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**Friday, November 28, 1986
Agrahayano 7, 1908(Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

**Seventh Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

*Friday, November 28, 1986/
Agrahayana 7, 1908 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MEMBER SWORN

Shrimati Manorama Singh (Banka)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

**Raid on premises of construction
material companies for FERA
violation**

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

(a) whether the enforcement directorate officials at Bangalore have recently raided the residences and business premises of certain construction material companies for violation of the Foreign Exchange (Regulation) Act ;

(b) the details of the incriminating documents and Indian and foreign currency seized during the raids ;

(c) the details of the arrests made in this regard ; and

(d) the further action contemplated by Government against the persons involved ?

2

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a), (b), (c) and (d) A Statement is given below.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Certain documents suspected to reveal transactions in violation of the provisions of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, besides Indian currency amounting to Rs. 4,50,000 and foreign currency worth Rs. 25,000, have been seized by the Directorate of Enforcement (FERA) as a result of searches conducted on the office and residential premises of M/s. Nitco Construction Materials Pvt. Ltd. and its Directors and executives at Bangalore and New Delhi.

As the investigations are in progress, it would not be expedient in the interest of effective investigations to disclose further details at this stage.

(c) No arrest has been made in this regard.

(d) Appropriate action under the law, as warranted by the result of investigations, will be taken.

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question is that the hon. Minister formulates several schemes to augment foreign exchange, provides many incentives and tries his best to ensure that the foreign exchange earnings of the country increase more and more, but in spite of this we often read in the newspapers that these capitalists keep on indulging in bunglings. From the reply given by the hon. Minister it looks as if I was asking some defence secret which he cannot divulge. Have we not the right to know as to what has been stolen by a thief or what wrong has been done by someone ?

This company has indulged in bungling, but no action has been taken against it so far, no arrest has been made. I want to know from the hon. Minister what action he proposes to take in this matter? What sort of manipulation has been done by the company, what was their mode of operation—at least this should be told to us? This house has the right to know as to what these capitalists are doing with the country?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : There is no secret in it, Sir. We have already revealed the name of the company.

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : No action has been taken against it.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Action is being taken. It is because of the action taken that we have mentioned that Indian currency amounting to Rs. 4,50,000 and foreign currency worth Rs. 25,000 have been seized. The raid was conducted only last month and the documents are still being scrutinised. It is better if the complete details are given only after the investigation has been completed. Otherwise, incomplete information may benefit them. Therefore, question of concealing anything from this august House and the hon. Members does not arise.

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in spite of all the laws and rules, the capitalists indulge in such activities and violate the foreign exchange laws. Will the hon. Minister frame such foolproof laws which may help in checking these violations and manipulations in invoicing? Or otherwise give them such harsh punishment that they may prove effective deterrents.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : We are moving in the right direction and we have achieved much success in it. You are aware that in spite of the provision of death sentence, murders are still being committed. It does not seem possible that it can be stopped completely, but we shall always remain prepared to take effective steps to check it.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : The hon. Minister has told that black money

worth Rs. 4.5 lakhs and foreign currency worth Rs. 25 thousand has been seized. It is a sufficient ground on which arrests could have been made; but the hon. Minister has told that the documents are being examined. Have the officials informed you on the basis of those documents that there is likelihood of some more manipulations or some big scandal being revealed and it is because of it that you have not arrested them? Otherwise which are other grounds on the basis of which you have not arrested them and have let them off.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : We have not spared anyone nor will anyone be spared. After the investigations have been completed, no one found guilty will escape. But at the moment documents are being scrutinised. After the investigations are over, it can be either way. May be something comes out, may be nothing comes out. At this stage I cannot say anything. But after the scrutiny is over, action will be taken strictly. It is not that the offenders have been allowed to escape punishment.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question has not been replied. Have your officials informed you that some other case is going to be exposed and it is because of this reason that arrests have not been made? If you have seized Rs. 4 lakhs from them, then you have a sufficient ground to arrest them. Why then have you not arrested them?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, seizure of Rs. 4 lakhs does not involve FERA violations; it belongs to the Income Tax Department. Rs 25 thousand worth of foreign exchange has been seized. I can give you the figures relating to the action taken last year. From that you can make a guess. If there is any doubt in your mind that the Government is showing any leniency, I may tell you that in 1984, tax evasion worth Rs 200 crores was detected... *(Interruptions)* Kindly listen to me. I am replying to your point. You are questioning the intention of the Government. In 1985, Rs. 608 crores were seized, which is threefold and in 1986 upto September i.e. within 9 months, the figures of earlier year have been crossed as the figures for this period are Rs. 628 crores. Do not think we are showing any weakness,

The documents have been received in the last week of October and these are being scrutinised. No leniency will be shown. We shall make arrests after we have completed the investigation. Afterwards the case will go to the court. While going to the court our case should be strong so that we can answer their points.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Mr. Minister, we do not doubt your *bona fides* ; we doubt your officials' *bona fides*.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Do not doubt the *bona fides* of the officials also. They have shown results.

[English]

SHRI D.N. REDDY : Is the hon. Minister aware that very little publicity is given to economic offenders who are on the increase all over the country ? Wide publicity will be a great deterrent to the offenders. So will the Minister take steps in this respect ? Quite often questions sent by me in this respect have been returned on some pretext or the other. The public has a right to know who are the offenders and what is the action taken ? We have a right to know the names of the economic offenders and also what action has been taken against them during the last one year.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Sir, I need a separate notice for this.

[Translation]

Shortage of stamp papers

+

*367. SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN :
SHRI T. BASHEER :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government's attention has been drawn to the persistent acute shortage of small denomination stamp papers in the whole country causing inconvenience to people, particularly the poor, who have to affix stamps of higher denomination ; and

(b) the remedial action being taken by Union Government in this regard ?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) There has been a shortage of stamp papers of smaller denominations on account of increase in overall demand in different parts of the country and also on account of difficult position prevailing in regard to paper supplies to India Security Press, Nashik Road which has affected production.

(b) Action has been taken to locate alternative supplies of paper and instal multi-operation machines to increase production.

[Translation]

SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister when did it come to the knowledge of the Government that there was shortage of stamp papers of smaller denominations in the country and what have been the results of the action taken in this regard ?

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this thing came to our notice one year back that the demand of this paper is increasing and we have not been able to supply it as per the demand. There are many reasons for this. Sometimes we had to print other papers also like Indira Vikas Patra etc. This has also caused the shortage. There was also a strike in the organisation from where we had been purchasing paper, but now we have finalised the deal with another source and the supply is being augmented.

SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know that when Government is importing even small items, why could it not import stamp paper which is very essential for us ?

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : How much loss has the Government suffered due to this.

SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN : The Government has not suffered any loss. Do the Government know how much loss the common man, who wants to use the stamp

paper of small denominations, has suffered due to this ?

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is in our knowledge. That is why we have been trying to do our best to see that paper is supplied early and more stamp paper are printed.

[English]

SHRI T. BASHEER : Many of us, the Members of Parliament, have been receiving complaints and representations, especially from Kerala, that there is an acute shortage of stamp papers of smaller denominations. People have to purchase stamp papers of high denominations, which are actually not required for the purpose. Though over the years, the demand has been increasing, the Government has completely depended on the production in the India Security Press. I would like to know whether the Government proposes to decentralise the production of these stamp papers in the various States, so that these can be supplied according to the demands in the States.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : No, Sir. We are not trying to decentralise the production and giving it to the State Governments. Presently there is no thinking on this.

Formation of a Master Plan for Tourism in U.P. and Bihar

*368. **SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :** Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether a master plan for tourism has been formulated for Uttar Pradesh and Bihar ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) and (b) A statement is given below :

Statement

(a) and (b) The Central Department of Tourism does not formulate Master Plans for any State as such, but approves and finances tourism infrastructure development plans

submitted by States. The Department of Tourism has got Master Plans prepared for the development to the following Tourist Centres in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh :

UTTAR PRADESH

- (i) A master plan has been prepared for the development of Kushinagar, Sravasti and Piprahwa by the Central Town & Country Planning Organisation ; and
- (ii) A master plan for Fatehpur Sikri has been prepared by National Institute of Design.

BIHAR

For Bodhgaya, Rajgir and Nalanda, a master plan has been prepared by the Central Town & Country Planning Organisation.

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Admittedly, Nalanda, Rajgir, Bodhgaya and Vaishali are places of pilgrimage to Budhists, both domestic and foreign. I would like to know whether there is any plan to construct more lodges and rest houses with catering facilities to improve road and communication and also to provide some programmes for evening entertainment.

