

But my confusion has confounded you. So beware of my confusion. Do not under-rate my confusion that way.

[*Translation*]

It is said that I cannot take decision promptly and the result of this state of indecision is that the Lok Pal Bill about which you could not take decision for three years, has been brought before the Parliament by us at the very first available opportunity and the Postal Bill which had been hanging in balance for years, has also been reintroduced. We had declared that Doordarshan and All India Radio will be made autonomous bodies and now accordingly we have started implementing our words. This is also the result of our indecision that 59th Constitution Amendment Bill has been adopted with your help.

AN HON. MEMBER: There was no other alternative.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : We are thankful to you because the amendment could not be carried without your cooperation. For your cooperation, we will express our gratitude. This is also the result of our indecision that the previous Government was only talking about giving interim relief to the Bhopal Gas tragedy victims but we have taken a decision in that respect. In the Bofors deal, we have filed a FIR and got the accounts sealed within 3 days which the congress (I) Government could not do in 3 years. Look at the extent of indecision on our part that we could set up Inter-state Council only in 90 days for which we had made a declaration in our manifesto. Rural youth were greatly disappointed on becoming over-age for the competitive examinations, we enhanced the age limit from 26 years to 28 years. I am thankful to Shri Harish Rawat who has expressed thanks for it. You admit it because they are directly related to you. I know that he is directly connected with these youths... (*Interruptions*)....

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : I had not only expressed thanks but had added something else also.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Again the result of our indecision is that we have taken a decision to extend the facilities available to scheduled ca 'es, to neo-Buddhists also, which was the dream of Baba Bhim Rao Ambedkar. Not only this, National Integration Council has also been formed and Bachawat Report on Insurance enquiry has also been prepared in this state of indecision. Now if you want to put us on test in future, you may bet. Let us behave like a soldier and see whether we fulfil our promises or not. Let there be a bet... (*Interruptions*) We have made a statement about 'one-rank-one pension'. Can you dare say that we will not take a decision about it. They are silent, Sir.... (*Interruptions*).... We have promised that loans of the farmers will be waived. If you want to test us, say that we will not do that in this Budget Session. Can you say that we will not take a decision about bringing laws relating to land under schedule 9 for which we have made a commitment. Have a bet. We have also made statement about participation of workers in the management through secret Ballot. Can you bet that we will not do it? It was because of indecision that agitations were going on the issue of reservation and we have achieved it through your co-operation. I am thankful to you for this as it is a constitution amendment. Secondly, if you want to test our state of indecision, you can test us on the question of waiving of loans. We will do it in this Budget session. Can you dare to bet on this issue. Further if you want to challenge our indecisiveness, take Panchayat Raj and decentralisation. Have a bet whether we will do it or not with total resolve. Another test about indecision is that we will provide 30 per cent seats to women in panchayats. You can bet on this point also.

If you want to test our 'indecisiveness' further you can take the example of right to work proposed to be made a fundamental right under the constitution by us and if necessary, we would seek your co-opera-

tion in this regard also. There is yet another score on which we can be put to test on the charges of indecisiveness levelled against us. We have decided to channelising 50% of the resources to the rural areas under the Eighth Five Year Plan. Why don't you tell the truth? You stop talking about a weak or strong Government or State of decisiveness or indecisiveness on the part of the Government. We had declared in our manifesto that we would do it by January 1st and certainly we are in the process of doing it and we are grateful to the parties supporting the Government. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI M. BAGA REDDY (Medak) : Mr. Speaker, Sir..... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : If he yields, then you can speak.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: You may permit him.

SHRI M. BAGA REDDY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Prime Minister referred to the implementation of the many decisions taken by the Government. A much publicised and very important decision of this Government is about the waiver of loans upto Rs. 10,000/- which was mentioned even in their manifesto. (*Interruptions*) It is really surprising that no mention has been made in the Address about this important matter oft-repeated by them and their Chief Ministers. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, let there be a bet on this issue also and see whether we bring a proposal in this respect in this very budget session or not.

In this regard, I would like to express my gratitude to the parties supporting the Government.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South

Delhi) : Please also announce that a bill granting statehood to Delhi would be introduced in this very session.

AN HON. MEMBER : Please make a statement on the Mandal Commission report also.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: I will come to the Mandal Commission report.. Please do not worry. Nothing would be left.

I would like to express my gratitude to the parties supporting us as a new tradition is being created. It is not because we want to keep this Government in power. I recognise the historic contribution of the friendly parties in establishing the foundation of a new political tradition based on issues and programmes, because issue-based politics is replacing personality-based politics and I believe that a thoughtful clash of thinking is healthier for a democracy than a thoughtless unanimity.

We have differences on some issues, we do not hide them, we are not afraid of expressing them, but we would like to set a tradition of achieving consensus on national issues wherever it can be achieved.

It is nice that we got their co-operation too in this regard. I would like to express my gratitude to them as well. There are issues of national importance on which they extended their support. The repeal of the 59th Constitution Amendment Act would not have been possible without their co-operation. They extended their co-operation on extending reservation facilities for S.C. and S.T. also. They extended their co-operation on the Kashmir issue as well. Hence, this tradition of give and take would continue in an atmosphere of mutual respect and cordiality.

There is an attempt to arrive at consensus on national issues. I feel that a healthy tradition is being created to safeguard the country's basic interests. A charge often levelled against us was that ours was an opportunistic alliance, but today none of the

parties supporting us are sharing power with us, neither the leftist parties nor the B.J.P. Both of them are supporting us not for the sake of power, no one is sharing power and no one can be branded opportunistic.

[English]

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha) : They are wielding more power.

[Translation]

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Please listen to me carefully and try to see the truth. So, this is not an opportunistic alliance. On the contrary, on the basis of programmes, we are advancing towards the politics of issues rather than following the politics of personality-cult.

I am grateful to Shri Somnath Chatterjee for expressing his views about the present Government. Shri Gadgil raised a point about planning and he also said something about the growth rate. I would like to assure the august House, that we are fully committed to accelerate the growth rate. There would be no laxity on our part, as far as the pace of development is concerned and we would like to keep it up. The difference is that, we are not content with the statistical development alone, rather, we would like to see as to who should be the real beneficiaries of the growth. We would like to make unemployment as the main concern in the Eighth five Year Plan. It is the gravest problem being faced by our youth. Decentralisation is necessary to strengthen our people oriented policies, the Federal Structure, the people's participation and our plans do not confine only to statistics. A figure is not a pointer of development; we would like to bring about changes in the character of development and rectify its shortcomings. I believe that there has been two major shortcomings in our development strategy. The growth as reflected by statistics, during your tenure, has been impressive. We agree that statistically, the figures are correct, but the pace of development in agricultural sector was not at all satisfactory. The investment in

[Sh. Vishwanath Pratap Singh]

agriculture was marked by stagnation and decline. There has been many shortcomings in the poverty alleviation programmes and the process of development did not affect the unemployment problem. I would not like to take much of your time. In this respect, if you see this graph, you will find that after 1980, the gross capital formation in the Agriculture Sector, has either remained constant or remained below the mark. It is our strategy to curb this tendency. India lives in villages and to remove this disparity, we intend to allocate 50% of our resources to the rural sector. The allocation in the Central Budget may be a little less because of the high expenditure on defence. But as far as the Plan allocations are concerned, in our Central and State Budgets, we want to have at least 50% of our national resources allocated for rural development. In case of industry we want to shift our stress from capital-intensive programmes to labour-intensive programmes. Small-scale industries and agro-based industries will be the main thrust of our industrial policy. This will strengthen our rural as well as industrial sectors, one helping in the growth of the other. A point to be noted in this regard is that the Industrial Policy Resolution moved in this House has played an effective role in framing and shaping the country's industrial development. But I do not know the reason as to why an Agriculture Policy Resolution has not been framed in this country till now? Most of us here have a rural background and the Government may have made a policy statement on agriculture. But such a policy statement of the Government does not have that significance as the policy resolution adopted by the House has because a National Policy Resolution binds the successive Governments. We should have such an Agriculture Policy on which we may have a discussion and adopt it as our national policy. It should not be linked with the Government of a particular party or with some particular individual. Instead it should be taken and accepted as our national perspective, consensus and voice of the people living in our villages and working in our agricultural sector. This policy should be followed by

whichever Government comes to power. So I would strongly favour an Agriculture Policy Resolution.

One of the problems facing us relates to the public sector's contribution. We want that instead of seeking labour's participation in management, they should be made partners in the ownership of the industries. However, the details have to be worked out for the same. That is a matter of discussion and needs our attention. If we do not take labour into confidence and do not make them partners in the management as well as in the ownership of public sector undertakings, public sector will not be able to achieve the optimum results. For this purpose we will bring in a Resolution on public sector through secret ballot in the current year itself. It is necessary that the earnings of the public sector are commensurate with the capital invested in them. We will also bring out a white paper on the public sector. So far as the current economic situation is concerned we are facing a two-dimensional problem. One problem is the internal debt and the other one is the external debt. In fact, what was done till now, was just to cover the facts about these problems by raising foreign debts. Any way we were able to conceal the factual position from the public as we managed to cover it up by drawing upon our currency reserves. But now we cannot hide it. It would be better to bring it before the House and the people of this country so that they may realise the gravity of the situation. If we see only the amount of expenditure incurred towards our debt servicing, it was to the tune of Rs. 2523 crore in 1984-85 and Rs. 7036 crore in 1988-89. If debt servicing on N.R.I. deposits is not taken into account we see that debt-servicing charges on medium and long-term loans stand at 24%, otherwise it comes to about 30%. In the beginning of the year the foreign exchange reserves amounted to Rs. 7040 crore but when this Government came to power these reserves had shrunk to Rs. 5,500 crore. It dipped to that level within a period of only one year before the assumption of office by this Government. And the low level of foreign exchange reserves was a result of domi-

nance of imports during the last two months. The reason why I am telling you all these things here is that I want the House to realise fully well the problems facing this Government. I shall not criticise the previous Government. Leave it there.

We would not like this country to depend on others and for that we need economic independence in future. We do not want to keep our economic liberty mortgaged with a foreign power by raising loans from them on their conditions. So we will have to take hard decisions in this regard because I have known the pressures that debt-ridden countries are subjected to. A Minister of a debt-ridden country made a statement at an international conference. It was surprising how he could gather the courage to make a statement which was vehemently resisted by certain country with the adjournment of the sitting but when the session resumed after a 15 minute gap the same Minister retracted the statement he had made earlier. We do not want to face a similar situation and we will do whatever we may have to do for it, even if it is the curtailment of expenditure on our basic requirements. The Government alone cannot do it; it needs public co-operation and we will have to tell them openly that the Government has been forced by the tight economic position to take certain hard measures in order to preserve our economic independence. In case you continue to beg, ultimately it will compel you to take those stern measures to get out of the vicious circle of indebtedness. It is for that matter that I have taken you into full confidence and I hope I will get your full support and co-operation in this matter. The present Government does not believe in self-praise because we are not the representatives of the Government but representatives of the people in the Government. So we are not interested in eulogizing the Government. At least I am not interested in doing so. I feel that my duty is just to exercise a check on the its working of Government on behalf of the masses. The day we start eulogizing the Government we shall reduce ourselves to the position of a Government official and we will not be the people's representatives in the real sense of the term.

Therefore, we will accept our shortcomings. It is not that we have given a faultless performance over the last 100 days. There may have been some mistakes on our part.

As to the question of appointment of Governors', it seems that some of the persons appointed as Governors have not come up to our expectations. There is no point in expecting too much from a Government or a Prime Minister. Do not give them unnecessary importance by linking the interests of the country with the very existence of a few individuals because the very fall of such individuals causes the collapse of the entire system. That is why we have no hesitation in accepting our shortcomings in this House. Only then can we hope to improve. But we will continue the struggle on the basis which we have come here. That is the yardstick with which we operate.

Hon. Shri Bhajan Lal had expressed his concern about Panchayati Raj and had said that Government was not holding a discussion on it. Here I can assure the hon. Member that we are committed to the decentralisation of power and we will come forward with a Panchayati Raj Bill in the current year itself. We are sure that since you are concerned about this matter, you will extend your support in the passage of that Bill. Hon. Shri Inderjit said that all the Members of this House should declare their assets.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : I had expressed concern over the happenings in Meham.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: We cannot support the incidents of violence be it in Meham, Rai Bareilly or Amethi. And for the first time any party has.... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : What about Meham ? Your man is sitting there till now.

SHRI Y.S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY (Cuddapah) : Do you know what is happening in Haryana ?... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH:

Let me finish what I am saying. I shall tell you the reason. Let us not bring Amethi into the picture. Now please be seated. That matter is over. Sir, for the first time a political party has on its own asked for repoll from the Election Commission. If a similar demand had been made in respect of Amethi, the shape of things would have been different. It might have improved. (*Interruptions*)

MR CHAIRMAN : Order, Order.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL : They said so but the election has been countermanded.