I am glad that the Government is thinking of spending crores of rupees to develop centres of Buddhist interest, but Vaishali has not been mentioned in that. I am sure, the Minister knows that Vaishali is one such place where Lord Budha and Lord Mahavir gave their messages and was a cradle of democracy. Vaishali's importance can be judged from the fact that a very tall stupa of 145 feet is being erected at the initiative of late Phuzy Guruji of Japan.

May I know if any special plan is being made for the development of Vaishali and how long would it take to develop these centres ?

MUFTI MOHD. SYED : It is a fact that a large number of tourists and pilgrims come from Thailand, Sri Lanka, Japan and other countries to visit these places of pilgrimage. There are no facilities of accom-

modation, and there are no air links available. We have prepared an action plan whereby we have drawn a master plan of bomost of these places, especially Bodhgaya, Rajgir, Vaishali and so many important places of pilgrimage. From this year, we are constructing accommodation at Bodhgaya, Rajgir, Vaishali and other places for the tourists. The action plan has been started from this year.

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : There are many other places of tourist interest in UP and Bihar. Are the Government thinking of preparing plans for their alround development ? If so, the details thereof and the estimated cost for the same.

MUFTI MOHD. SYED : The Ministry is taking up the following projects during 1987-88 :

1. Wayside amenities at five Budhist centres as recommended by the Task Force on Budhist Circuit
2. Proposal for trekking equipment for Garwal Mandal Vikas Nigam
3. Provision for wayside facilities
4. Watersport at Kalagarh lake
5. UP Hill Development Projects.....
(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : What about Vaishali ?

MUFTI MOHD. SYED : There are a number of important places and we are trying to take up the work on priority basis. First is Bodhgaya, Rajgir, Khushinagar, Saravasti etc. and the work is being taken up in a phased manner.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I want to know one thing from the hon. Minister. Tourism has become an industry and substantial foreign exchange can be earned from it. The hon. Minister has stated that Nalanda, Rajgir and Bodhgaya in Bihar have been included in the Master Plan. Is the

hon. Minister aware that in Bihar there are several other hill resorts and places of tourist interest, which can earn a lot of foreign exchange after these are developed ?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to tell you that the first poet Mahrishi Valmiki had written the first epic, Ramayana in Bhainsalotan Valmikinagar—

**Ma nishad pratishtha twangam
shashwari shava**

Then there is Mithila in Palamau where forest and livestock are disappearing, as also Netrighat, which is known for its unique sun-rise. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he will include all these places in the Master Plan ?

[*English*]

MUFTI MOHD. SYED : Sir, there are many places to develop and there is a lot of potential. But we have to do it according to the priorities.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister had recently visited some places like Varanasi, Gorakhpur etc. in Uttar Pradesh and had stated there that these places will be developed for the tourists. In your reply you have mentioned certain places which relate to Buddhism and were visited by Lord Buddha or his disciples. You have stated that for their development State Governments have formulated schemes, but the financial position of the States, particularly that of the Uttar Pradesh is such that they are passing through a very critical financial crisis. In such a situation it does not seem possible that they will be able to provide these kinds of facilities. You have mentioned Sarnath where a large number of new tourists, particularly from Japan and South-East Asia are coming with new enthusiasm. Tourists from West Europe and America also visit this place. Will you make endeavour on behalf of Government of India through Budgetary provisions or any other scheme to provide cheap lodging facilities, rail facility etc. for the development of these places instead of leaving this job at the mercy of the State

Governments ? What are your views in this regard ?

MUFTI MOHD. SYED : Sir, it is true that the basic facilities to the foreign tourists coming from Japan and other countries.....

MR. SPEAKER : Mufti Saheb, a tourist is a tourist, whether he visits a place for religious purposes or just for enjoyment, whether he comes from a foreign country or is from our own country. In Vrindavan, Mathura and other places in U.P. there is no arrangement for tourists. I visit these places, people have also informed me and I have many a time written also, but to date nothing has been done. There is neither any proper lodging arrangement nor any boarding arrangement. Every thing is hotch potch. It also involves the important subject of national integration. People come from all the States to these places. You must pay attention to it and not leave it to the State Government alone.

MUFTI MOHD. SYED : Sir, it is a fact that the basic facilities are lacking there. It is obvious that the more these are increased, the better will be the position. Lord Buddha chose certain places like Sarawati, Kushinagar, Kapilvastu, Rajgir etc. These are such beautiful places that the basic facilities must be made available here. Tourists and pilgrims come to these places. They come from Japan, Thailand, and other places. There are domestic tourists also. The main thing is that there are no basic facilities. Therefore, the Department of Tourism has prepared a detailed programme so that basic facilities like dormitories etc. could be provided in these places. Then the question of improvement of roads also comes. While going from Patna to Gaya and from Gaya to Bodhgaya, you will observe that the road is in such a bad condition that even trucks cannot be plied there. The Department is simultaneously trying to provide these basic facilities alongwith other facilities.

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in India, the desert area of Rajasthan is the land of warriors and every inch of this land, specially the region which comes under Jhunjhunu and Sikar reflects feelings of patriotism. In it there are various

types of forts, havelis, thousands of windows, religious places, Rani Sati's place, religious place like Lohagar dating back to the period of Pandavas, place relating to Thakur Shyam, Jain temples etc. Thousands of devotees and tourists come daily to these places. Does our able and efficient Minister, in whom we have full confidence, intend to provide facilities in these places of Rajasthan ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : From where our hon. Speaker, also comes.

(Interruptions)

MUFTI MOHD. SYED : It is true that there is a lot of tourism potential in Rajasthan and the situation at present is that in the entire 'Golden Circuit' consisting of Agra, Jaipur, Udaipur etc. there is hundred per cent occupancy upto 31 March. I have, therefore, held meetings with the State Government and the Chief Minister twice and have asked them to provide hotel and other facilities. The foreign tourists complain that there are no 4-Star or 5-Star hotels in that region. I have asked the Chief Minister to get the different places developed and private sector should be involved in this work and accommodation facilities should be provided. There is need to develop sites of historical importance. Certain schemes in this connection are under consideration at our level also.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has informed that Master Plan has been submitted to the State Governments. I want to know whether the Central Government is aware as to which are the places in the States which are relatively more important and which attract more tourists ? Will the hon. Minister issue a directive to the State Governments asking them that such places should be developed on priority basis ; or on the other hand the names submitted by the State Governments will be accepted ? For example, suppose Kushinagar, Sarawasti have been taken up and Sarnath has been left, as Shri Shyam Lal Yadav has said. Similarly, the Government has been laying much emphasis on national integration and efforts have made to this effect. In this connection Maghar, which is the birthplace of Kabirdas, is also important. These are certain places in the eastern region which,

if developed, will attract large number of tourists. This will also promote national integration. Will the Central Government issue directives to the State Governments to promote such places for tourism and will the hon. Finance Minister make funds available for this purpose? If not, why?

MUFTI MOHD. SYED : Sir, the State Governments like U.P., Bihar etc. have not yet kept tourism under priority sector. A very meagre allocation has been made for this purpose in the Plan.

[English]

Now there is a new awareness and we are trying to attract their attention.

[Translation]

They should also utilise their resources to develop these places. So far as Government of India is concerned, we have allocated large funds for it this year and we have selected certain places for development.

[English]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : They should not only depend on the State Government, but they should have their own discretion and their own funds. They should have their own discretion as to what should be taken first and as to what should be taken afterwards. They should have their own discretion—because they are going to provide their own funds—as to which places are to be taken first and on priority basis.

Export of farm products

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*370. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the main farm products being exported annually and their value during the last three years and the current year so far, year-wise ;

(b) the names of the countries to which exported and the agency through which exports are being made ;

(c) whether the private sector has offered its services for boosting the export of farm products ; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) to (d) A statement is given below.

Statement

(a) The main farm products being exported are Basmati rice, Tobacco, Cashew, Spices, Castor Oil, Oil Cakes, Shellac and processed foods, including fresh fruits and vegetables. The figures of exports of these commodities are indicated in the Annexure.

(b) The major markets for our farm products are the USSR and other East European countries, the U.K. and other countries of the European Economic Community, Gulf and Middle East and the United States of America. The export of most of the items of farm products is made by the private trade. However, public sector organisations like STC and MMTC are also engaged in their export along with NAFED.

(c) and (d) The Government has been interacting with the private exporters from time to time. The export licensing policy and export promotion measures are formulated after giving due consideration to the suggestions received from the private trade.