MR CHAIRMAN : Shri Rakesh, please sit down.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Shri Bhajan Lal, why are you talking unnecessarily. We were there together in Garhwal. So let us now work together towards finding out a solution to this problem. (*Interruptions*) Hon. Shri Inderjit said that all the hon. Members should declare their assets.

[*Translation*]

I think he has given a very good suggestion and it would set a healthy tradition. I hope the Government would consider it in a positive manner.

SHRI R.N. RAKESH (Chail) : You should, first of all, tell how much property do you own.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH:

We are well known to each other and there is nothing to hide from you....(*Interruptions*)... Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra has mentioned one thing in particular here that we must follow certain guidelines in our day to day affairs and decisions should not be taken in a discretionary manner. Vijay Kumarji, I will certainly discuss this matter with you, I am also of the opinion that certain guidelines or conventions should be followed. You are

welcome to discuss this matter and we are ready to cooperate in this regard.

Shri Rajdev Singh and Shri Harish Rawat referred to 'one rank one pension'. The Government intends to bring a proposal in this respect in the current session and I am confident that the opposition will lend their support to it. I do not consider the ex-servicemen as pensioners nor do I favour this principle. They sacrificed whatever they could for the country and they stood boldly to protect the country. Today, we should look towards them as a symbol of unity of the nation—whether he is from Kerala, Kashmir, Bengal, Rajasthan or Tamilnadu, whether he is a Christian, Hindu or Sikh. When he is in his uniform he is none but an Indian. Through this august House, I would like to appeal to the ex-servicemen that they should boldly face the challenge before the country and work for the unity and integrity of the country not merely as a pensioner but give a new leadership and direction to the people. This new force would play a significant role in protecting and strengthening the country.

Now, I would like to make a brief reference to Defence because many critical remarks have been made in regard thereto. It has been stated again and again that the present Government is weak. Here, I would like to mention as to what was happening when we were facing threats from across the border. In the year 1988-89, the revised estimate of expenditure for Defence was Rs. 13,200 crore while the actual expenditure was Rs. 13,340 crore. Similarly, during 1989-90, i.e. current financial year, only Rs. 13,000 crore were allocated as against previous year's actual expenditure of Rs. 13,340 crore. Consequently, when the present Government came to power in the month of January, it did not have sufficient funds in the Government Treasury even to pay salaries and therefore, we had to come with a supplementary Budget of Rs. 500 crore during the first session of Parliament. This was not the way to strengthen the country. I do not want to mention all these matters here. We want that not only in India but throughout the world, maximum funds should be utilised for

developmental purposes as compared to military hardware and defence. But in view of the prevailing circumstances, I do not think that we should neglect our Defence. If we look at the escalation in foreign exchange and prices, then in actual terms there has been a reduction in the total expenditure on Defence whereas threat to our borders has been continuously increasing. In my opinion, we will have to modernise our defence equipment. It would certainly entail some burden, but we will have to bear this burden for the sake of the security of the nation.

15.00 hrs.

Shri Handoo referred to the situation in Jammu and Kashmir. The matter was discussed in detail. Shri Fernandes has already gone to Srinagar and he would review the situation there. After that, he would go to Jammu and stay there for 3-4 days. An All Party Meeting is also scheduled to be held. The situation is alarming, and in view of this, I do not want to make any contradictory comments which may further worsen the situation. All of us should try to avoid it. In this connection, I would like to thank the Leader of the Opposition too, who has extended constructive cooperation in this regard.

Shri Rajdev raised the issue of Punjab. Cases of killings and kidnappings have increased in Punjab recently. The residents of Abohar came to me and I have been told that violence is at the same level as it was during the year 1988, and this, of course, is a matter of great concern. The Government will control the situation firmly. We will not let any innocent person to be killed. The Government would use all the might at its command. The Government have already taken measures to check the feeling of injustice prevailing there. Shri Rajdev also referred to the riots of 1984 and the 59th Constitution Amendment. Special courts were set up within a period of 90-100 days. Deserters have been released and rehabilitated. They have been given employment. A proposal has been mooted to provide some more relief to the widows. That would be considered. But unless a congenial atmos-

phere is created, the situation cannot improve. Recently an All Party meeting on Punjab was held. It was a good step in that direction. The Government have approved the constitution of an All Party Committee to assist the Governor of Punjab. The need of the hour is to restore peace there and I am glad that all the major political parties except Akali Dal (Mann) participated in the meeting. They included BJP, Communist Party, Congress, Janata Dal, Akali Dal (Barnala), Akali Dal (Badal) etc. All of them agreed that the important task at present was to create a congenial atmosphere in Punjab.

The Government wants to have a national consensus on Ram Janam Bhoomi-Babri Masjid issue to solve the dispute. We want the cooperation of all the political parties in this regard. A committee has also been constituted, which will hold its meeting very soon. There was a little delay in the matter first due to the elections and then due to the situation in Jammu and Kashmir. But the committee will start its work very soon. We hope that some solution will be found, if we proceed wisely.

You will be pleased to know that the pension of the widows of the 1984 victims has been increased from Rs. 400 to Rs. 1000 per month.

As regard the foreign policy, Shri Gadgil stated that the present Government is very weak and small countries like Sri Lanka, Nepal and Bangladesh have also started speaking against India.

Such attitude is surprising as well as shocking. At least foreign policy should be an area which should not be affected by narrow party considerations. It is the policy of the nation and not of a particular political party. It is not the monopoly of a single party. It belongs to the whole country. It was formulated during the freedom struggle and it has stood the test of time. Not only we—the Government but also the people of the country have accepted it. I would like to quote Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, who played a significant role in framing the foreign policy. I quote :

[Sh. Vishwanath Pratap Singh]

[English]

We believe that each country should solve its own problems, develop its own genius. We do not believe in any country dominating in the colonial or economic or the cultural sense of other countries.

[Translation]

What was the basis of our foreign policy. It was equality, mutual trust and the basic concept was of 'Panchsheel'. In view of those principles, would it be justified on our part to question the friendship of Nepal and Sri Lanka who are speaking against us. Would it not be a fatal attack on that policy. We have been capable of challenging the big countries because we never followed the policy of suppressing the smaller nations. If we look towards them with such contempt, we would bow before the bigger nations. Our mentality would force us to do so. We would continue to follow the same foreign policy. The arrival of the President of Maldives in this context is quite significant. The first Head of the State to visit India after we came to power, has been from the smallest country. Luckily, the Opposition has not scoffed at that. The first foreign visit of our External Affairs Minister was also to Maldives, though some consider only visit to big countries as significant. Now he is to visit Namibia. Population should not be the criterion to judge whether a nation is great. No country is small or big. Values make them so. Our foreign policy is value based. It should not be distorted. Today, allegations are being made that Pakistan is increasingly interfering in our affairs because it thinks that our Government is weak. The Previous Government had also been harping on Pakistan's interference earlier. Was it weak? When the issue of Sino-Chinese was raised, were you weak? I don't say that the previous Government was weak. The facts should not be distorted. Nepal adopted hostile attitude during the tenure of the previous Government, whereas now at least they appreciate

some aspects of our approach like the security of our country etc. Strength does not lie in pride, strength lies in unity. I think that the threat to our foreign policy posed by Jammu and Kashmir problem, has subsided and we have been successful. We should be proud rather than being apologetic for it.

Previously, Pakistan tried to rake up the issue of Simla Agreement. Is Simla Agreement not relevant today? We have told Pakistan that if the Agreement has become irrelevant for them it will not be a one sided affair. Pakistan should understand as to what would happen if Simla Agreement is not there. Efforts are being made to scrap the Agreement which provided base for peace between the two countries. We have succeeded in mobilising support from various countries of the world on this issue. I do not say that it is all because of our Government policy rather credit should go to long standing traditions of our foreign policy which we have been following since independence. Pakistan could not succeed in its attempt to internationalise the Kashmir issue.

I do not want to say more but in the end I would say that in the present political scenario of our country a great political experiment is being made. The Congress party has been a big political party in our country since independence. A developing and newly independent country needs stability. Decade after decade passed but there was no political alternative available to the people. In a democracy, if political alternative is not there, it cannot flourish. In order to provide an alternative, a beginning has been made (*Interruptions*) I am calling it a beginning because contradictions are still there among us and with these contradictions we have to move ahead with courage. Presently the position is optimistic but we cannot say that we have overcome all hurdles. We have yet to go far ahead to reach our goal for which responsibility lies on all of us. We are accountable to the people also.

Keeping this hope in mind we will try to work and will seek your cooperation in it too.

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (Delhi Sadar): Mr Speaker, Sir, the hon. Prime Minister has started just now that pension of Rs. 1000/- will be granted to the widows of persons killed in 1984 riots. It is a matter of happiness and I congratulate the hon. Prime Minister for this. But we will be happy if similar pension of Rs. 1000/- is granted to the widows of persons killed in Punjab too.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : We will discuss this thing.

SHRI R.N. RAKESH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the pension of Rs. 1000/- be granted to the widows of persons killed in Muradabad during his Chief Ministership of Uttar Pradesh?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : A number of amendments have been moved.. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : No further clarification.

[Translation]

Now there is no time for this. The Private Members, Legislative Business will be taken up at 3.30 p.m. There has been no such convention.. (*Interruptions*)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Please take your seat. (*Interruptions*)

MR . SPEAKER : A number of amendments have been moved by the Members to the Motion of Thanks. I shall put all the amendments to the vote of the House together unless any hon. Member wants any particular amendment to be put to the vote of the House separately.

SHRI KADAMBUR M.R. JANARDHANAN (Tirunelveli) : I want my amendment No. 34 to be put to the vote of the House separately.

SHRI PALAI K.M. MATHEW (Idukki) : I want my amendment No. 40 to be put to the vote of the House separately.

SHRI K.S. RAO : I want my amendments Nos. 44, 48, 49, 51, 55, 56, 60, 69, 70, 80, 81 and 82 to be put to the vote of the House separately.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : I press all my amendments and want then to be put to the vote of the House separately.

SHRI A. CHARLES : I also want to press all my amendments but want the last amendment, namely, Amendment No. 139 to be put to the vote of the House separately.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put Amendment No. 34 moved by Shri Kadambur M.R. Janardhanan to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 34 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put Amendment No. 40 moved by Shri Palai K.M. Mathew to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 40 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put amendments Nos. 44, 48, 49, 51, 55, 56, 60, 69, 70, 80, 81 and 82 moved by

SHRI K.S. RAO : Sir, I want to bring some points to the attention of the Prime Minister. (*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER : I have not allowed anybody and you know the rules.

SHRI .K.S. RAO : Sir, last time you have permitted. I would like to bring only some points to the notice of the Prime Minister (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : The House is there. I must be fair to everybody. That cannot be taken as a practice. Kindly excuse me. (*Interruptions*)

*Disapproval of Code of Cr.
Procedure (A) Ord. Code of Cr.
Procedure (A) Bill*

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put Amendments Nos. 44, 48, 49, 51, 55, 56, 60, 69, 70, 80, 81 and 82 moved by Shri K.S. Rao to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 44, 48, 49, 51, 55, 56, 60, 69, 70, 80, 81 and 82 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put Amendments No. 113 to 130 moved by Shri Harish Rawat to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 113 and 130 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put Amendment No. 139 moved by Shri A. Charles to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 139 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put all the other Amendments moved together to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 33, 35, to 39, 41 to 43, 45 to 43, 50, 52 to 54, 57 to 59, 61 to 68, 71 to 79, 93 to 111, 114 to 129 and 131 to 138 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put the main motion to the vote of the House. The question is :

"That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms."

"That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 12th March, 1990."

The motion was adopted.

15.21 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION REGARD-
ING DISAPPROVAL OF CODE OF
CRIMINAL PROCEDURE
(AMENDMENT)
ORDINANCE
AND
CODE OR CRIMINAL PROCEDURE
(AMENDMENT) BILL

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up items No. 8 and 9 together.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Jodhpur) : Mr Speaker, Sir, at half past three, we have to take up the Private Members' Business. I have now less than eight minutes only. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : We cannot take up any other item now. You begin your speech and can continue next time.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): This can be taken up on Monday. (*Interruptions*)

[Translations]

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Jaswant Singhji, This has been the convention in the House. Now you start your speech and you may resume it tomorrow.

[English]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House disapproves of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Ordinance, 1990 (Ordinance No. 1 of 1990) promulgated by the President on the 19th February, 1990."