ANNEXURE

Figures in Rupee Crores

Exports	1983-84 (Prov.)	1984-85 (Prov.)	1985-86 (Prov.)	1986-87 (Prov.) (April—Sept.)
1. Basmati Rice	96.12	163.03	173.23	111.93
2. Tobacco	204.63	175.16	161.26	126.62
3. Spices	111.66	209.02	282.52	134.64
4. Cashew	149.49	180.00	217.00	197.21
5. HPS Groundnut	22.08	21.00	8.00	13.83
6. Sesame & Niger Seeds	11.81	15.00	16.00	5.44
7. Castor Oil	105.00	125.00	50.00	13.75
8. Oil Cakes	180.33	158.76	159.20	92.03
9. Shellac	13.61	29.73	41.33	19.97
10. Processed Food (including Fresh fruits and vegetables)	203.36	283.35	286.20	140.17

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : May I know from the hon. Minister what are the reasons for the declining trend of exports of tobacco, H.P.S. groundnuts, sesame niger seeds and castor oil, which are so declining every year, and the action taken by Government for increasing their export, specially when imports have been tremendously increased during the last few years and in the current year too—as agreed to by the hon. Minister on the floor of the House on a Calling Attention motion, and also while replying to question No. 369? What is the action taken by Government; what is the programme before Government to see that the export of these items is increased?

May I know whether it is a fact that tea, which is being exported from our country, is facing severe competition in the international market? If so, what is the programme before

Government, and what are the reasons for such a severe competition in the international tea market?

SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI : Some of the farm products, not some but most of the farm products are very low-priced commodities. As such, when we export them, in terms of calculating the figure, they do not look heavy, as when we export some other commodities. But apart from that, I would like to give the hon. Member a figure. It is not a fact that we are just losing the market, though there is tremendous competition, specially in respect of castor oil. After the Brazilians came into the market undercutting the prices, we are really faced with a very serious jolt. Yet, we are trying to improve the position in the export market by providing some more cash compensatory support.

Now, the figures are : for 1984-85, Rs. 1355.83 crores, for 1985-86, Rs. 1485.54 crores. Among these, spices looked very bright during last year. They accounted for Rs. 282 crores, or a little more than that. It was so because of the sudden rise in prices of black pepper, which has gone down in recent times, resulting in its affecting us.

In respect of farm products as you know—I would like to inform the hon. Member that apart from the market competition, sometimes domestic market also faces some crisis, due to climatic conditions, drought and other things, as also late arrival of crops.

So far as tea and other things are concerned, about which the hon. Member has asked the question, I can only say that tea prices are firming up, and we expect a better market this year.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : The hon. Minister has not given the correct reply. From the statement he has given, we see that the export of castor oil during 1983-84 was for Rs. 105 crores, for 1984-85 it was Rs. 125 crores, whereas for 1985-86 it was Rs. 50 crores and in 1986-87 upto September it was only Rs. 13.75 crores.

My second supplementary is this : in view of the fact that our nation is self-sufficient in foodgrains and that buffer stocks are kept for indigenous consumption, will the policy of exporting foodgrains like wheat etc. be relaxed ? If so, what are the details thereof ?

May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that there is huge demand for our horticultural products like fresh fruits, fresh vegetables, flowers etc. in European countries ?

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Jena, how long will you take to put this question ? This is not the way to put a question...

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : This is a very important thing, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : It might be important, but supplementary is a supplementary. It

should not be done like this.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Is there a heavy demand for horticultural products like fresh vegetables, fresh fruits and flowers in the European countries ? If so, will Government think of exporting them to West European countries from the month of November to April when those countries are covered with snow and frost ? When there is a greater demand of our products in those countries, what are the programmes before the government ?

SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI : In regard to castor, I would like to inform the hon. member once again that when the domestic price has gone high, obviously it is difficult for us to earn more in the export market for one reason that I have already referred that Brazilians have under quoted the price heavily. The castor which has to go to eastern Europe, we presume that some others are also getting it from Brazil.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : What about horticulture products ?

[Translation]

SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I want to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any scheme to provide assistance by the Government to the private sector producers and secondly, whether there is any scheme to issue new licences to them ?

[English]

SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI : So far giving incentives to the farm producers who are engaged in the export field are concerned, I have already referred to the number of measures we have taken apart from the cash compensation support. But item to item it varies ; for cashew something is different ; for tobacco something is different. Now, for sugar, as you know, already due to increased price of sugar cane we are trying not to export more because our commitment is for the EEC countries to maintain the quota ; that is why we are obliged to do it. Otherwise, our intention is not to export

more and we do expect that within a short time we will become self-sufficient in this field. The hon. member has raised a question in regard to facilities now given to the farm product units ; whether we can give them to the private parties. As you know, it depends on item. For the canalized items which are sensitive in the market like onions and others, we cannot deal with private parties. But the private parties through their federation submitted a representation to us. We say, item to item, it may vary based on the market situation. The items which are non-restrictive and non-canalized, only in this matter negotiations can be arrived at.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : A story appeared in *the Statesman* regarding the deceptive manner in which a private firm based in Delhi exported basmati rice to the Soviet Union. Has it been brought to the notice of the government ? Is the Minister aware of the potential damage it could cause to the special relationship and friendship with Soviet Union ?

SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI : Our relations with the Soviet Union are not linked with the export of basmati rice ; they are on something else ; and they are firm. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I think it is linked with the wheat that we have imported. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Are we importing wheat ?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : What about my question ? Has that story come to your notice or not ? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : We gave it back to them.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : My question has not been answered.

SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI : With regard to first question, till now we have not received any complaint ; but if it is brought to our notice, we shall certainly go into it.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : What about that story appeared in *The Statesman* ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I had raised it in this House. I was allowed to raise it under 377. Please go through the old record. The new Ministers do not see the old record. That is the trouble.

MR. SPEAKER : Old is old ; new is new.

SHRI KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN : Chillies are mainly exported from Tamilnadu and Andhra Pradesh to Sri Lanka traditionally. For the past two years, the farmers who are producing chilly are in a great difficulty owing to the lowest price within a period of ten years.

The price of chilli was Rs. 1,500 per quintal in 1981-82, and it has gone down to such a low level as Rs 400 per quintal. Is it due to the ethnic problem in Sri Lanka the export of chilli quantity has been reduced ? If it is so, will the Government like the other countries like to encourage export of chilli ? I also want to know categorically from the Minister the quantity of chilli exported during the period 1980-81 to 1984-85.

SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI : The exact figure about the item of chilli at the moment is not available. I would like only to refer the hon. Member to the fact that last year it was better and the year before only we had started exporting and recently with Pakistan also. Now Sri Lanka is buying less chilli from us because certain developments have taken place in that country in recent times affecting their trading and buying capacity also. But anyway, we expect that this year the position will improve and some talks are going on.

SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : I would like to know from the hon. Minister, whether we

are self-sufficient in farm products—at least in those farm products which are being exported from India. I would also like to know what arrangements are being made to develop export of farm products to foreign countries.

SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI : As I have already referred in the beginning, some of the farm products are being canalised, we are exporting them to some foreign countries through NAFED, STC and so on. Some of the products are non-canalised. As far as the measures that we have taken are concerned, I have already mentioned in the House in the beginning that cash incentives are being given, we are liberalising certain policies in terms of import licences to get certain kind of machinery by which we can improve the production and send them for the export market. So far as self-sufficiency is concerned, all the data are available with the Agriculture Ministry. But I can only say that in most of the farm products we are gaining self-sufficiency and possibly by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan in some of the specific products we shall have some surpluses. For instance, we expect in sugar we can do this.

[Translation]

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government propose to formulate a long term policy for export of farm produce on the lines the long term policy has been formulated for the industries? The reason is that first you give cash incentive and then impose ban on that. This cannot solve any problem. We frequently read in newspapers also about export of the farm produce. Alongwith that there should be exemption on land ceiling also. The Government is thinking of establishing seed farms. I want to know the details of the scheme. I also want to know the views of the Government on the need to formulate a long term policy.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Minister, you must formulate a long term policy and consult the Agriculture Ministry also. Subsequently,

horticulture and fruits should also be added to that. (*Interruptions*)

The question of cotton export and many other questions are also connected with this scheme.

[English]

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI : I am taking it up with the Agriculture Ministry. We shall coordinate and so far as land ceiling is concerned, we will ask the Agriculture Ministry, Mango is a perennial crop like cashew and we shall coordinate with the Kerala Government.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Mango crop, mango pulp, everything has to be done. It is quite an interesting question and all the Members are asking about this. You must coordinate with the Agriculture Ministry regarding these exports, and you need that money also. We need the foreign exchange.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I might inform the hon. Minister that if they utilise my constituency to export sweet mangoes, friendly relations also will grow.

MR. SPEAKER : Sweet exports !

The fruits are always sweet : the money too. They need it. Only .3 per cent you are processing. You have to do much more than that, Mr. Munsli.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : When will you taste Basumati rice ?

[Translation]

Facilities for Tourists in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

*371. **SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :** Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the facilities presently available to attract Tourists to Andaman and Nicobar

Islands ;

(b) the extent to which these facilities are planned to be increased ;

(c) whether arrangements have been made to distribute tourist literature in sufficient quantity to tourists in Port Blair and make available transport facility to tour the urban and rural areas regularly ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED): (a) to (d) A statement is given below.

Statement

(a) and (b) A total accommodation of 280 beds in various approved hotels and Government Guest Houses is available at Port Blair at present. Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned a 60-room Yatri Niwas, and is considering proposal for a 150 room hotel to be constructed and operated by India Tourism Development Corporation at Port Blair. The Department of Tourism has provided a 33 seater motor launch for cruise by tourists around Port Blair, and has sanctioned Rs. 4.50 lakhs for survey for constructing a jetty at Cinque Island. It is also proposed to augment surface transport and water sports facilities.

(c) and (d) For the development of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, an Action Plan has been prepared which provides for production of tourist literature, and other facilities in this group of Islands.

[Translation]

SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Indian Airlines operate two flights—one from Madras and the other from Calcutta—to Port Blair. A large number of people go by ships also and many people want to shift there from Hongkong also. Therefore, Andaman and Nicobar should be developed for free trade. Keeping this in view, the tourists have started taking much interest and their flow has suddenly increa-

sed. I want to know from the hon. Minister when your proposed arrangement and programme for publicity will be finalised? I feel it would take a long time because so far even this is not known as to when it will be prepared and when it will be completed? why do you not get the available tourists' literature translated into Bengali, Tamil, English and Hindi? My personal experience is that this literature is not available in these languages. I had myself gone there and felt this difficulty. Your officers perhaps will not intimate you about it, but the material available there is not provided in the tourists' complex.

Secondly, I want to submit to the hon. Minister that there is no bus service for the lodge provided by you. Though tourist bus is there but it is erratic. Sometimes these buses go, sometimes these do not go. Therefore, I would like to request the hon. Minister to get the entire matter investigated and would ask him whether he would get the things organised properly by sending good officers to the tourist office?

[English]

MUFTI MOHD. SYED : We are trying to develop Andaman & Nicobar Islands as an independent destination. But we do not want to disturb the ecology and environment of these Islands. An Island Development Committee is constituted under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister. We have taken some basic decisions in order to provide some infrastructure for tourist arrivals in Andaman & Nicobar Islands. It is a fact that from Bangkok to Andaman it is one hour's flight. There is no infrastructure facility available there. The opinion of environmentalists is that Port Blair should be developed as a supreme spot and centre of activity. So some basic infrastructure is to be developed. First the airstrip is to be expanded so that it can take bigger planes. As far as supply of water and power is concerned that has to be improved. ITDC is planning to construct a 150-room hotel there. We are going to start construction of a Yatri Niwas which will accommodate 200 tourists. We are trying to involve private sector as well. From this year onwards, we have a plan to develop Andaman & Nicobar Islands as a destination.

SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : I want to know from the hon. Minister specifically, whatever publicity material is available in the tourist offices, whether he will kindly translate it into Tamil, Bangla and Hindi. Whatever facilities are available there, they are not properly being run. This is my experience. Will you kindly look into it ?

MUFTI MOHD. SYED : I agree with the hon. Member. Whatever material and brochures are there, we will translate them in other languages.

SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the Government convert Port Blair into a free port to attract the tourists ?

SHRI MOHD. SYED MUFTI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, for the present there is no possibility of making it a free port, because basic facilities are not available there. There are no lodging arrangements for the tourists who intend to go there. There is no facility for the tourists whether they go by ship or by air. When basic infrastructure is made available there.

[English]

Then there is a question of developing it as a free port.

[Translation]

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are several tourist spots which are of historical importance.....

MR. SPEAKER : No, this question is not linked with the main question.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : These can be developed.

MR. SPEAKER : The complete answer will not come.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : No attention is paid by the Department of Tourism to them and these have not been developed. Even very famous places like Kurukshetra and Pandu-Pindara in district

Jind of Haryana where Pandavas spent the last days of exile have not been developed. Will the Government do anything about these places ?

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Sarfaraz Ali Khan, next question.

Drug traffic

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*372. **SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD :**

DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether drug traffic is on the increase in the country ; and

(b) the steps Government propose to check drug traffic ?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B K. GADHVI) : (a) and (b) A statement is given below.

Statement

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. There is increase of transit traffic in drugs from the Near and Middle East.

In addition to appropriate anti-smuggling measures taken in co ordination with the Central and State Government authorities concerned, close co-operation with the international agencies concerned and also with the drug law enforcement agencies of U.S.A., U.K. etc. is maintained to curb smuggling of drugs. The intelligence machinery has been geared up and the field formations remain vigilant to check the smuggling of drugs. The Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985, which has come into force with effect from 14.11.1985, provides for deterrent punishments for drug trafficking offences. A new organisation called, "Narcotics Control Bureau" has been set up

for effectively co-ordinating the action against illicit traffic in drugs.

As a result of various measures taken and the intensive drive launched against drug trafficking, considerable quantities of drugs have been seized, particularly, heroin and hashish. During the first 10 months of 1986, over 2,850 kg. of heroin was seized, which is the highest quantity ever seized by any country and include the largest single seizure of 602 kg. in January and the second largest seizure of 472 kg. in August, 1986. The quantities seized are 3 times more than seizures in 1985, 12 times more than of 1984 and 18 times more than of 1983. In addition, the authorities have also seized over 17 tonnes of hashish till October, 1986 as compared to 10 tonnes in 1985 and 4 tonnes in 1984.

[Translation]

SHRI SARFARAZ AHMED : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am satisfied with the answer. There is no need to ask any supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Bairagi, you are bent upon putting a supplementary on the drugs but I hope that you will not start selling it here.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have a very simple question. You are omniscient and Shri Vishwanath is also omniscient. He knows the question which I want to ask .

My question is that opium is one of the important raw materials used in the preparation of the narcotics. The controlled price of this item is Rs. 130 per kg. whereas its price in the black market is Rs. 2700 per kg. The smuggling will go on till this difference in the rates continues. I want to know whether the Finance Minister will balance the prices of the opium in such a way that smuggling is curbed and such a situation does not arise.

[English]

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : Sir, I do not think his question has got any relevance to

this question. That question still we have not examined, but apart from that question,

[Translation]

We shall definitely try to curb the smuggling of opium.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are back to square one. Till there is such a vast difference between the rates in the black market and in the open market...

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : He wants to do away with the black marketing.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : Mr. speaker, Sir, the hon. Member is well aware that the major portion of the opium produced in the country is exported. The price being quoted by the hon. Member perhaps prevails in the blackmarket.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : You make payment at the rate of Rs. 130 per kg.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: If we buy opium at this price, then we cannot sell it in the world market in its natural form. Then we shall have to change its form to sell it at that price. Government cannot adopt this method.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Mr. Speaker, Sir, why do they not allow cultivation of opium on a larger scale in our country ?

SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI : Through my question,.....

MR. SPEAKER : Is opium grown in your area also ?

SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question does not relate to only one Ministry, not it is connected merely with the prices of the opium. The question

of social system and its existence is involved. When we talk of narcotics, we mention the names of Bombay, Delhi and Madras cities in this connection, but we forget that if we have to see the effect of these narcotics, we will have to go to the villages where use of these drugs is spreading fast. All the concerned Ministries should look into this and the Government should tell us whether it wants to formulate any new policy in this connection ?

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : It is correct and the Government is fully aware of it. The hon. Members must be knowing that keeping in view the drug addiction and drug menace, the Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 was enacted in which harsher punishment has been provided and there is one Narcotics Control Bureau also in my Ministry. This I want to submit for the information of the House.

[English]

As a result of various measures taken and the intensive drive launched against drug trafficking, considerable quantities of drugs have been seized, particularly, heroin and hashish. During the first ten months of 1986, over 2,850 kgs. of heroin was seized, which is the highest quantity ever seized by any country and include the largest single seizure of 602 kgs. in January and the second largest seizure of 472 kgs. in August, 1986. The quantities seized are three times more than seizures in 1985, 12 times more than of 1984 and 18 times more than of 1983. In addition, the authorities have also seized over 17 tonnes of hashish till October, 1986 as compared to ten tonnes in 1985 and 4 tonnes in 1984.

[Translation]

But we want to be more strict so that we can eradicate this menace fully.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : You are not realising the seriousness of the question. It is a very serious problem. It is not a political matter.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : Hero is also

involved !