Sir, by an Ordinance, that was issued by this Government, the Code of Criminal Procedure was amended. I am well aware of the necessity which moved the Government or at least persuaded the Government in issu-

ing such an Ordinance. The reason why I have moved my Statutory Resolution of disapproval is to elicit information from the Government. The aspects which are standard and time-honoured ones, and the established aspects of a Government employing the method of ordinance to govern, have been well established by the Lok Sabha, and by successive Speakers. Of course, the Government has a right; but it is a right which has to be exercised with the greatest of caution and restraint. It is a right which should not pre-empt the legislative's right. It is a right which should not become a replacement for, or an alternative to, the powers of the legislature. I am well aware of the background as to why this particular ordinance became necessary. And indeed, the hon. Home Minister has, in his statement which he placed on the Table of the House on the very first day of the Session, has explained that as the code of Criminal Procedure of 1973 does not contain any provision empowering the criminal courts or the investigating agencies in India to issue letters of request to their counterparts in foreign countries to collect evidence during the course of any investigation of an offence committed by an Indian citizen either in a foreign country or in India, etc. then such an empowering provision, as it does not exist in our Cr. P.C., became necessary. Thereafter, the hon. Home Minister has used a sentence :

"The investigating agencies in India were, therefore, finding themselves handicapped in obtaining such evidence."

I will state my objection to the ordinance at the very beginning; and the objection is that this ordinance was issued even after the Parliament had been summoned. I believe that the date for the calling of the Parliament had been announced; and indeed, perhaps the summons had been issued. I would be happy to be corrected by the hon. Home Minister on this ground, because if that be so, then it is an aspect which we would like to draw attention to, and we would caution them about it.

It is on 19th February that the Gazette Extraordinary is issued—and I would like to be corrected by the hon. Home Minister. Of course, it was known that the Parliament session was imminent; and I think the summons were perhaps issued on the 3rd—I am told it was issued on the 8th.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN *in the Chair*]

It is an aspect which I would request the Government to look into because if, after the Parliament had been summoned, the Government had issued an ordinance, then it is matter, Mr Chairman, of some worry to us—that having summoned the Parliament if you issue an ordinance, then it is a matter that we as Members of Parliament will necessarily be concerned with because, as it is, ordinances are an encroachment on legislative functions. Of course, we well recognize the right of the Government to issue ordinances. But if you have issued an ordinance after the summoning of the Parliament, then our concern is heightened, and I would like to know from the hon. Home Minister what were the compelling circumstances, what were the difficulties, why was it that you issued—and the Government found it necessary to issue—the ordinance after the Parliament had been summoned. I well recognize the reasoning that you have given that such a provision did not exist. Now, the previous Government had explained to us that they had issued letters rogatory to the Government of Switzerland.

We had an occasion even then to point out to the previous Government that the letters rogatory that you had issued to the Government of Switzerland were in themselves insufficient because the direction of enquiry was confined only to aspects connected with Bofors as something as if it was an evasion of tax. We well know that you issued this Ordinance on account of the need that arose in pursuing it more vigorously.

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute. It is 3.30 now. The House shall take up Private

Members' Business. So, you please stop here. You can continue next time.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH : I will start next time all over again.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now the House shall take up Private Members' Business.

15.30.1/2 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Article 81, etc.)

[English]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : I introduce the Bill.

15.31 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Insertion of New Article 38A, etc.)

[English]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : I introduce the Bill.

15.31 1/2 hrs.

**AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE PRICES
FIXATION BILL***

[English]

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to establish a Commission to fix reasonable remunerative prices of the agricultural produce and for matters connected therewith.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to establish a Commission to fix reasonable remunerative prices of the agricultural produce and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : I introduce the Bill.

15.32 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

**(Insertion of New Article 16A, etc.)
(Bill No. 88 of 1989)**

[English]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a

Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I introduce the Bill.

15.32 1/2 hrs.

INDIAN CITIZENS ABROAD (VOTING
RIGHT AT ELECTIONS) BILL*

[English]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide the Indian citizens living abroad with the right to vote in elections to the House of the People and the Legislative Assemblies of States.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide the Indian citizens living abroad with the right to vote in elections to the House of the People and the Legislative Assemblies of States."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): I introduce the Bill.

15.33 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Article 324)

[English]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I introduce the Bill.

15.33 1/2 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Insertion of New Article 16A, etc.)
(Bill No. 80 of 89)

[English]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I introduce the Bill.

15.34 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Insertion of New Article 15A, etc.)

[English]

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 16.3.1990.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : I introduce the Bill.

15.34 1/2 hrs.

INFANT FOODS AND FEEDING
BOTTLES
(REGULATION OF PRODUCTION,
SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION) BILL*

[English]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the regulation of production, supply and distribution of infant foods and feeding bottles with a view to the protection and promotion of breast-feeding and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the regulation of production, supply and distribution of infant foods and feeding bottles with a view to the protection and promotion of breast-feeding and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI RAM NAIK : I introduce the Bill.

15.35 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL *

(Substitution of New Schedule for
Eighth Schedule)

[English]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Mandhubani)

: I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : I introduce the Bill.

15.35 1/2 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL *

(Substitution of new article for article
37)

[English]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : I introduce the Bill.

15.36 hrs.

FOREST (CONSERVATION) AMEND-
MENT BILL*

(Amendment of Section 2 etc.)

[Translation]

SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE
(Malegaon) : I beg to move for leave to

introduce a Bill further to amend the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980".

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI HARIBHU SHANKAR MAHALE : I introduce the Bill.

15.36 1/2 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL *

(Amendment of articles 310 and 311)

[English]

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA (Tamluk) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is.

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : I introduce the Bill.

15.37 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL *
(Insertion of new article 18A)

[English]

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA (Tamluk)

: I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : I introduce the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Yadvendra Datt.. Not present.

15.37 1/2 hrs.

MARRIED WOMEN (PROTECTION OF RIGHTS) BILL *

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI (Bellary) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to protect the rights of married women and for matters connected therewith.

MR CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to protect the rights of married women and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI : I introduce the Bill.

15.38 hrs.

WIDOW'S WELFARE BILL *
[English]

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI (Bellary) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for payment of pension and provision of other facilities to widows.

MR CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for payment of pension and provision of other facilities to widows."

The motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI : I introduce the Bill.

15.38 1/2 hrs

ABOLITION OF BEGGING BILL*

[English]

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI (Bellary) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for abolition of of begging and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for abolition of begging and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI : I introduce the Bill.

15.39 hrs.

BANNING OF SEX DETERMINATION TESTS BILL*

[English]

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI (Bellary) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for ban on pre-birth sex

determination tests and for matters connected therewith.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for ban on pre-birth sex determination tests and for matters connected therewith,"

The motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI : I introduce the Bill.

15.39 1/2 hrs.

DOMESTIC WORKERS (CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) BILL*

[English]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the improvement of working conditions of domestic workers.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the improvement of working conditions of domestic workers."

The motion was adopted

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : I introduce the Bill.

15.40 hrs.

CEILING ON WAGES BILL*

[English]

SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VARMA

(Bettiah) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for ceiling on wages of a family and for matters connected therewith.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for ceiling on wages of a family and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted

SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VARMA :
I introduce the Bill.

15.40 1/2 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Substitution of new article for article 263)

[English]

SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VARMA
(Bettiah) : I beg to move to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted

SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VARMA :
I introduce the Bill.

15.41 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Insertion of new article 30A)

[English]

SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VERMA

(Bettiah) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted

SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VARMA :
I introduce the Bill.

15.41 1/2 hrs

DISABLED PERSONS (REHABILITATION
AND WELFARE) BILL*

[English]

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the rehabilitation and welfare of the disabled.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the rehabilitation and welfare of the disabled."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : I introduce**
the Bill.

15.42 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Insertion of new articles 281A and 281B)

[English]

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : I beg to

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** Introduce with the recommendation of the President.

[Sh. Chitta Basu]

move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That leave be granted to move a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted

SHRI CHITTA BASU . I introduce the Bill

15.42 1/2 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of articles 200 and 201)

[English]

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India

MR. CHAIRMAN The question is

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India "

The motion was adopted

SHRI CHITTA BASU I introduce the Bill

15.43 hrs.

AGRICULTURAL WORKERS BILL*

[English]

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide

for the welfare of agricultural workers and to regulate their employment and conditions of service and for matters connected therewith.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the welfare of agricultural workers and to regulate their employment and conditions of service and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I introduce the Bill

15.43 1/2 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Eighth Schedule)

[English]

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India

MR CHAIRMAN The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India "

The motion was adopted.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I introduce the Bill

15.44 hrs.

AGRICULTURAL WORKERS (MINIMUM WAGES AND WELFARE) BILL*

[English]

SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VARMA

(Bettiah): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the payment of minimum wages and for welfare of agricultural workers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the payment of minimum wages and for welfare of agricultural workers.

The motion was adopted

SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VARMA: I introduce the Bill.

15.44 1/2 hrs.

AGRICULTURAL WORKERS (MINIMUM WAGES AND WELFARE) BILL*

[English]

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA (Tamluk): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the payment of minimum wages and welfare of agricultural workers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the payment of minimum wages and welfare of agricultural workers."

The motion was adopted

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: I introduce** of the Bill.

15.45 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Insertion of new article 16A)

[English]

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN (Cooch Behar): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

This Bill is for insertion of Article 16A, that is, Right to Work in the Constitution. I think, this insertion of the Article in the Constitution is of urgent necessity. By inserting Article 16A I would like to say that every citizen within the age limit of 18 years to 50 years shall have the right to work so as to provide employment and remuneration therefrom.

In my Statement of Objects and reasons, I have clearly stated that unemployment is one of the biggest challenges that our country is facing today. This unemployment problem is the problem of the problems of our country. This problem is driving our youths to destructive channels. The country is trembling with this problem. There may be explosion at any time. The entire country should be aware of it. I know that when these youths are taking the other paths, we may find so many wrongs in them. But one thing we must have to appreciate, one thing we must have to think that these youths of our country are not seeing any light before them and so they may get ready without hesitation to put out the light of the country. Can we imagine how long these youths of our country will stand in the queue of the employment exchanges? On the one hand, we have been celebrating the forty-three years of our independence with pomp and grandeur and, so on the other hand, forty-three millions of our youths are in the queue of the employment exchanges. Though the right to work is

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** Introduce with the recommendation of the President.

[Sh. Amar Roypradhan]

mentioned in the Directive Principles of our Constitution, but it remains outside the purview of the law. Sir, you being a lawyer you know it very well. On this Article 41 of the constitution court. So, we should like to have this right to work as a Fundamental Right, with the insertion of article 16 A in the Constitution.

So far as this right which is mentioned in the Directive Principles is concerned, it means that just as you are having a lollipop or a toy before the children, in the same manner you are having this right before the youths of our country who are the future of our country. We have forgotten that these youths are the engineers of our nation-building.

Now, Sir, what is the total figure of the unemployed youths in our country? Here is a list. It is a Government list. I think this is the latest report from the Labour Department. The source is the Ministry of Labour - D.G.E.T.—S—13095/7/1988-89. According to that report, the total number of unemployed youths who have registered their names is 3,10,18,000. In Andhra Pradesh, the number of unemployed youths is 27 lakhs; In Karnataka, It is 11 lakhs; in Kerala—in your State, Mr Chairman—it is 30,49,000; in Madhya Pradesh, it is 17,94,000; in Maharashtra, it is 27,83,000; in Uttar Pradesh, it is 29,49,000; in West Bengal it is 43,37,000. I do not mention the other States, I do agree that it is the highest in number in West Bengal. But there are so many reasons and you cannot deny that partition is one of the reasons. Sir, just imagine what is the condition of these people who are unemployed youths, whether they have registered their names or have not yet registered their names. There may be some talk that this number is not correct. It may be that those who have registered their names with the employment exchanges, may not bother about getting their names deleted from the register after getting a job. But, it is also a fact that in the backward areas, these people do not go to the employment exchange regularly to have their names regis-

tered. What is the condition of these people? I think their condition is beyond description. If you go before a Blood Bank, you will find that there are so many youths who are on the queue to sell their blood. They have been regularly going there to earn some money to save their family members. I can only quote a few examples here. In search of money, they are forced to do that because that they have to save their family. This is the tragic condition of the youth of our country. They have got no other alternative to look after their ailing parents.

Sir, if we go through the record, we will find that 'Right to Work' has been discussed so many times in this House. If we go through the record, in the Constituent Assembly Debates, on 23rd and 24th November, 1948 so many Members spoke regarding the Right to Work' as a fundamental right in the course of the discussion of the Article 32 and Article 38A now numbered as Article 41 and 48 respectively in our Constitution. In this august House, we discussed on this issue in 1966, 1977, 1978, 1983, 1987 and 1988. This problem has been dealt with in the Employment Guarantee scheme of Maharashtra and Karnataka also. We debated and debated but we did not proceed with this to have a legislation in this regard. 'Right to Work' is no longer a mere pious wish to those who think of the welfare of the weaker sections of the society.

Sir, the United Nations unanimously passed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights long back regarding promoting and encouraging respect for human rights. In its Article 13 of UDHR, it says:

" Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and the protection against unemployment."

Taking up this issue, UNO held two international seminars, one in 1966 and another in 1976, in the seminar of the 19th December, 1966, again it was stated in Item-6 of the Resolution:

"The States Party to the present Convention recognise the Right to Work, which include the right of everyone to the opportunity to gain his living by work which he freely chooses or accepts and will take appropriate steps to safeguard the right."