Special compensatory allowance to employees in Ladakh areas

***373 SHRI P. NAMGYAL :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government employees posted in areas of Ladakh other than Nubra and Nyoma sub-divisions have represented that they should be entitled to same rates of special compensatory allowance as are recommended by the Fourth Pay Commission for those posted in Nubra and Nyoma sub-divisions ; and

(b) if so the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) and (b) No such representation has been received in the Ministry of Finance in the recent past.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : The hon. Minister says, Ministry has not received representation. Very recently I have submitted one of the representations to the hon. Minister for Finance for consideration. I hope he will look into it. But in the meanwhile I would like to refer for the kind attention of the Ministry of Finance to Chapter 17.11 of the Fourth Pay Commission's recommendation in which the allowances of the Central Government employees posted in remote areas and other places have been rationalised. The Central Government employees posted in Ladakh are getting Rs. 300/- to Rs. 500/- per month less as compared to the persons of the same status who are posted in places like Simla, Srinagar and other places. In Ladakh the cost of living particularly in winter is 200% to 400% more than Srinagar and other places. For instance one quintal of hard coke which costs around Rs. 25 in Delhi, it is Rs. 305 in Leh. As per the recommendation of the Fourth Central Pay Commission Winter Allowance has not been allowed to Ladakhies persons posted in Ladakh because Ladakh has not been specified as a hill station. I would like to know whether the Ministry of Finance will review the recommendation of the Fourth Central Pay Commission's re-

commendations to do justice to the Central Government employees posted in Ladakh so as to redress their grievances.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : There are two types of allowances. One is Special Compensatory Allowance and another is Hill Compensatory Allowance. Since both the allowances are exclusive of each other, if one is getting one type of an allowance, he is not entitled to the other type of allowance.

The Pay Commission's recommendations in so far as Class 'A' is concerned, we have not yet decided. In so far as Noyama and Nobra of Leh District are concerned, rates of Special Compensatory Allowances per month is as under :

Basic Pay below Rs. 950/- p.m. Compensatory allowance is Rs. 150/- p.m.

Basic Pay of Rs. 950/- and above but below Rs. 1500/- compensatory allowance is Rs. 250/- p.m.

Basic pay of Rs. 1500/- and above but below Rs. 2000/- compensatory allowance is Rs. 350/- p.m.

Basic pay of Rs. 2000 and above but below Rs. 3000 compensatory allowance is Rs. 500/- p.m.

Basic pay of Rs. 3000 and above, compensatory allowance is Rs. 650/-.

In Zaskar in Leh District also it is the same.

In all places in Leh Districts other than Noyama, Nobra and Zaskar, it is Rs. 125/-, Rs. 200/-, Rs. 275/-, Rs. 400/- and Rs. 525/- respectively.

With regard to the pay scales, as I mentioned earlier, the Fourth Central Pay Commission has also merged Winter Allowance and Hill Compensatory Allowance and called it a composite allowance. This we have taken into consideration and thereafter new allowances have been formulated.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : I have some

figures with me. But keeping in view the time factor I am not quoting. I would like to know will the Ministry of Finance or the Government constitute a Committee consisting of the Secretaries of Ministry of Finance, Personnel and Grievances and some more experts and send them to Ladakh during this very winter month so that things could be compared and studied and justice can be made to those employees who are posted in Ladakh.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : Sir, the Government appreciates the anxiety of the hon. Member, but with regard to classification, we made the classification of the areas as adopted by the State Government along with other criteria also with regard to attitude, with regard to inaccessibility, with regard to hardships and all other factors. So, the classification is done by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir.

(Interruptions).

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : But they are getting less allowance in Ladakh at the moment than Srinagar.

(Interruptions).

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : And that is why they should change the classification.

MR. SPEAKER : Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Reduction of trade Gap

*369. **SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the efforts made by

Government to boost exports and substitute imports to reduce the trade deficit have not yet shown the desired results ; and

(b) if so, whether any new strategy is contemplated by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) and (b) The trade deficit during April-September, 1986 was Rs. 3381.57 crores (Provisional) compared to Rs. 4124.00 crores in the corresponding period of 1985 showing a decline of 18%.

A series of initiatives have been taken to promote exports. These are designed to generate surpluses for exports to induce the production of goods contemporary in technology and competitive in prices and to make the exports profitable. Several changes have been made with these objectives in view in the areas of Fiscal Policy, Industrial Policy and Import Policy back by institutional support. The Government has also initiated a series of steps to promote import substitution and to reduce bulk-imports, by increased domestic production.

Review of procedure regarding raids

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to review and make certain amends in the procedure of conducting raids for violation of Foreign Exchange (Regulations) Act and other tax laws to allay the impression of any kind of vindictiveness ; and

(b) if so, what improvements in procedure of raids are contemplated ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Ground rules provide sufficient safe-guards to allay impression of any kind of vindictiveness and there is no need, at present, for any review in the procedure of searches,

Indian gold ornaments in custody of Portuguese Government

***375. DR. A.K. PATEL :**
SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the present value of the Indian gold ornaments in the custody of a Portuguese Bank in Lisbon and confiscated by the Portuguese Government in 1961 ;

(b) when was the claim in this regard filed by India and for how much value of gold and interest ;

(c) the progress made to get this gold released ; and

(d) the stand taken by the Portuguese Government in this regard and the relief given to the ornament holders ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) The quantum of gold ornaments in the custody of Banco Nacional Ultramarino (BNU) Lisbon is 280582 grammes. Its present value is estimated at Rs. 5.44 crores approximately.

(b) A claim for return of these gold ornaments was made by the State Bank of India with the BNU, Lisbon, in April 1982.

(c) and (d) The matter is still under examination of the Portuguese authorities. The Government continues to pursue the matter with the Portuguese Government.

[Translation]

Simplification and rationalisation of Direct Taxes

***376. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI :**
SHRI P.M. SAYEED :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received some reactions/suggestions on the 'Discussion

Paper' on simplification and rationalisation of Direct Taxes circulated for public opinion ; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and when Government is going to crystalize their view point on these suggestions ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government has received more than 5000 suggestions in response to the Discussion Paper. The suggestions received are of a diverse nature. All these suggestions are being examined. The final decisions in regard to the suggestions will be reflected in the Comprehensive Taxation Laws Amendment Bill which is under preparation.

Schemes to Promote Tourism in Nalanda, Rajgir Bodhgaya etc.

*377. SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the schemes undertaken during this year to make Nalanda, Rajgir, Pawapuri, Kokalat, Bodhgaya and Gaya more attractive from tourism point of view ;

(b) the expenditure to be incurred thereon ; and

(c) the time by which the work in this regard will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) to (c) A comprehensive master plan for the development of various Buddhist pilgrimage centres in the State of Bihar and UP is under preparation in consultation with the State Governments of Bihar and UP and the Archaeological Survey of India. The State Government of Bihar has been requested to submit proposals in respect of Nalanda, Rajgir, Bodhgaya and Gaya in this connection. No concrete proposal has yet been received from the State Government. In Bodhgaya the ITDC's Hotel has been expended by 20 additional rooms at a cost of about Rs. 65 lakhs during this year. A

proposal for setting up a Gautam Vāⁿ including meditation parks and cottages will also be implemented shortly by the ITDC. There is a proposal for construction of a Yatri Niwas at Gaya for which details are awaited from the State Government.

[English]

Closure of Indian Public Sector Bank Branches in foreign countries

*378. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to close down a number of branches in foreign countries opened by the Indian Public Sector banks ;

(b) if so, the number of branches which are likely to be closed during the next one year ; and

(c) the reasons for their closure and how far it will affect the Indian trade ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) to (c) A decision has been taken to rationalise and strengthen the overseas operations of foreign branches of Indian Public Sector Banks. Reserve Bank of India has already initiated the process of scrutiny of the operations of each foreign branch. This process would also include closing down of non-viable branches. It would not be possible to indicate at this stage as to how many branches would eventually be closed down. Interests of Indian trade is one of the factors that is kept in mind while undertaking this exercise.

Proposal for exempting IFC equity participation from FERA ceiling

*379. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTHY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering

the question of exempting International Finance Corporation equity participation from the FERA ceiling of 40 per cent foreign investment in Indian companies to facilitate the multinational corporations to collaborate in India's development ;

(b) whether International Finance Corporation has offered to set up a technology bank for assisting small and medium industrial enterprises ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) During his recent visit, the Executive Vice President, IFC(W) raised the question of exempting IFC's equity participation from the ceiling of 40 per cent foreign investment in Indian companies. No formal proposal has been received.

(b) No such offer has been made.

(c) Government will examine the proposal when formally received.

News item captioned "Sex Segregation at Excise Office"

*380. SHRI RAM DHAN :

SHRI MANIK REDDY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' of 23 October, 1986 under the caption "Sex Segregation at Excise Office" in which it has been alleged that the new building taken by the Department on a monthly rent of rupees one lakh was lying vacant since 1983 ?