Though the representative of the Government of India was present in these conferences and seminars, what they did for so many years? They say, there is a mention in article 41:

"The state shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement, and in other cases of undeserved want".

It is clear that the article place upon the state the responsibility of finding work for all people and also to provide for education, giving relief in case of unemployment giving relief at old age, at the time of sickness and what not. But I would like to draw your attention to the words "within the limits" put in article 41. If the state says, "I have no capacity, economic capacity, then the youth are helpless. This is the condition. My Congress friends should know as they were in the power for such a long time, for 43 years, that what they did for the youth except mentioning of article 41 in such a manner.

Sir, not to speak of-U.S.S.R or East European Countries, where the right to work is a fundamental right, I would like to mention about those countries namely, albania Algeria, Argentina, Bolivia, Turkey, Mongolia Kenya where they have such provisions for right to work. With your permission, I would like to sum up their Constitutions.

They are following the guidelines of the U.N.O documents on Human Rights.

under article 25 of the Albania Constitution, the State guarantees to the citizens the

right to work for a remuneration according to the amount and quality of the work yielded.

In Algeria, the State guarantees the right to join a trade union, the right to work; to protection; to security; to health and education. In Argentina, all the inhabitants have the right to work and exercise any legal trade.

In Bolivia, every person has the following fundamental rights in accordance with the laws which regulate their exercise:

to work and to engage in commerce, industry etc.

If we come to Egypt, I think, Egypt economic condition is no more better than India. Even then, under article 13 of the Egyptian Constitution, work is a right, a duty and an honour guaranteed by the State. In Turkey, Labour is the base on the social order and every able-bodied citizen has the right and the duty to work to the best of his ability.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The point is, in many of these countries, the population is so small that there are not enough people.

16.00 hrs.

[Translation]

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI (Rewa) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is provision of right to work in China also whose population is much more than that of India.

[English]

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: My friends on the Right got some allergy on that and about China.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Marmugao) : We appreciate the socialist countries. They have done the things. Nobody can deny that they have achieved many things.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: They question "What are the steps to be taken to implement the right to work if it becomes a fundamental right? It is an abstract proposal. Mr. Pradhan, how are you bringing such a legislation?" But, whatever is said I brought this Bill knowing fully well that it will have constraints in the Budgetary provision of the Government. Even then I move the Bill. Somebody questions "How do you implement? Where from the money comes? Where are the job opportunities in India? There is no such opportunity. Why are you bringing this Bill? Will you give any allowances? Under the Minimum Wages Act, if you provide some allowances to these unemployed people of this country, then it will require", according to their calculation, about Rs. 62 thousand crores of money to provide wages to the unemployed youth."

Before I deal with this question, I would like to state that the present party in power, National Front Government, and also the Prime Minister today, reiterated that they are very much for the common man and that right to work must be made a fundamental right of the Constitution. I think that the National Front Government who are in power today are fully aware of the constraint of funds. Even then, why have they taken it up? It is not just for the sake of propaganda. But they have got some idea about it. The hon. Minister will speak later on and will describe the position at length.

However, in the National Front Lok Sabha Elections, 1989 Manifesto, they have clearly stated:-

"The National Front believes that every citizen has the right to productive and gainful work in order to live meaningfully and with dignity. The social and economic policy of the National Front will be geared to the realisation of the "Right to Work" as a fundamental right of the citizens of India".

If this is the position, then, naturally I prefer to bring this legislation with the hope that the

entire House will support this legislation that the right to work be a fundamental right in the constitution. But, what programme should be taken up to implement the right to work if it becomes a fundamental right in the Constitution? First of all, I think what is very much necessary is the work culture must be started because in our country those who are having education, those who are at graduate and post-graduate level, they do not think that they will go to the field, the agrarian field, and they will have the plough in their hands and they will be on agricultural land. This is work culture. All those who are graduates and post-graduates think that they must have a job, they must be in any Service, IAS, IPS or IFS but somehow it must be a job in the offices. This work culture must be changed in our country. In order to improve the employment of educated people, the present educational system must be revamped. For a long time we have been saying so many things. But nothing has been done. At the same time I would like to say that job-oriented technical education should be imparted right from the elementary stage itself. Right to work should also be there. Dignity of labour must take a high place in our Society.

The next point I would like to make is about ban on recruitment. I would like to say that the ban on recruitment must be lifted. At present no recruitment could be made in the departments on account of this ban. That must be lifted very soon. All the vacant posts must be filled up within a short space of time. Overtime must be stopped. No person should unnecessarily be allowed to sit late. If the Government do all these things, then there is scope for adequate employment opportunities.

Next, I would like to touch upon the condition of the poor youth. Their condition is beyond description. Therefore, I would suggest that there should not be any age bar for the youth to enter Government service. Now the age bar is prescribed as 28 years, 35 years etc. This age bar should not be there in respect of Government Public Undertakings and other Departments and Defence

and Police services may be made an exception to this provision. I would also like to say that there should not be any fees for recruitment examinations. At present, the candidates are charged a fee of Rs. 15/- , 20/- etc. Let it even be one rupee. That should be done away with. There should not be any fees because they are the poor people, jobless people. They do not have any means of earning. Wherefrom will they get money to apply for a job?

Now I come to the Agricultural Sector. This sector has got vast scope for employment opportunities. I have got the details. But it will take much time if go on quoting the figures. But I would like to say that if we take this sector seriously, then we can provide employment to more than 50 per cent of our unemployed people.

Regarding land reforms, we have been talking for so many years,. But what did we do far so long a period? Of course, it is true that in Sixth Five Year Plan there was mention about land reforms that there would be proper distribution of lands, and the records in that connection would be made ready within the year 1985. My hon. friend Shri Faleiro is here. May I ask my friends on the right side in which year we are now? Now we are in the year 1990. What was there in the seventh plan? No word was mentioned in that. They avoided it knowing fully well that they could not do anything about land reforms. If they had done this Job properly on land reforms, then I can assure you that there could have been vast scope for employment opportunities. Sir, you will agree with me that only one third of our total agricultural lands in this country is under irrigation. Somewhere it is done through tube-well. In some places, there are small irrigation facilities. In some places there are minor irrigation facilities. In some select places, there are big irrigation projects. Most of the lands depend on seasonal rains. There is the dry-land farming. If the Government take proper steps to have irrigated land all over the country, then they could get not only one crop but two or three crops. At present in most of the fields one crop is grown. We can

have two or three crops if proper facilities are done. In that case we can create vast scope for employment.

Forest is another area where we can create more employment. Forty million people are earning their living through these forests. They are not taking the wood. They are earning their livelihood through fibre, foods, oil etc. If you take forestry properly, there is ample scope to provide more employment. I can give you an example. There is a minor forest product called 'Tendu leaves' which are used for preparing Bidis and this generates Rs. 510 crore of revenue annually. So, there is vast scope in the forestry. If you can exploit it, you can get better results.

Regarding industry, new industries must come up particularly in the backward areas. During the Sixth Five Year Plan, there were 103, no industry districts'. During 1985-90, when the efficient Government was at the centre, the number of 'no industry districts' come down of 103 to only 94. There are so many districts which are 'no industry districts' in the country. The country should feel that Amethi is not the only place to set up industries. Industrialisation should be made throughout the country. Measures must be taken for opening the closed mills and factories. The condition of the sick mills must be improved. The lock-outs and closures must be lifted. Modernisation must be there to maintain the health of the industry without curtailing the existing levels of employment.

In the past, there was a committee on unemployment. It submitted a report. In that report, it made total of 221 suggestions. There are some valuable suggestions. We should adopt those suggestions to have more scope for employment. I hop[e, we shall get more valuable suggestions once we adopt the Bill to an Act. We have spent long 43 years with this question of 'Right to work'. We have every time debated and debated whether it is to be voted or not be voted. We have spent much time in this

[Sh. Amar Roypradhan]

dilemma. We should not suffer in indecision any more.

You may remember that long back, on this question of unemployment, at the Azadi Congress, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru raised one slogan. What was that slogan? The slogan was 'socialistic pattern of society.' (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The total time allotted to this Bill is two hours. You have already taken more than half an hour. How much more time do you want?

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Only five minutes. What is the net result of that? After that in 1971, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the then Prime minister gave a call 'Garibi Hatao'.

What is the net result of the slogan *Garibi Hatao*? After that in 1980 again they have raised slogans, namely, one family—one job. Have they been able to give one job to each family? No. Then in the Tal Katora Gardens New Delhi in the year 1986 or 1987 there was a new slogan, namely *Bekari Hatao* and *Berojgari Hatao*. But what are the measures that they have taken in this direction? Has *Berojgari* been ousted? No. I think we should not spend much more time by debating it, by making slogans about it. This is the time for action.

It is the commitment of the National Front Government that the right to work must be a fundamental right. I appeal not only to the left Front, those who are supporting the National Front Government, but also to the Opposition members—whatever fault they may have committed in the past - to come forward and save the youth of our country, those who are suffering and those who are disgrace.

With these words I bring this right to work Bill before the House. I hope all the Members will support this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration".

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): I thank the mover of this bill for providing this House an opportunity for a timely debate on the right to work. I said this debate is timely because from what read and understood, the Government is committed and has promised to bring a constitutional amendment on these lines to provide the right to work in the Constitution in the course of this session itself. Therefore this debate is very timely and I congratulate the hon. Member for having provided us with this opportunity to debate on this issue.

I have no quarrel and I do not dispute the good intentions of the Member. He has quoted the experience of the socialist countries and then he said our benches are allergic to these countries. That is obviously not correct. We are committed in letter and in spirit to social democracy. Even in these days we admire the great achievements done by the socialist countries particularly for the underprivileged, for the downtrodden and for the people of their countries.

We must also learn from the mistakes, mistakes that are being more and more clearly exposed now with Perestroika and Glasnost in the Soviet Union, in the East European countries and in fact all over the world wherever there are socialist countries. One of the mistakes that they have committed and admitted to have been committed is to have provided jobs and employment irrespective of the productivity and irrespective of the need. Therefore what we see today in Eastern Europe, what we see today in the socialist countries is large scale retrenchment of people employed because they were found to be surplus, because they found that there never has been any justification for this and because they have found and realised that merely providing employment is not possible, this cannot be sustained unless there is productivity and unless there is growth. Therefore, I caution this Government not to indulge in populist slogans, not to

indulge in populist measures at the cost of growth. Because I found that the question of growth in the present Government's priority is being pushed to the background. What I say is that do not push the question of growth, do not push the question of production, productivity to the background because then what you will have to distribute is nothing but poverty. You will distribute poverty and poverty alone unless you produce goods. Unless economy grows and unless productivity and efficiency increases.

I shall be brief now. I think there is really not much to be said on this except to identify one fundamental question and answer that question. The question is this. By including the right to work in the Constitution, are we in any manner, whatsoever, improving the condition of the unemployed? Are we, in any manner, whatsoever, benefiting the poor and those who want employment, by including the right to work in the Constitution? Are we going to provide employment to the people?

As the hon. Mover of this Bill pointed out it is not for the first time in this parliament that a Bill on these lines—to provide right to work in the constitution—is discussed. There have been any number of Bills including the very first one, when I and my colleague were in this Parliament which was in 1977, on these lines. At that time, late and very distinguished Member of this House Shri Jyotirmoy Basu had brought—as far as I recall—a Bill for amending the Constitution, precisely on these lines. The Bill was then rejected by the Janata party Government and I do not think that the reasons which were there, were sound in my submission.

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI (Rewa): That is not correct.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: It is. In 1977.....

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI: It is not right.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Then it is

another Bill.

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI: It was moved by me and the Bill was circulated for soliciting the public opinion. By the time public opinion could reach here, the Lok Sabha was dissolved and the Bill, I believe, was not rejected by this House.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: My recollection is that there was such a Bill. I may be wrong, but really that is not the point. It is only my recollection that there was a Bill moved by Shri Jyotirmoy Basu, which was rejected. But I am not on that point and that point is not material because many such Bills have been moved in the past and they have been rejected. In fact, this very question—whether right to work should be a Fundamental Right or not was even presented in this country before the Parliament came into existence. In the Constituent Assembly, one of the Members Mr K.T. Shah raised this question that the right to work should be made a Fundamental Right. It was in 1946 and this suggestion was, at that time, opposed by another Member Shri B.M. Rao and suggested one thing, which was ultimately accepted and enshrined in the Constitution that there should be two types of Fundamental Rights as if it were. One would be those Fundamental Rights which would be enforceable in the courts of law and justiciable. Other would be those Fundamental Rights which would impose a duty on the Government and on the State, corresponding duty which would not be justiciable. The second category of Fundamental Right was described, ultimately, in the Constitution as Directive Principles of the Constitution as Directive Principles of the Constitution and that is how we have the words 'right to work' already in the Constitution under Article 41 of the Constitution wherein it says:

'The State shall within the limits of its economic capacity and development make effective provision for securing the right to work and so on to education and so on and so forth'.

Therefore, in fact, since the very incep-

[Shri Eduardeo Faleiro]

tion of this Constitution, there has already been a sort of right to work enshrined in the Constitution. The only difference between this right to work from the other Fundamental Rights enshrined in the Directive Principles is that they are not enforceable and not justiciable. I shall be brief because the question which this House must address itself is very simple, very fundamental and very brief. And the question is this. By including the right to work in the Chapter of Fundamental Rights, are we advancing on the existing position or not? If we are advancing on the existing position, then it is well and good. If we are not advancing on the existing position, permit me to say this. This is what everyone of us must say and this is what every citizen of this country will say. If we are just creating this right to work in the Fundamental Rights, without advancing the Constitutional position as it exists today for the benefit of the citizens and of the unemployed, then we will be committing a Constitutional fraud; we will be playing a political attack on the people of this country; we will be accused and accused rightly of merely trying to entice the people and the voters without giving them any benefit. The position as it exists today is that the right to work cannot be made a Fundamental Right, in the sense that it cannot be made enforceable or justiciable. In fact, I read from the newspaper a very interesting statement of the Minister of Labour and Welfare, Mr. Paswan. he had been quoted as recently as on 12th January, 1990 in the *Patriot* as saying, among other things, that:

"Right to work does not mean the right to a job."

That's what the Labour Minister of this Government, that wants to introduce the right to work in the Constitution says:

"In this scheme of things, pay is secondary and work is primary."

It means, he has a very clear approach apparently to right to work. Right to work for

Mr. Paswan Means, you can work. But about the pay, there is no guarantee of pay at all. It is not material. That is what he says. In his scheme of things, pay is secondary and work is primary.

This is a very deceptive way of looking at the right to work. Right to work has to be if it is to be included in the constitution—an enforceable right, a justiciable, a right to work and according to remuneration, a right to remunerative work and right to adequate remuneration. Are you in a position to provide this? Have you done at least any exercise to identify the enormous, gigantic, tremendous proportions of this task? It is a dream; it is a beautiful dream. But can it be realised today? Can it be realised even in the near future? Have you calculated the size of the unemployment in this country? If you are just to provide any employment to the unemployed, are you in a position? Are you at all in a position to provide adequate employment with appropriate and adequate remuneration for this work? How do you intend to do this? Have you got an idea? I think, you do not have an idea because no survey had been conducted on these lines—a survey which is really speaking and which can be fully relied upon. So, please don't play a constitutional fraud on the people of this country.

We were talking about 1977. Measures were there in 1977 and we made a big noise here. We meaning you, gentleman, who were here on the other side—the ruling side—in 1977 saying that 'socialism' was included in the Preamble of the Constitution by the Congress Government during the period of Emergency without say indication of improving on the existing situation merely as an eyewash. That was the argument. Then, that was removed from there. Now, please don't do anything that you condemned yourself. Don't play with these tricks. Don't put this right to work merely as an eyewash—to use your own expression at that time merely as a populist slogan, merely without any advance on the present situation. You cannot bring to reality this dream, that is, the dream of all of us. You have not even done

the basic work. And it is not possible. I do not blame you because it is not possible to identify exactly what is the dimension of unemployment in this country and much less it is possible to identify exactly what are the dimensions of adequate employment required in this country because the problem of unemployment if it has to be fully analysed—is also of under-employment.

Now, let us give the people not right to work without work. People would be very happy if we give them work. You see, right to work can come later. Let us address ourselves to this question. Provide work to our people, provide adequate remuneration to our people. But Mr. Paswan Says: "Work doesn't mean the right to a job." This scheme of things is his scheme of things: "Pay is secondary and work is primary." This is not at all the concept that this House should accept. This House has to accept the concept that we are not here for slogans. We don't want empty rights. We would rather have substantive work opportunities being provided rather than empty rights. We think it is very important that people should not merely have a right to work simpliciter but should have a right to remunerative work and adequate remuneration for their work. We have not done this exercise. I say 'we'. I say 'we' advisedly because this is not an issue in which we should break the ranks. This is an issue where the entire national energy and leadership from all sides must and will necessarily agree. Employment is like life. It is the right of every citizen. The Mover of the Bill has pointed out how the Resolutions of the United Nations themselves speak of the right to work. They speak of the right to work. It does not concern only certain individuals. It concerns the mankind. Every human being must have adequate means of livelihood. And therefore, for this priority task, we are with any Government. We will enjoin you in this task and share with you your responsibilities. We should concentrate on providing employment and work to the people which by itself is a gigantic task.

The Mover of the Bill has been unfair to

us. They say that the Congress Government has done nothing. I am sure that he, having travelled the countryside and his own constituency, has not said this with great sincerity. He must be like me. I have visited every single village of my constituency in the course of these years more than once. I have seen the enormous benefits that is, in terms of economic benefits, in terms of self-reliance, and in terms of creating a spirit of enterprise. Schemes of rural development such as IRDP, RLEGP, NREP and TRYSEM have been brought for the rural people. There are many snags which we ourselves, in the Congress Government, identified in the operation of these schemes. But you cannot deny the benefit of these schemes and the principles of these schemes. You can see the reality on the ground that these schemes have benefited materially and spiritually in the sense of creating and developing a sense of enterprise among the people of the country, particularly the poorer sections in the rural areas. Your memory is so weak. How can you forget the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana which we brought just a few months ago? It was a tremendous exercise. Mr. Minister, are you in a position to deny that this scheme is not a sound and good scheme, that this scheme is something that this Government will maintain? You are not in a position to deny this point.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: The hon. Member should go through the wanchoo Committee Report, what is the position of the landless labourers in Madhya Pradesh and Orissa?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I am not saying that we have solved all the problems. What I am saying is that efforts were made and efforts cannot be condemned as having produced no results at all. Results have come and efforts have been made. Schemes cannot be condemned *in toto*, Wholesale by any Government. The minister is a very sensible man with long experience in rural development and will surely appreciate these schemes. I would like to say something in the context of what the hon. Member has said. It is regarding graduates and post-graduates

who are not working in the fields. You have created doctors, graduates and post-graduates. You have created expectations that they will get adequate employment, meaning thereby that employment commensurate with their qualifications. We must look into this matter. This is a very connected matter with the question of employment and our educational system. Education must be employment-related and job-oriented. If we produce right, left and centre, viz., graduates, post-graduates, doctors and so on, however their calibre may be, we are creating a large number of frustrated elements. There are so many terrorists in different parts of the country. Reasons are many. One of the main reasons is unemployed youth who are frustrated do not get employment. Crimes and criminal activities are increasing. People who are frustrated have no outlet to utilise their skills they have developed. Therefore, they get into the streets and commit crimes. Therefore, to meet the economic problem of employment, we must also address to the educational system and reform the educational system so as to make education related to job. At one time, I was in the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Science and Technology and we realised that all the I.I.T. graduates, who are the cream, best brains of the country, were going to other countries after they came out of the Indian Institutes of Technology. The best brains of the country go to these Indian Institutes of Technology in different parts of the country. On each one of them we spent lakhs of rupees. They are the best brains in the country and secondly, tremendous amount expenses are incurred out of the limited resources in giving this education to these people. We found that the entire batches of these boys, who come out of these Indian Institutes of Technology, who are the best brains in the country, they migrate in full batches and leave the country. They go to the United States and other countries. That shows that we create these people, educate them but do not give them adequate employment opportunities. They go out of frustration. It is not merely a question of getting more money. Many times, we say that they go to these countries because

they get more money. It is also that they go to these countries because of job satisfaction, they can do research and produce things. Therefore, education must be related to the employment opportunities and our limited resources must be canalised on these lines to see that infrastructure is there to absorb these people, whom we educate. We cannot blame them, and say that now that you are graduates, you do not want to do the work, your father or grandfather were doing; to go and plough the fields and do manual work. It was good for their fathers and not for them! "Why are you not doing? You have become too important just because you are a graduate." This is entirely a wrong approach, and letting insensitivity. The fault is not of these students, the fault is of us opinion makers and decision makers. We have to link education to jobs.

There are several other aspects, but in view of the limited time, I want to mention just one thing on which employment can be provided and social objective of a different nature achieved, and that is housing.

Food, clothing and shelter are the three basic requirements. We have done extremely well as far as the food is concerned. I particularly remember that whenever I visited different countries, I found that every single agricultural university of the developing countries study the green revolution of India as an example, as to what a developing country can do to reach the condition of self-sufficiency in food from conditions of great famine and difficulty. In clothing also, we have done quite well. But I admit that on the point of shelter, we have remained far behind. And this is very important for providing employment. This is also connected with the right to work. We must consider among the different avenues and opportunities building of houses and housing. It serves two purposes; provide shelter which is essential and provide employment because it is an employment-oriented line of activity.

In conclusion, I once again caution the Government against playing a constitutional fraud on the people of this country, and

against indulging in political tricks, which are found sooner or later. You know it and I know it. We must provide work to our people have a blueprint with you. We are with you. We do not dispute and we are not against the right to work. How can we? We are committed to social democracy and it is the duty of any State, particularly a welfare State to provide the right to work. But is this the time? Are we not putting the cart before the horse? Let us first have a blueprint that is effective. Let us work in this direction, otherwise right to work will provide work only to the lawyers and everybody will go to lawyers. Lawyers will get the work and nobody else.

On this note, I will conclude by saying that let us sincerely address ourselves to this question of providing work, which is effective rather than right to work which would remain on paper only.

[Translation]

SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV (Sitamarhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was listening to Shri Faleiro very attentively. There is a couplet of Kabir which reads as follows:

"Jo darshan Karna chahiye to darpan manjat rahiye,
Darpan me lagi hi kaai, to dars kahan se pai."

If your vision is not clear you cannot see anything. The society and Institution, the environment in which you are born, brought up and educated gave you a cultural background and shaped your thoughts and ideas to develop your identity and it is difficult to change it. You said that if right to work was incorporated in the constitution as a fundamental right it would be a fraud. How can it be? Today the people of our country are craving for equality. It is so not only in India but all over the world in this last decade of the 20th century which will bring in either an era of equality or the total destruction of this world. Either of the two is destined to take place. The present situation will not continue for long. So this cannot be a constitutional fraud. There is deep craving among the people. In order to satiate it, the Govern-

ment, this House and this Institution shall have take certain steps. Is this House meant only for having discussions with a fixed daily routine of assembling here at 11 O'clock and leave at 6 P. M. with a lunch break of one hour and getting a daily allowance of Rs. 150 for a work of five hours only. While on the other hand when we happen to think of our voters living in the rural areas whom we represent here in this House, We find that the poorest of these poor people manages to make his both ends meet on a meagre income of eight annas a day and his representative who receives an attractive amount of Rs. 150 as his daily allowance happens to participate in the discussions on 'Garibi Hatao' in this House. But when the voice of the poor will rise direct for the huts then you shall have either to satiate them or the very existence of this House will be endangered in the wake of the fury of the haves. You will not be able to resist it. Therefore we have to a look at the grim situation of unemployment and the people who are starving for want of food. On the other hand there are crores of people who are enjoying a luxurious life in the sky scrapers in Delhi. Such people visit clubs and enjoy cabaret dances and indulge in all sorts of merry making. They dance and drink together. In order to satiate their primitive passions. They enjoy young girls dancing in nude but when the question of providing employment opportunities to the unemployed, they take the plea of scarcity of resources. Birlas, Tatas, Dalmias, Singhanias, the Hindustan Lever Ltd. Company and Shri Shanti Prasad Jain are the top industrial magnet of this country. When India got her freedom in 1947, the value of total assets of Birlas was Rs. 45 crores, which has now touched the mark of Rs 6,000 crores. After all where from he has earned all this huge wealth? On the other hand the son of a poor farmer whose grand father used to cultivate land, continues to cultivate it from one generation to the other. Has his condition undergone a change? Instead, the son of a farmer whose grandfather used to cultivate a vast stretch of one hundred acres of land, has been left with a small farm of 5 acres only. Now he had been brought down to the level of a small farmer. Power of determination.