(b) if so, what is the total carpet area taken on rent and at what rate ; and

(c) when was the building taken on rent and what are the reasons for keeping the building vacant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) An area of 15194 sq. ft. in the building at 37, Nehru Place, New Delhi, was hired from the Delhi Development Authority with effect from the 2nd September, 1981, at the rate of Rs. 5.50 per sq. ft. per month. Initially the area was in occupation of the Customs, Excise & Gold (Control) Appellate Tribunal. The building was later occupied by the Collectorate of Central Excise Delhi. Part of the accommodation is now occupied by the Directorate of Statistics & Intelligence (Central Excise & Customs). It is, therefore, not correct that the building was kept vacant since 1983.

Recovery of loans by Nationalised Banks

*381. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the percentage of recovery of loans advanced by the nationalised banks to general as well as SC/ST loanees separately during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : The present data reporting system of banks does not yield separate information on recovery of loans given to scheduled caste/scheduled tribe borrowers. The percentage of recovery to demand in respect of direct agricultural advances of public sector banks stood at 53.2, 51.6 and 54.2 for years ending June 1983, June 1984 and June 1985 respectively.

South Korean credit for development of Paradip Port in Orissa

*382. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of credit proposed to be given by South Korea for the development of Paradip Port in Orissa ;

(b) whether Government have taken decision to accept South Korea's credit for deepening of Paradip Port ; and

(c) the other purposes for which South Korea proposes to give credit to India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) At present there is no proposal for a Government to Government Credit arrangement from the Government of South Korea.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Recovery of excise and customs duty from multi-national companies

*383. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have reached an agreement with multi-national companies for recovery of excise and customs duties by giving them some relaxations ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Restructuring of Import-Export Pass Book Scheme

*384. SHRI H.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are restructuring the Import-Export Pass Book Scheme to make imports easier under relinishment and advance licences ; and

(b) if so, the details of the new scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) The Import-Export Pass Book Scheme and Advance Licensing Scheme are being reviewed by the Government. Proposals for streamlining the procedures and for effective implementation of the schemes are being considered.

(b) A final decision is yet to be taken on these proposals.

Issue of Bonds by Public Sector Units

*385. SHRI KAPURI NARAYANA SWAMY :
SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of public sector units permitted by Government to issue tax free bonds for their expansion and diversification schemes since the scheme was initiated ; and

(b) the extent to which the Bonds were subscribed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) so far only two Public Sector units have been permitted by Government to issue Tax-free Bonds for their expansion and diversification schemes.

(b) As neither of the above public sector units has completed its bond issues, it is not possible to indicate the extent of subscription.

Amount sanctioned under re-finance scheme

3811. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the details of the amount sanctioned under the re-finance scheme to Andhra Pradesh and other States, State-wise and year-wise since 1983 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : The details of the amounts sanctioned by Industrial Development Bank of India under its re-finance scheme in Andhra Pradesh and other States during the years 1982-83 to 1985-86 (July—June) are given in the Statement below.

Statement

(Period : July—June)

(Rs. lakhs)

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>State/Union Territories</i>	<i>1982-83</i>	<i>1983-84</i>	<i>1984-85</i>	<i>1985-86</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7455	9224	12701	12056
2.	Assam	577	805	1839	1497
3.	Bihar	4304	3868	5145	7058
4.	Gujarat	7772	7978	12378	15575
5.	Haryana	3437	1754	3093	3902
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1713	1499	3360	3640
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1239	1774	2229	2382
8.	Karnataka	6279	8627	12474	13408
9.	Kerala	1857	2137	5079	6805
10.	Madhya Pradesh	4205	4979	7270	9127
11.	Maharashtra	10818	11073	13999	15201
12.	Manipur	45	13	7	73
13.	Meghalaya	155	76	213	324
14.	Nagaland	50	166	245	209
15.	Orissa	4157	4233	5004	4391
16.	Punjab	3991	3674	2878	4898
17.	Rajasthan	4996	3086	6619	7173
18.	Sikkim	38	46	117	189
19.	Tamil Nadu	9214	10885	14662	15349
20.	Tripura	109	25	55	135
21.	Uttar Pradesh	7098	6282	12129	19865
22.	West Bengal	3507	3447	5206	5655
23.	Union Territories	3518	3614	6506	6524
Total		86534	89265	133208	155436

State of Tea Industry

3812. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for the present crisis in tea industry ;

(b) the target for tea production during 1986 and its estimated production during the year ;

(c) whether the demand for tea in the domestic market has declined ;

(d) whether the tea industry has demanded a review of the Tea Marketing order ; and

(e) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI) : (a) There is, at present, no crisis in Tea Industry.

(b) Production target for the year 1986-87 is 677 Million Kgs. production during April—September, 1986 is provisionally placed at 415.52 Million Kgs.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Several representations have been received requesting for review of the Tea (Marketing) Control Order. These have been considered carefully but it has not been found possible to accede to these requests.

Decision taken on pay of Class-I Officers

3813. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :
SHRI BANWARI LAL
PUROHIT :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision with regard to Class-I officers regarding their pay and allowances as recommended by the Fourth Pay Commission ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) to (c) The Government are examining the recommendations of the Fourth Central Pay Commission in regard to Group 'A' category of employees and the decisions will be notified as soon as these are taken.

Development of Falta Free Trade Zone

3814. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state what further steps have been taken for the development of Falta Free Trade Zone ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI) : Development of the Zone is proceeding apace. 105 acres of land have been developed and notified by the Customs already. Establishment of 27 industrial units involving a projected total investment of about Rs. 53 crores has been approved. 13 plots have been already allotted. Construction of one industrial shed of 2500 sq. mts. has been completed. A second shed is nearing completion. Two units are in production. A two-storied flatted factory for electronic industry and one standard Design Factory for general industries are under construction. Infrastructural facilities such as tele-communication, roads, water supply and drainage, power supply etc. are progressing simultaneously. Five Magawatts of power have been already provided.

Norms to write off banks' bad debts

3815. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any norms have been laid down by his Ministry to write off bank's bad debts, losses and compromises with debtors and borrowers upto Rs. 50,000 and above at the various levels and if so, the details thereof ;

(b) whether there is any provision in these norms that write off of bad debts of greater

magnitude should be reported to his Ministry and if not, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether any assessment has been made of the recently introduced scheme of delegated authority in the context of the rising incidence of bad debts ; if so, its details ; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure that there is no collusion between the Bank Managers and the borrowers in such write off ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) to (d) All the Public Sector Banks have laid down over a period of time well established procedures for writing off advances which are considered bad. Banks write off advances only after exhausting all avenues of recovery. The power to write off bad debts has generally been vested with the Board of Directors except for smaller amounts which have been delegated to lower functionaries. There is no uniformity among the various banks in the matter of extent of delegation of powers of write off to lower functionaries.

Recently, in July, 1986, keeping in view the expansion of business and increase in the number of branches and offices, Reserve Bank of India have advised all the Public Sector Banks that proposals for write off bad debts/losses and compromises with debtors/borrowers involving amount of write off upto Rs. 50,000/- may be disposed of by the Chairman/Managing Director with suitable lower limits for other top Executives' Committee of Executives. Proposals for more than Rs. 50,000 - are to be put up to the Boards for consideration. The banks have also been advised to put up to their Boards periodically a statement of bad debts/losses written off by the Executives Committee of Executives. Reserve Bank of India have issued detailed guidelines to banks regarding the points to be kept in view before the powers to write offs are exercised by the various delegated authorities.

The banks have been advised by Reserve Bank of India to ensure that the authority approving the write off proposal did not sanction the advance in question in his individual capacity.

Public Sector Banks are autonomous institutions and the Boards of the banks have been vested with full powers to conduct the business of the bank.

In view of the above position the question of banks reporting to the Government write offs in respect of larger amounts does not arise.

The system of delegation of powers of write off was recommended by Reserve Bank of India to the banks only quite recently and it is too early to conduct any assessment of the working of this system of delegation.

Rural Banks and Koraput Panchabate Gramya Bank facing crises to provide loans for various schemes

3816. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that rural banks in general and Koraput Panchabate Gramya Bank in particular are facing difficulty in providing loans to the beneficiaries under various schemes of economic development programmes ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the remedial steps taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) and (b) Some of the Regional Rural Bank (RRBs) are facing problem of liquidity due to poor recovery of past loans. However, Koraput Panchabati Gramya Bank has disbursed Rs. 127.61 lakhs during first six months of 1986 under I.R.D.P. and other special Programmes.

(c) The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) after a review of operations and difficulties faced by the Regional Rural Banks in Orissa have made the following relaxations in its re-finance policy for 1986-87 :—

(i) A flexible view will be taken in respect of RRBs with high credit deposit ratio subject to their satis-

factory performance in the following areas :—

- (a) positive efforts made by RRBs in deposit mobilisation ;
 - (b) recovery of loans and advances ;
 - (c) compliance with statutory regulations ;
 - (d) improvement in the quality of lending ; and
 - (e) steps taken to improve schematic lending.
- (ii) With a view to helping such of the RRBs whose overdues exceed 60% but less than 65% NABARD will sanction credit limits provided it is satisfied that the RRB has
- (a) classified its overdues into non-wilful and wilful categories ;
 - (b) granted necessary relief to non-wilful defaulters as per NABARD's standing orders ; and
 - (c) initiated coercive action against wilful defaulters. These concessions are expected to help the RRBs in Orissa. However the RRBs whose overdues exceed 65% will not be eligible for any credit limit under general line of credit.

Procurement of natural rubber from Kerala by STC

3817. SHRI SODE RAMAIAH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation (STC) has started procurement of natural rubber from Kerala ; and

(b) if so, the target therefor and the unit price of procurement and the quantity procured so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. STC has been authorised to procure natural rubber of RMA-IV & V grades from the domestic market at the unit price of Rs. 16,000/- and Rs. 15,500/- per tonne respectively. No target has been fixed. STC will continue with market intervention as long as it is necessary.

The total quantity procured by STC from the domestic market upto 20.11.1986 is 1864 tonnes.

Opening of branches of Bank of Maharashtra

3818. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR:

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bank of Maharashtra has sent any proposal to Reserve Bank of India for opening some branches in Karnataka, Maharashtra, Bihar and Orissa ;

(b) if so, the number of branches of bank of Maharashtra proposed to be opened in the above States ; and

(c) the places identified for the location of branches of the said bank in these States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) to (c) In terms of new branch expansion policy, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has advised the lead banks and the State Governments to identify the centres for opening new branches on the basis of norms laid down in the policy. The State Governments are required to forward these lists on the basis of centres identified by lead banks and approved in the District Consultative Committees. On receipt of the list of identified centres only R.B.I. can start making allotment of centres to the various banks after taking into account the norms laid down in the policy. In view of this it is not possible to indicate the number of branches

proposed to be opened by the Bank of Maharashtra in the States of Karnataka, Bihar, Maharashtra and Orissa.

Reserve Bank of India has, however reported that while it has not received any proposal from the Bank of Maharashtra for opening of branches in Karnataka, Bihar and Orissa it has received 5 applications from the bank for opening branches in Maharashtra during the current year. Reserve Bank of India has further reported that as the responsibility for forwarding identified centres is of the State Governments, requests received from banks directly for opening branches after 31.3.1985 are not being considered.

**Grants/Loans to Jammu and Kashmir
for promotion of Tourism**

3819. PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state details of the Central assistance by way of grants/loans to the State of Jammu and Kashmir for promotion of tourism in the State during the last three years, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD-SYED) : The Central Department of Tourism has given financial assistance for promotion of tourism in the State of Jammu and Kashmir during the last three years i.e. 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 :

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
(i) Provision of facilities at Bagh-i-Babu	10.00	7.75	17.50
(ii) Floodlighting of Hari Parbat Fort	3.81		
(iii) Provision of Ski equipment		3.21	
(iv) Building of Indian Institute of Skiing & Mountaineering through ITDC		20.00	
(v) Purchase of trekking equipment		2.05	
(vi) Provision of toilet and drinking facilities at Marthand, Pandrethan and Avanapur through Archaeological Survey of India			3.00
Total	13.81	33.01	20.50

**Streamlining Customs Operations in
Bombay**

3820. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether active steps have been taken to streamline the customs operations in Bombay to effectively prevent smuggling along the coast and through air services ;

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

(c) the estimated cost of the goods seized by the customs authorities during their search operations in Bombay during 1984-85 and 1986 (till date) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN

THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) and (b) The drive against smuggling activities at vulnerable areas of our coasts and international airports has been intensified. Intensive sea patrolling is undertaken in vulnerable areas of our coasts for interception of vessels carrying contrabands.

A separate set of Air-Intelligence Officers are posted in the airports to discreetly watch the movements of passengers and their baggages. Further, anti-smuggling equipments such as metal detectors, X-ray baggage scanners are also used to detect concealment of contrabands on person/inside baggage/cargo.

(c) The total value of goods seized in Bombay (including seized in search operations) during the years 1984, 1985 and 1986 (upto October) is given below :—

Year	Value of goods seized (Rs. in crores)
1984	23.25
1985	54.08
1986 (upto October)	57.47

Bank funds locked up in sick industrial undertakings

3821. DR. B.L. SHAILESH :
SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated bank funds which are at present locked up in the sick industrial undertakings ; if so, the number of such undertakings and the amount involved ; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to recover this amount ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN

THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) and (b) The Reserve Bank of India has reported that the total number of sick industrial units in the portfolio of scheduled commercial banks was 119510 as at the end of December, 1985. The total bank credit outstanding in these sick units amounted to Rs. 4263.25 crores (Provisional). The banks/financial institutions take various measures to recover their dues. These measures include continuous follow-up, preparation of rehabilitation packages (in case of viable units) and enforcement of securities and legal action.

**Inter-Ministerial Empowered Committee
to work out use of Jute packaging
material**

3822. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI :
Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an Inter-Ministerial Empowered Committee has been set up to work out mandatory use of Jute packaging material in specified sector ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding its, composition and terms of reference ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S.
KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The composition and terms of reference of Empowered Committee are as under :—

Composition :

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1. Secretary, Ministry of Textiles | Chairman |
| 2. Secretary, Deptt. of Expenditure. | Member |
| 3. Secretary, Deptt. of Industrial Development. | —do— |
| 4. Secretary, Deptt. of Public Enterprises. | —do— |
| 5. Secretary, Deptt. of Food. | —do— |

6. Secretary, Deptt. of Civil Suppliers. —do—
7. Secretary, Deptt. of Fertilisers —do—
8. Secretary, Deptt. of Chemicals and Petre-chemicals. —do—
9. Additional Secretary, Deptt. of Supply. —do—
10. Jute Commissioner, Calcutta. —do—
11. Joint Secretary dealing with jute in the Ministry of Textiles. Member Secretary

The Chairman of the Committee could co-opt further members, if necessary.

Terms of reference ;

To work out mandatory usage of jute packaging material in various sectors.

Unsold stocks in co-optex

3823. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the New Textile Policy favours powerloom weavers ;

(b) whether Co-optex has accumulated unsold stocks of about rupees one hundred crores as a result thereof ; and

(c) if so, remedial measures proposed to be taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) The new Textile Policy announced in June, 1985, takes an integrated view of the Textile Industry. The Policy envisages various guidelines for vigorous and harmonious growth of the various sectors of the Textile Industry including powerloom.

(b) Co-optex has an accumulated stock of only Rs. 60 crores worth of handloom fabrics.

(c) In order to liquidate the accumulated stocks, special rebate @ 20% is being given for 30 days in a year, which is shared equally between the Central and State Govts. Besides, special rebate is also available for retail sales effected at Handloom Expos organised or approved by the Office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms.

Grants of loans from Banks to green card holders

3824. SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the green card holders are getting loans from the banks between Rs. 250 to Rs. 5,000/- ; and

(b) the number of persons statewide who have been benefited from the scheme during the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have reported that green cards are issued in different States for different purposes. In Haryana, green cards are issued to identified Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) beneficiaries while in some other States such cards are issued to allottees of surplus lands. It is presumed that hon'ble Member of Parliament refers to IRDP beneficiaries. The information relating to number of persons State-wise who have been benefited under IRDP during the current financial year upto July, 1986 is given in the statement given below :

Statement

<i>Name of State/Union Territory</i>	<i>No. of beneficiaries</i>
Andhra Pradesh	50425
Assam	11275

1	2		
		Lakshadweep	33
		Mizoram	3057
		Pondicherry	299
Bihar	69726		
Gujarat	15964		
Haryana	7616	Construction of low cost hotels to promote domestic tourism	
Himachal Pradesh	7488		
Jammu & Kashmir	4398	3825. DR. SUDHIR ROY : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :	
Karnataka	21075	(a) whether Government are taking steps to encourage domestic tourism ;	
Kerala	10835	(b) if so, the number of cheap hotels, inns or dharamsalas constructed during the last three years for people belonging to low income groups ; and	
Madhya Pradesh	38017	(c) the area-wise distribution of such hotels, inns or Yatri Niwas ?	
Maharashtra	23651	THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) Yes, Sir.	
Manipur	2426	(b) and (c) During the last three years Yatrikas/Dharamsalas have been completed at Amarkantak, Chitrakoot (Madhya Pradesh), Nandmehar, Kampil (Uttar Pradesh) and Bidar (Karnatak). Five hotels in one-two star categories have also been constructed at Kolhapur, Nagpur and Nasik (Maharashtra), Palghat (Kerala) and Tiruchirappalli (Tamil Nadu).	
Meghalaya	751	In addition to the above projects completed during the last three years, another 31 hotels in one-two star categories have also been approved for construction in various parts of the country. Six Yatrikas are at various stages of construction.	
Nagaland	1701	For provision of budget accommodation, the Ministry of Tourism has also taken up a new project of construction of Yatri Niwas commencing from 1985-86. Out of the 32 proposals received so far from the State Governments/UTs, 12 Yatri Niwas spread over various parts of the country, have been approved and advances issued for construction purposes. The others are under various stages of processing.	
Orissa	17700		
Punjab	10038		
Rajasthan	7226		
Sikkim	273		
Tamil Nadu	31583		
Tripura	2037		
Uttar Pradesh	80387		
West Bengal	23452		
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	304		
Arunachal Pradesh	735		
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	116		
Delhi	2018		
Goa, Daman & Diu	2009		

Unemployment due to merger of Indian banks in U.K.