[Sh. Hukumdeo Narayan Yadav]

Swami vivekanand had said that if there is What a strange situation it is. But the present state of affairs can be changed only if there is power of determination Swami Vivekanand had said that if there is only one man with a strong will power, he can change the entire world. But he requires a strong will power and firm resolve for the same. He can do all this with strong will power. You say that it is not possible. But it is possible A provision to that effect in the constitution will not do it. Dr. Lohia had said that we have always been raising the slogans of socialism. We seek to provide 'one man-one job'. But if a member of Parliament continues to be the member of the House on one hand and also enjoys the benefits of bus permits on the other besides the ownership of a petrol pump and one thousand acres of land and his son holds the post of an I.A.S. and his grandson happens to be a Deputy Collector and so on for how long it will continue. So there are a number of families where all the powers have concentrated. This vicious circle should be broken, because with the decentralisation of power and wealth, the unemployed will get employment and concept of 'one man, one job' will be turned into a reality. If you do not provide them with jobs, they will forcibly grab the land. The Government has given several bus permits covering many routes to certain individuals whereas it should be only one man one but permit as it can provide employment to thousands of the unemployed. But this can be achieved only when there is a will to do so. In case intentions are not good, it cannot be possible. You have stated the Government will give right to work. Dr. Lohia has said that we should raise a land army to give job to the unemployed for the optimum exploitation of crores of acres of fallow and barren land in the country. With the provision of money machines and irrigation facilities for the same, these people can convert the barren stretches of land into a greenland. In this manner that barren land will be utilised. But it requires a change in the way of thinking. Because the people who have been deeply influenced by the Lord Macaulay consider themselves to be the English and

they think that right to work amounts to right to service and service means Government job for them. But our Government should tell them that they will be given employment but not Government jobs. Instead they will be given work in fields, factories and the work of turning the barren land into a fertile one. If they are in need of work, there should be no difference for them between a white collar job and a manual work in the field. After reading a book Mahatma Gandhi had derived a conclusion that all the jobs—be it the job of a barber who does a manual or that of a lawyer who pleads the cases in the courts are basically the same and carries equal significance because both of them are the means of earning a living. But the job of a clerk fetches an income of Rs. 3,000 per month, whereas a labourer who work hard can earn meagre income of only Rs 15 per day inspite of his strenuous work for 15 hours a day. This is something unjust. Hence law should be a to ensure wages commensurating to the amount of labour put in by the concerned individual and a man doing a white collar job will get comparatively less amount. With that change in our approach, there will be a total change in the entire set up of the country. Today a revolution is taking place in the communist countries, why? The old set up is collapsing because a privileged class of bureaucrats has emerged there which does not allow any body else in the society to assume a place of significance and when this section of people who are enjoying a life of luxuries are cut to size and denied the privileges enjoyed hither to by them, other will be able to get facilities because these are the people who make an unnecessary show off their money on the occasion of the marriages and other functions and their houses are illuminated with the rows of electric bulbs, like the bridal make up of a bride. There is yet the other side of the coin because crores of people living in the huts in India have no light even at the time when they sit to take their food. See this contrast of life in Delhi where on one hand, there are highrise buildings which are illuminated with innumerable rows of bulbs like a birds while on the other hand, there are huts of the poor which have no provision of

light. Hence we shall have to bring in a change with the provision of electric light in huts. Today farmers do not get adequate supply of power for their tubewells but in cities, peoples happen to instal air-conditioners at their residences just to combat the weather effects for a luxury sake. But it needs a change if we want to bring in a change in the society. Only then, we will be able to say that now we are in a position to provide work to each and every hand.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now you are on the public platform. You please come inside the house and speak on the Bill.

[Translation]

SHRIHUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV: I am speaking on the Bill only. They say that we cannot give work and it is just a gimmick but I would like to say that we will make an amendment to that effect in the constitution and provide work to the people. It is also a public platform.

Please go through what Choudhary Charan Singh has written in his book—'Economics Nightmare of India—Causes and Cures. In the case of big factories investment is more and employment opportunities are less e.g. with an investment of Rs. 1 lakh in cottage industries greater number of people say 14 workers as compared to that of one in the big factories can be provided employment. Per capita share of an individual in the land is very low in India. Hence we should not copy others living in foreign countries. There are three types of people in the world, one who always look to others and the second one who have their eyes on future and the third one look to their past. You, the people in the Congress have been looking either to your past or always have a look on others. You have never thought of future. While having a retrospection of the past you make repeated references of what your predecessors, your grandfather and great grandfather or Pandit J.L. Nehru, Motilal

Nehru or Indira Gandhi had done, in the past or what Rajiv has done now. It is what they call looking back and what actually the words 'looking at others' imply is as to what Russia is doing, what Japan is doing or what Israel is doing. Our Government does not belong to either of these two categories. Instead we always look to the future. It means that we envisage the future shape of our society. So we look to the future. We will set up cottage industries for the indigenous production of consumer goods. Gandhiji had said that all such consumer items which can be produced in the cottage industries, should not be allowed to be manufactured by the big industries and the goods thus produced will be sold in the Indian markets and the goods manufactured by the big industries will be sent abroad to compete in the international market. When cottage industries are capable of manufacturing needles and shoes, cotton ginning, weaving and dyeing of cloth surely then, if a network of cottage industries is established throughout the country, 16 crore families out of a population of 80 crores would be able to set up one or the other cottage industry. This would improve the economic condition of the farmers apart from providing work to the unemployed. How can't it be possible? We can do it by framing law through an amendment in the constitution. Government service could be limited to a period of twenty years only so that no one remains in the Government service for more than twenty years. Government service has become a prized profession for the people. If people are not ready to step down after twenty years of Government service, then how others would get employment? Even if the Government employees get angry over it, this should be done because they receive their salaries from the taxes we pay. They would render their services for twenty years and then they would be replaced by others. We can get things done only if they are not allowed to continue in Government service beyond twenty years.

In the end, I would like to mention my last point which relates to the definition of skilled and unskilled labour which the Prime Minister (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will it be applicable to MPs also?

MR CHAIRMAN: He is asking, 'is it applicable to MPs also'.

[Translation]

SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV : Yes, yes when we say these things, it is applicable to one and all. A Member of Parliament is not a different creature. An M.P. is also a part of the society or at least, that is what I believed when I spoke about it. Is it that you do not consider yourself a part of this society?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Prime Minister has written about skilled and unskilled labours. It is high time to change the definitions of skilled and unskilled labourers. One is considered a skilled person because one is an engineer with a five year training in a particular discipline, whereas another person is considered an unskilled labourer even though he got his training in ploughing since childhood under the supervision of his father, who himself was a peasant. While the farmer is called an engineer just because he has a certificate with him, the latter is called unskilled even though he is apt in using the pick-axe and other agricultural operations. A person is unskilled if he does not know how to plough, even if he is an educated person, a doctor, an engineer, an I.A.S. or an I.P.S. officer. In fact, it is we, who are the specialists in ploughing, in using the pick-axe, harvesting, in milching cows and buffaloes, in providing fodder and water to the cattle. That's why I say, do not ridicule the illiterate farmers of the villages by calling them unskilled labourers. What rose of graduation is it that educated and well-dressed. English speaking persons are called as unskilled, though we are adept in our skills. Therefore, we should be put in the category of skilled labourers.

With these words, I support the Bill introduced by Shri Amar Roypradhan in the

House. Through this Bill, you propose to bring about some changes in the constitution. I understand that the Government is taking some action in this direction and is about to bring forward some proposals. Hence there should be a debate on the Bill brought forward by Shri Amar Roypradhan and after the debate, this issue should be left with the Government, there is no need for a voting on this Bill, as the Government itself is going to introduce an Amending Bill. I would like to conclude with these words that a debate on this Bill is necessary and the hon. Member should withdraw his Bill after the debate and leave the rest to the Government.

[English]

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA (Jadavpur): An hon. Member in the opposition bench has stated that insertion of Article of Right to Work in the Constitution would be a mistake and it would be a socialist mistake.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I am not against the right to work being in the Constitution. I am against the right to work being in the Constitution. without being opportunities for work. We do not want paper rights.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA : I just want to point out that socialists regard unemployment as a social problem to be solved whereas the hon. Member regards unemployment as an act of god, something about which there is nothing to be done.

Once again, on this question whether it is a Constitutional fraud, I think, it is not a fraud. It is promises a constitutional promise. Many of the articles in the Constitution are in the nature of a promise which perhaps cannot be fulfilled overnight but which can be regarded as an admission of human dignity. This amendment can be regarded as an admission of the fact that there is work and there are hands waiting for work, but somehow the State and the Government have not been able to coordinate these two things.

In Article 16 we find equality of opportu-

nities in matters of public employment are embodied. It is difficult to stand by this article when there is a continuous shrinkage of opportunities, when there is a continuous pressure of people waiting for jobs and on the other hand, there is a shrinkage of jobs. The result is that some people necessarily become more equal than others and everyone does not get equal job opportunities. So, I think, in the interest of making Article 16 a real article, something that exists in reality and not just on paper, it is necessary to introduce this amendment. However, the question is not really of putting it into the Constitution as a fundamental right. The question is that of translating it into reality.

17 hrs.

As I have said earlier, certainly this is not a very simple task. Practical difficulties cannot be lost sight of. In the creation of job opportunities, the responsibility of the Government is very great. When asked the question whether this is going to be justifiable, well, what should the Government do when the right to work becomes a Fundamental Right in the Constitution and when people come immediately asking for jobs? So, this question whether this is justifiable or not is a very important question. However, I think that there are certain short term immediate methods by which we can, for the time being, obviate the difficulty regarding justifiability. For instance, we can certainly obviate it by providing unemployment benefit where jobs are not available. I know that unemployment benefit is no substitute for a job; it is merely a compensation. It is an admission of the fact that the State has a responsibility for providing employment to its citizens. However, as I have said, this is not a solution, only a short term measure. Secondly, there is also the likelihood of instituting certain programmes whereby some work can be provided immediately for those who are in most need. Here, of course, the question arises that such jobs would be gift horses for beggars who cannot look into their mouths. So, such programmes also are not the ultimate solution and we do think that for the ultimate solution of the problem, a very

radical change in the socio-political structure is needed. However, even within the Constitution as it is, there are certain small steps which can be taken—steps towards the fulfilment of a promise. As I have said, the promise cannot be fulfilled overnight, but the promise has to be made seeing that if the promise is not made, then it is destructive of human dignity. So, there are certain ways even within the framework of the Constitution. Certain things can be done to provide job opportunities. Since in our country a very large section of the population is in the agricultural sector, of course, the most important step within the framework of this Constitution would be land reforms, whereby land can go to the landless so that they would not be reduced to beggary but would be able to stand on their own legs, would be able to stand on their dignity. At least that much can be assured by instituting land reforms which are Constitutionally accepted.

Here, Sir, I would like to present the case of West Bengal where the State Government has indeed, by taking certain Constitutional measures, been able to generate jobs in the agricultural sector, for instance, by implementing the Food-for-work Programme—food not given as charity but food given in lieu of work. Earlier on, 10 or 15 years ago, there used to be streams of people, influx of people from the agricultural areas to the cities in the lean seasons. However, the West Bengal Government has been able to stem this influx during lean seasons by providing work through Panchayats for the people on the land itself. So, that is one way in which employment can be generated. Next, we find that as a result of certain policies of the Government which was in power at the Centre for a long time, there had been freeze in employment in the public sector. The public sector industries—many of them—are not being used to their full capacity. So, now this new Government has to consider how the public sector, which is the single largest employer in this country, can move so that employment is generated. In my own constituency, there are people suffering from the freeze of employment in the public sector vacancies which were cre-

[Smt. Malini Bhattacharya]

ated by superannuation are not being filled up. The public sector industries are not fully at work and also as a result of import of advanced technology and computers, there is a cut-down in jobs. While such import of advanced technology cannot be altogether ruled out either in the public sector or in the private sector, there has to be labour intensive investments side by side. We can refer back to the Mahalanobis model, the twin sector model, whereby there may be a development of capital intensive industries with hi-tech. At the same time, equal emphasis should be placed on small scale industries and cottage industries supplying jobs to a large number of people. If you remember, recently in the newspaper we have seen that the Chief Minister of West Bengal, in a speech made to the Chamber of Commerce, has given this as an alternative model for planning. I think that there should not be advanced technology for its own sake, but encouragement should be given for indigenous technology adaptable to the public sector needs. As a result of the anti-people policies of the earlier Government, we have come to a pass, whereby the population of the unemployed has increased as never before.

Now, I would just end with one point and that point is one which is opposed to an argument offered from the Opposition bench. An hon. Member from the Opposition benches suggested that by cutting down or curtailing education—particularly higher education—we can stem the tide of the unemployed people as if unemployment on the rise because people are selfish enough to want to get educated. I think, that this kind of argument is now acquiring a kind of global respectability because even in some of the advanced countries, there is curtailment of higher education in the name of improving it. I would say that we should not go by it particularly in a poor country like ours because this curtailment of education would not mean stemming the tide of the unemployed. It would simply mean that there would be a proliferation of uneducated un-

employed rather than educated unemployed. So, I think, it is rather through the institution of land reforms, by giving encouragement to industry, by expanding public sector investment that these problems can be eased.

As I have said, the problem of unemployment cannot be solved overnight. But I would state again that unemployment for us is a social problem. It needs to be solved and has to be solved. If we cannot solve it, then there is no hope for our country.

With that, I completely agree with this Constitution Amendment Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it seems that our leftist friends, who sit in between the ruling party and the opposition, have started playing the role of middlemen. What I mean to say is that they should work for maintaining a balance between the aspirations of the people and the Government. I congratulate Shri Amar Roypradhan for introducing this Bill, though, it is a Bill which expresses sympathy only through its wordings. It would have been better, had his intentions been sincere. He has been presenting his views in a forceful manner. When he was talking about incorporating Article 61A, he should have also said that those who are unemployed, who do not have either a Government job or agricultural land, who do not have a permanent source of livelihood they should be given some allowance, so that they could fend for themselves, but it seems to me that from the day Shri Amar Roypradhan and company be friended those sitting in the treasury benches, they are intentionally missing out those issues which affect the Government. It has become the endeavour of Shri Amar Roypradhan and Shri Somnath Chatterjee to apply the least possible pressure on the Government.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What do you want?

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Today, while

speaking on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address, the Hon. Prime Minister said with a fervour and an emotional touch that the "right-to-work" would be included in the Constitution.

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI: You will speak against this also.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: We are not against this. On the contrary we have thanked him and lauded his efforts in this direction. Shri Shastri, you could share with him the experiences gained by you in the years of struggle so that the government may bring a Bill in this Session on the subject of unemployment allowance. Hon. Shri Ram Vilas Paswan should at least... (*Interruptions*)... give unemployment allowance to those who are registered in the employment employment exchanges. To-day the issue is not just limited to an amendment in the Constitution. The mover of the Bill said here that such a provision exists in Article 14 also. It is also mentioned in the Directive Principles of State Policy and the Government has also declared its commitment in this direction more than once. Our party had also spoken of its commitment in this matter. Today, our party is criticized of not playing its role in this direction. But we too had criticized our Party then and demanded that provisions should be made for the unemployed, the under-employed and the landless.

Sir, merely amending the Constitution will not be of any consequence. A poor man who has nothing to eat cannot be expected to run to court carrying his letter of authority demanding that his right to work be protected, who will meet his court expenses? Perhaps Shri Amar Roypradhan or Shri Somnath or Shri Harish Rawat or Shri Son-tosh Mohan Dev may do so. Who will ensure that the people's right to work is protected? And they talk of including the right to work in the Constitution. The Government is trying to play a cruel joke on the people. If this concept has to be transformed into reality, it is necessary that every hon. Member of this House should convince the Government of the importance of bringing a Bill on the

subject of unemployment allowance. The Government may not be able to do much initially and may not be able to pay Rs. 200/- or Rs. 500/- but a beginning has to be made somewhere. As Shri Amar Roypradhan suggested, first of all, the ban on recruitment should be lifted. The next step can be taken by Shri Ram Vilas Paswan by arranging an all-India survey of employment exchanges because they are in a very bad condition today. Shri Ram Vilas Paswan and myself are bosompals. So I was pained to hear that he had been given the labour portfolio. It would have been better to have given him some other portfolio. A sincere person like him had to be made Labour Minister when corruption is rampant in the employment exchanges of our country. When young graduates approach the employment exchanges, their names are not registered. They have to endure a lot of hardships in getting their names registered. The subsequent process to get an interview call is even more troublesome. After a seemingly endless wait when they receive a call-letter for an interview they can express their gratitude towards their parents for having spent their hard earned money on their child's education and making him capable of facing an interview. Sir, the hon. Labour Minister and all the hon. Members on both the sides are well aware of the problems involved and the hush money to be given for getting a call letter for an interview. I would urge Shri Ram Vilas jPaswan.....

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): In this connection, I invite Shri Harish Rawat and other hon. Members to write to me directly if any complaints come to their notice. I assure them that I will take action within three days... (*Interruptions*)... I can understand your feelings but I must have a definite application or proof.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Sir, the hon. Minister has his own problems. I sympathise with Shri Ram Vilas Paswan but as Members we too have problems. In future whenever they get a chance to sit on this side, they will say the same thing as I am saying now. I

[Sh. Harish Rawat]

request the Government to conduct an all-India survey that should cover both the unemployed as well as the employed and expand the comprehensive social security scheme initiated by the Congress Government. An all out effort at the national level is required to assist those who come under the purview of this scheme. We assure the Government of our full support.

Mr Chairman, Sir, Shri Amar Roypradhan has given many suggestions. He said that there should be a class culture. I would say that more than a class culture, we should have respect for the worker. In our society, a person who does menial jobs is looked down upon. A Government employee, a junior engineer gets more respect than an agricultural labourer, a mason or a construction worker. This attitude can be attributed to our social structure. A person appointed on high-post commands awe and respect from people. So there is a need to create the concept of dignity of labour among the people in the society.

It was mentioned that the education system would be vocationalised. A beginning was made in this direction by the Congress(I) and it remains to be seen as to what further action will be taken by this Government. I can only give an example which shows the attitude of this Government in this matter. Till now this Government does not have an Education Minister. So one can imagine how much of attention will be paid in this direction on the type of education policy that would be framed. But our Government had taken steps to vocationalize education. I urge this Government to take some firm steps in this direction. More technical institutes, I.T.I.'s and Handloom and Handicraft training centres should be opened. Institutions like the K.V.I.C. and Gandhi Ashram need to be strengthened. K.V.I.C. can play a major role in generating employment opportunities in our country. We should see that these institutes should function in such a way that they should succeed in achieving their real objectives. But the way it is functioning at present, creates apprehension in

our minds. Since we have been in power for a long time we have been fighting for this cause.

Along with this, Shri Amar Roypradhan has also suggested that over-time allowance be stopped. I would ask them to give this suggestion to Shri Somnath Chatterjee or Shri Indrajit Gupta both of whom are associated with trade unions. I shall praise them for their courage if a resolution comes from their side. Merely saying in the House that over-time allowance should be stopped will not do. On one hand, they fight on behalf of the trade unions over this issue and on the other hand, they merely pay lip-service to the matter.

As far as agricultural reforms are concerned, the agricultural section has the maximum capacity for generation of employment. Today, it is easy to say that the Congress(I) did nothing for the development of the agricultural sector or for land reforms. In 1947, land was in the possession of 'Zamindars' or other influential people. At that time, the Congress Government committed itself to bring about land reforms in all the States of our country. I hail from Uttar Pradesh and I am familiar with the way the Zamindari Abolition Act was implemented there. If we start finding fault with each other and accuse the Congress (I) of being dishonest, it will not do ...*(Interruptions)*... you are talking of West Bengal, how much of land has been distributed there. Even today, there are 376 cases regarding land disputes that are pending in the West Bengal High Court. But the West Bengal Government is unable to pursue these cases and help the poor people... *(Interruptions)*... If you interrupt, I shall have to add that West Bengal has the highest rate of unemployment. The people who are defending the charge of unemployment on some pretext or the other have been there for a long time. But the fact is that the rate of unemployment continues to be the highest of all States....*(Interruptions)*..."

[*Translation*]

Sir, the irony is that when we fire volleys towards the treasury benches the reaction is

noticed on the faces of some sitting on this side.

We, however, appreciate the good deeds of the Government of West Bengal. The problem is not confined to West Bengal only. It cannot be solved by one or two States. It requires efforts at the national level. The Government in power may be that of Janata Dal or Congress, they have to take measures in this regard.

I have a charge against industry, private industry in particular. As compared to the investment made in the private sector, employment generated has been very nominal whereas the position in this respect in comparison to the public sector should have been far better. If we compare the two, we feel disappointed in regard to the performance of private industry.

I would like to urge upon the Government that in the process of bringing about modernisation and technological change we must exercise caution that we do not proceed blindly. I criticised this aspect even when Congress Government was in power and today again I stress that we should apply a brake to this approach. We should bring about industrialisation suiting Indian conditions. We should try to restrain ourselves. Our efforts to strengthen the country by means of modernisation may not create further unemployment and other problems. We must be cautious in this regard. Unless the private industry is disciplined and kept under full control; unless this industry contributes to solve the problem of unemployment, we will not succeed in our aim.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I once again appreciate and welcome the sentiments of Shri Amar Roypradhan which have prompted him to present this Bill in the House. But I would also suggest that while supporting the Government, he should display boldness in bringing pressure on the Government to take measures which may prove beneficial for the unemployed in the real sense. The foremost among these measures should be the lifting of ban on recruitment. Secondly,

unemployment allowance should be given to unemployed persons. Thirdly, financial assistance should be provided to revive the small industries. Land should be allotted to the landless in the agriculture sector. Thereafter social security scheme can be implemented assuring fixed income to the agricultural labourers. A time bound schedule should be worked out to register the names of those, who are unable to register their names in the employment exchanges. The Government can succeed in this regard only when these measures are taken.

With these words, I support this Bill.

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: (Mandsaur): Mr Chairman, Sir, the hon. Member has brought forward a Bill for insertion of a new Article in regard to the right to work in the chapter of the constitution relating to fundamental rights. A number of hon. Members have expressed their views in this regard. Bills on the same subject have been presented in the past also. It is necessary from the point of view of formation of a society free from exploitation and based on equality. We are facing a number of problems and the chief among those is that of unemployment of the youth who are educated as well as those who are illiterate, those who are skilled and those who are semi-skilled. It is on this account that BJP has been raising the slogan - 'Samvidhan mein jodo dhara, Rozgar adhikar hamara'. In this manner we have been repeatedly pleading for the insertion of an Article in the constitution guaranteeing right to work. But since intentions of the previous Government were not good, how could their policies be good. It was natural that the results could not be positive. The consequences are before us. Plan after plan was prepared, and so far seven Five Year Plans had been prepared but unemployment went on increasing continuously and now it has assumed a proportion difficult to control. Unemployment problem has not arisen in a single day. Actually we did not move in the right direction, we did not follow proper policies, our priorities were misplaced and thus our plans were not effective. The result of all these lapses is that

[Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya]

besides many other problems unemployment has created an alarming situation. I would like to draw your attention towards the fact that not only on human considerations but for setting up a strong society also right to employment is essential. Is it not my right or the right of an individual to get the right to work and if it has been clearly mentioned in the directive principles what objection can be there in adding it to the fundamental rights in the Constitution?

Sir, today the situation has deteriorated to such an extent that the more the schemes for removing unemployment prepared, higher the number and the percentage of people living below poverty line rose. In the prevailing circumstances more than 50 per cent of the total population is living below poverty line. Most of the people do not get two square meals a day. They go without food. How this situation was created in the country? We will have to go into the factors responsible for it, and decide an appropriate approach, and resolve to eliminate unemployment. I am confident that the present Government is heading in this direction with firm resolution. Hon. President has also referred to it in clear words in his Address. He has stated that the Government propose to explore possibilities and ensure that the people are provided with the right to employment and earn their livelihood and thus contribute in building the nation. The Government propose to introduce a Constitution Amendment Bill to this effect. Hon. Prime Minister has also mentioned in his speech that right to work would be made a fundamental right and suitable constitutional amendment would be considered and very soon it would be brought before the House. In my opinion on the basis of all these pronouncements we must feel assured that the present Government is moving in the right direction, their priorities are rightly placed. My submission is that if the previous Government had chosen right priorities, if they had given priority to agriculture and considered agriculture as the nodal area and focal point of economy the situation would not have become so grave. In a sense,

agriculture is also an industry which employs the largest number of people, about 80 per cent of the total population. The remaining 20 per cent are employed in other fields like factories, industries, offices etc. Indifferent attitude was adopted towards 80% of the people engaged in agriculture. The present Government propose to give the status of industry to agriculture. It would be a purposeful and meaningful action which would enable agriculture to make progress and ultimately this would offer more opportunities for employment. Thus it is essential to strengthen it.

What is the condition of agriculture at present irrigation facilities are not available, farmers are not getting remunerative prices for their produce, they remain under the burden of heavy debt and agriculture has been becoming extremely uneconomical. If situation is improved in regard to these problems it will prove to be the most powerful source for removing unemployment. We want decentralization of economy, our economy had not been heading in the right direction. In the past big industries were set up with investment of millions and billions of rupees but they did not generate as much employment opportunities as was expected. I do not think that our economy is decentralised. The Government never paid attention to build a decentralised economy. There is a need to encourage cottage industries, small scale industries and medium industries. What happens is that in the face of stiff competition between the big industries, the small industries loose ground and thus suffer loss and become sick and are ridden with heavy debt. Such small scale and medium industries should be given protection.

Different areas of manufacturing should be allocated to various types of industries. The small scale industries, cottage industries and medium industries should have their own areas of manufacturing. A clear line of demarcation should be drawn between the industries so that one does not encroach upon the other's area. This will create more avenues of employment. Just as there is decentralised economy in the

country, the industrial system should also have a decentralised structure so that we could create more and more employment opportunities.

I am happy to say that the hon. Prime Minister has made efforts in this regard. The present Government not only wants to change the image of the country but also to change the fate of the country. What image have they given to the country? What is the image of our country abroad? Our country is rich in all minerals and metals like gold, silver, iron, diamond, emerald etc. It is also rich in forest resources. Thus it is a very rich country. Despite all these things it is called a poor nation. We want to change this poor image of the country and present it as a rich nation i.e a nation with self pride and sovereignty. We will change the fate of this country. We find today that foreign capital and multi-national companies have flooded the country. With the entry of these companies, experts from abroad are dominating the field of production which with the result that national wealth is being drained out and our foreign exchange reserves are declining. Had these multi-national companies not been allowed to operate in this country, we could have set up a number of indigenous industries and in the process we would have provided jobs to our youths and given them an opportunity to display their skills. Today we are facing the problem of braindrain in this country. Consequently talented engineers and technicians are going abroad for employment and brighter career prospects. This situation was created by the previous Government, which invited multi-nationals to invest their capital in this country. They were granted monopoly in production of many items like cold drinks, cars etc. Even if our people wanted to set up their own industrial units, they were asked to collaborate with the foreign concerns. There is no dearth of talent in our country. There are good engineers and talented men who could prove in the long run their mettle in every field. They have proved that they can shine in every field whether it is in the industrial sector or nuclear energy sector. Our youths and scientists have given a new thrust to these fields. They

have shown new ways to the world and proved that India is the country of the genius and our talented scientist could shine in every field. Give them opportunities and then see, how capable our scientists are?

We should feel proud of our talented scientists and those great sons who earned a prestigious position for our country in the international field. Sir, I would like to tell you once again that it is not an ordinary Bill. It is a Bill which would fulfill the aspirations of crores of youths and honour their sentiments. It is a Bill which would provide solace to the unemployed youth who were anxious to get some kind of assurance about their future. They expected someone to console them and come to their help at a time when they were totally disappointed. Now that time has come. I would request all the hon. Members to extend their support to the Bill which has been brought forward by the hon. Member Shri Roy Pradhan. Here, I would like to state briefly that an indication has already been given twice by the government as also the hon. Prime Minister and by the hon. President also in his Address that right to employment will be made a fundamental right. This has provided solace to crores of our youths. In this regard, we have all along been pleading that the right to work should be included in the list of fundamental rights in the constitution itself. It will reduce the long queue of youths seen in front of Employment Exchanges all over the country. A day will come when the problem of unemployment will be totally solved and people will get new opportunities of employment. This will lead us towards the setting up of a socialistic society based on equality. With these words I would like to request the hon. Member not to press for his Bill, because an assurance to this effect has already been given by the Government. I would also like to request the hon. Prime Minister to take steps to fulfill the assurances he has given to the people.

SHRI M.S. PAL (Nainital): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support this Bill and also express my gratitude, especially to my friend, Shri Amar Roypradhan who has moved this Bill. One fourth of our country's population re-

[Sh. M.S. Pal]

mains unemployed throughout life. Even today lakhs of people run from pillar to post in search of employment. This Bill seeks to include the right to work in the fundamental rights through an amendment to that effect in the Constitution. As my earlier speaker was saying that once right to employment was included in the Fundamental Rights, where would the people ultimately go after obtaining a decree from the court. Naturally, after they receive court decrees, it will be binding on the Government to either provide a job to the aggrieved or pay him unemployment allowance. Just now my earlier speaker, Shri Harish Rawat was telling that the Government of West Bengal has created more unemployment and failed to provide employment. I am not aware of it. I come from the some area where from he comes and I can say that ninety per cent of the population of the constituency he represents, is still jobless. Not only that, due to non-availability of employment opportunities the people of that region have resorted to making a demand for the creation of a separate State of Uttarakhand. Mr. V.P.Singh's Government itself is a favour of small States. But the Congress Party has all along been opposing the move of creating small States. With the passage of this Bill, people in every walk of life, whether they are highly educated or less educated, and irrespective of the section to which they belong, will have a right to claim employment from the Government depending on their qualifications. In case of the Government failed to do so, they would try to seek justice for themselves from the courts of law. They will have full right to knock the doors of justice and demand employment befitting their qualifications. In case they obtain a decree from the court, the Government will be compelled to provide employment to them. If the Government fails to do so, it will have to grant unemployment allowance to them. It will be their Fundamental Right. That is why I support this Bill. Not only this, it will also make a departure from the old practice which has been hitherto in vogue for a long time and enable the Government to formulate a policy under which each and every individual

will be provided a job according to his qualifications. I have seen that people holding B.Sc. and M.Sc degrees approach the leaders several times for getting employment. Even their parents and guardians approach the leaders to make their fervent requests to them to get one or the other employment for their words. This amendment will bring an end to the old practice of making requests to the leaders for getting one or the other employment for their sons.

I support this Bill. I am also sure that the Bill to be brought forward by my Government in this connection will be widely supported. With these words I conclude.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the time allotted for this Bill is over. Would the hon. Members like to extend the time further?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes. Let us extend it by another two hours.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time allotted for this Bill is extended for another two hours. Now, Mr. Ramesh Chennithala may speak.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam): Mr. Chairman sir, I fully agree with the spirit of this Bill moved by Shri Amar Roypradhan. I welcome the step to include the right to work as a Fundamental Right. There will be no result by simply amending the Constitution by incorporating it as the Fundamental Right. Mr. Faleiro has rightly pointed out that right to work is included in Article 41 of the Constitution and it is also mentioned in the Directive Principles of the Constitution. The question is whether we can eradicate unemployment which is a major problem concerning the nation. If we are not able to sort out this problem, then the election promise will become a political gimmick. I will cite an example which happened in Kerala which is about the frustrated youth of India. The Government there had promised during the last election that they will provide ten lakh jobs per year for the youth of Kerala. Till now, this promise has not been fulfilled.

This promise has now disappointed the youth of Kerala. Unemployment is a burning problem. The number of unemployed youth registered in the employment exchanges is 4.5 crores. The number of unregistered youth is more than this figure. This problem is leading our younger generation into frustration. In this situation, how can we expect that the younger generation will participate in nation-building programmes? We can see that there is complete moratorium on recruitment in the country. Vacancies are not filled in by the concerned departments. A lot of vacancies are arising every year. But there is complete ban on recruitment. This is creating a lot of problems among the younger generation. The vacancies through the Public Service Commissions are lapsing without any recruitment. The Mover of the Bill has pointed out something about the overtime. Banning the overtime will create more employment opportunities. Ban on recruitment has to be lifted immediately. The unemployment dole has to be distributed properly all over the country. If I remember correctly, the dole is distributed in Bengal and Kerala only. This unemployment dole has to be distributed all over the country for the youth who are registered in the employment exchanges. There are certain existing schemes, which are generating employment. But there is lack of proper concurrent evaluation for all the schemes. It is the duty of the Government to conduct concurrent evaluation and find out the defects and rectify them.

Secondly, special programmes are to be formulated for generating employment for educated and uneducated youths of the country. There are certain existing schemes also. Previously, there were IRDP, RLEGP and NREP schemes which were generating employment in the rural areas and also creating permanent assets in the rural areas. Concurrent evaluations were made; lots of defects were detected and rectified. Now these programmes have been changed into Jawahar Rozgar Yojna. But a concurrent evaluation is very necessary for this and any other programme. Proper monitoring needs to be done. Without proper evaluation and monitoring, these programmes cannot be

implemented successfully.

Thousands of youths are getting assistance for starting self-employment programmes. There we must ensure proper implementation; proper evaluation and monitoring are very necessary for these programmes to be successful. Industries Department has also planned certain programmes, but because lack of proper monitoring, sixty per cent of the schemas are failing. Special programmes are, therefore, to be formulated for generation of employment and as I said, these programmes must be properly monitored and concurrent evaluation done and defects rectified. This must be done as the country is faced with a serious and major problem of unemployment.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH(Jahanabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to express my thanks to my hon. friend, Shri Amar Roypradhan for bringing forward a Constitutional (Amendment) Bill. He has drawn the attention of the entire House by introducing this Bill at a very opportune moment. The hon. Prime Minister has also admitted in a recent statement that right to employment will be included in the Fundamental Rights and a Bill to that effect would be brought during this session itself. It is a matter of great joy. This Bill has further supported the hon. Prime Minister's statement. It is a fact that it will be a great victory of the youth if right to employment is included in the Constitution. It will be of great help to the unemployed youth. During the course of discussion, several hon. Members have expressed their apprehensions regarding the Bill. They want to know whether jobs could be made available to people in the real sense when right to employment is included as a Fundamental Right in the Constitution. I do agree that with the mere incorporation of such a provision in the Constitution, it would not be possible to provide jobs to youths. Once this right is included as a Fundamental Right, there will be problems before the Government—be it the the present Govern-

[Sh. Ramesh Chennithala]

ment or any other Government. Hence it will be our primary concern to grant this right in a positive manner since it has been guaranteed to the people under the constitutional provision. For this purpose, we shall have to launch job-oriented programmes and other schemes which will require funds. Now the question, arises at to wherefrom to mobilise the resources. As several hon. Members have raised their doubts about its as we are facing many financial constraints and our coffers are empty and the hon. Prime Minister has himself admitted this. Yet there are people who possess huge sums of black money. If the Government has the courage and wants to include right to employment as a Fundamental Right, it has to seize this black money from these people. Where from did the Reliance Company get the huge funds they possess now? It is black money only. such companies should be prevented from carrying on their present practice of accumulating black money. The parties which have been launching a struggle to include right to employment as a Fundamental Right will be very happy to see the introduction of this Bill and it will also strengthen their confidence that their struggle was for a right cause and in the right direction. Though it took 40 long years or so yet ultimately the Government had to accede to their demand

Mr. Chairman, Sir, today the problem of unemployment is increasing. With the increase in unemployment the people are taking recourse to crimes, extremism, terrorism and secessionism. They are going stray, away from the national mainstream. Such youths who are cutting asunder from the national mainstream have created a big problem for the country, which has came up in various forms viz. the Kashmir problem, the Punjab problem etc. These problems have not been created overnight. It is also not possible that these problems would be solved overnight. These problems have come up over a pretty long time. These are the results of some wrong economic policies and wrong programmes and misdeeds. If we fail to solve these problems, we cannot

maintain the unity and integrity of the country. But the point is as to how to solve these problems. These problems can be solved only when there are plenty of employment opportunities. The people should have ample opportunities to run their own business. Merely providing a Government job will not solve the problem. Japan has adopted this policy. Today, Japan is one of the most advanced countries in the world. The Japanese people are under taking up petty jobs in their houses. It is strengthening the very base of their economy and it has strengthened their country. It is, therefore, necessary that we should also set up small scale and cottage industries in every village.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there used to be a number of industries in the villages and a large number of people earned their livelihood from these industries. Some Government officials were deputed to supervise the functioning of these industries. Instead of rendering any valuable service to these industries, these officials became the leaders of the village artisans and indulged in corruption. Resultantly the industrial structure broke down. The Government will have to look into all these aspects. It should take steps to see that corruption is rooted out totally

Mr. Chairman, Sir, since time is very short, I would like to bring only one thing to your notice instead of taking up any more issues. I have just received a letter from my constituency and I am reading out the same to you. You will come to know from the contents, as to what the new Government is doing. The letter reads as follows -

"To

Shri Ramashray Prasad Yadav,
Jahanabad, Constituency.

Subject:- Bungling in loan distribution.

Sir,

I had applied for a loan of Rs. 12,000 for setting up a poultry farm and my application

was sent to the Bank of India's Branch at Sarthua by the Harijan Vikas Nigam, Jahanabad vide their letter No. 29 dated 5.6.89. My application was sent back to Harijan Vikas Nigam for certain modification 4 to 5 times from August, 1989 till date.

Since August 1989 I have been shuttling between the Bank's Branch at Sarthua and the Harijan Vikas Nigam and I am completely broken down. The Branch Manager, Mr. Raju is responsible for all my troubles. Now he says that he will not sanction loan for poultry farming. Sir, for you kind information I would like to say that I have received training in poultry farming at Poultry Training Centre, Patna. Apart from certificate of training in poultry farming and I have also experience in this line. The Branch Manager says that he will grant a loan for the setting up-a flour mill. But I have no experience of running a flour mill."

Sir, that boy wants to start his own business and become self reliant, but the widespread corruption does not permit him to do so. Please let me know as to how to implement this scheme into practice the government should also think about it

18.00 hrs.

Just now our hon. Minister was asking us to cite even one instance. Thousands or lakhs of instances need not be cited. Only one instance is enough. Are you aware, sir, that in a number of cases a loan of Rs 35,000 per person was given to people in Jahanabad under the employment scheme. But there is not a single case in which a person has started his own business. I have thrown a challenge to the hon. Minister of Finance to go into the veracity of my charge. After all what is the reason? The reason is that 10 to 20 per cent commission has been

charged on the amount of loan.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your seat. You can continue your speech next time.

18.03 1/2 hrs.

[English]

MEMBER SWORN

Shri Atinder Pal Singh (Patiala)

18.04 hrs.

[English]

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Article 81 and 82)

SHRI BHAJAMAN BEHERA (Dhenkanal): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the constitution of India.

The motion was adopted.

SHRI BHAJAMAN BEHERA: I introduce the Bill.

[English]

18.05 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet at 11 A.M. on Monday, the 19th March, 1990.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, March 19, 1990/ Phalguna 28, 1911 (Saka)