3826. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received representations from the International Federation of Commercial, Clerical, Technical and Professional Employees on the question of merger, retrenchment etc. arising out of the purported merger of branches of certain nationalised banks operating in United Kingdom with other Indian banks ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) to (c) Government and Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have taken a decision to rationalise and streamline the overseas operations of the foreign branches of Indian banks. Reserve Bank of India have initiated action for scrutinising the operations of each of the foreign branches. On the basis of the scrutiny already conducted, it has been decided that the branches of Punjab National Bank, Central Bank of India, Union Bank of India and Punjab and Sind Bank located in the United Kingdom may be closed down. In view of this decision, it would become necessary for the banks concerned to terminate the services of the locally recruited employees on the closure of the branch. Two of the banks, namely Central Bank of India and Union Bank of India are reported to have issued notices in a prescribed format to the unions about some of the staff becoming redundant.

Reserve Bank of India has reported that it has received a communication from the Negotiating Officer, Banking, Insurance and Finance Union (BIFU), London regarding the absorption of the redundant staff in certain Indian banks in U.K. The BIFU has also stated that in the absence of a positive response, the Union would ballot its members in the Indian banks for industrial action. Certain representations have also been received from some staff members of

U.K. branch of Central Bank of India requesting that it may be ensured that the jobs of all the employees of Central Bank of India in U.K. are protected and secured with the same terms and conditions as they have presently with the bank on the closure of the U.K. branches.

Since the proposal is to close down the existing branches, the question of retention of the locally recruited employees does not arise. They are, however, expected to get the dues available to them in accordance with the local laws and regulations.

Issue of Government loans

3827. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTHAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government have recently announced the issue of two loans aggregating Rs. 1600 crores ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government issued third and fourth instalments of market loans on 12th September, and 27th October, 1986 which yielded Rs. 1650 crores. A statement indicating the details of market loans floated in September and October, 1986 was laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on 21st November, 1986.

Indian nationals detained in South Arabia during 1986 Haj

3828. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indian nationals who went to South Arabia from India for Haj during 1986 ;

(b) whether any Indian nationals were detained by the South Arabian authorities during Haj, 1986 ;

(c) if so, the reasons for their detention

or deportation ;

(d) whether detainees were permitted consular access during the detention ; and

(e) whether the detainees were apprised of the charges against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) 24,230 Indian nationals went to Saudi Arabia from India for Haj during 1986.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Some were detained and deported for violation of Saudi law against begging. Some others were detained for Hashish smuggling into Saudi Arabia. One was detained and deported for holding views contrary to Saudi faith.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) All detainees except those arrested for smuggling Hashish into Saudi Arabia and the one detained and deported for holding views contrary to the Saudi faith were apprised of the charges against them.

Issue of import licences by STC

3829. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation (STC) has issued licences to any of the private parties to import coconut oil as 'industrial oil' during the last three years ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the quantity imported ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

New Branch Licensing Policy affected opening of new branches

3830. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of

FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Branch Licensing Policy for 1985—90 has adversely affected the opening of new branches in the country in as much as the proposals prepared by the nationalised banks after details surveys during the years 1983 and 1984 and submitted to the Reserve Bank of India in 1984 have not been sanctioned so far and have again been referred to State Governments and to the parent banks ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the likely date by which all such cases would be cleared ;

(c) whether some of these proposals have since been cleared and the licences issued to banks for opening the Branches ; and

(d) if so, the details of all such cases, wherein the surveys were conducted and the centres identified by the banks and State Governments respectively and where the licences were given between 1st April, 1985 and 30th September, 1986 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) to (d) The main objective of the current Branch Licensing Policy for the period 1985—90 is to achieve a coverage of 17,000 average population per bank office in the rural and semi-urban areas of each development block and to cover spatial gaps by making atleast one bank office available within a distance of 10 Kms. from every village. The earlier Branch Licensing Policy came to an end on 31.3.85. Under the current Branch Licensing Policy the procedure of banks individually applying to Reserve Bank of India (RBI) directly for allotment of centres for opening new bank branches has been discontinued and the responsibility for identification of such centres has been now entrusted to the Lead Banks State Governments. RBI makes allotment of centres to various banks out of the list of identified centres received from the State Governments in accordance with the policy norms. All the centres which were identified by the banks themselves during the years 1983 and 1984 could be re-identified and included in the list of centres to be forwarded by the State Governments, provided they fell within

the criteria and norms prescribed under the current branch licensing policy.

RBI has reported that it has received the lists of identified centres from a number of State Governments and the process of scrutiny of these lists has commenced. RBI has further reported that it is endeavouring to complete the exercise of scrutiny and allotments in respect of the lists of identified centres already received by the end of December, 1986. State-wise particulars of centres in respect of which allotments have been made between 1.4.1985 and 30.9.86 are set out in the statement given below.

Statement

Details of centres allotted between 1.4.1985 and 30.9.1986.

Name of State	No. of centres allotted
1. Madhya Pradesh	13
2. Orissa	18
3. Gujarat	20
4. Karnataka	14
5. Rajasthan	3
6. Andhra Pradesh	16
7. Himachal Pradesh	6
8. Uttar Pradesh	36
9. Haryana	5
10. Punjab	5
11. Assam	4
12. Maharashtra	10
13. Bihar	1
14. West Bengal	2
15. Jammu & Kashmir	2

16. Nagaland	1
17. Arunachal Pradesh	3
18. Mizoram	6
Total	165

Singapore's desire to import Indian goods

3831. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Singapore has expressed keenness to import Indian goods ;

(b) if so, the specific items which Singapore wants to import from India ;

(c) whether any trade agreement has been signed between India and Singapore in this regard ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI) : (a) No formal indication has been received. However there has been emphasis recently on the possibility of Singapore increasing its imports from India for re-export to third countries in the region.

(b) It will depend strictly on their competitiveness in the international market. However, apart from traditional items, some of the potential areas include electronics, Computer Software, Metal working and Agro-Engineering equipment etc.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Cardamom production and export

3832. SHRI MULLAPPALLY REMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any new strategy is being formulated for the promotion of production, productivity, export and domestic consumption of cardamom ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the total area under cardamom cultivation in the country and particulars of production, export and domestic consumption during the year 1986-87 ; and

(d) the target for production during year 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI) : (a) and (b) The Board has already been implementing various production oriented developmental scheme for increasing production of cardamom and improving productivity like Extension Advice, Departmental Nurseries. Subsidised supply of Copper Sulphate, Soil Conservation, Replantation of cardamom, Certified Nurseries, Subsidised supply of irrigation equipments etc. For market promotion, various programmes are undertaken, such as CCS at the rate of 10%, publicity and propaganda campaign in the Middle East by Director (TP) Bahrain, participation in fairs abroad, sending sales-cum-study delegation to Middle East etc. The Board has started a scheme for domestic market development by opening sales promotion centres in major cities, like Delhi, Bombay, Bangalore, Madras and Cochin.

(c) The total area under cardamom cultivation presently is about one lakh hectares. The production, export and domestic consumption of cardamom during 1985-86 has been as under :—

Production	4700 tonnes
Export	3272 tonnes
Domestic consumption	1428 tonnes

(d) The target of cardamom production for 1986-87 which had originally been fixed as 5000 tonnes has been revised to 3750 tonnes in view of unfavourable weather conditions.

Export Promotion Council for Hosiery and Knitted Garments Industry

3833. **SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY :** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the Apparel Export Promotion Council and other Textile Export Promotion Councils are going to be restructured ;

(b) if so, when ;

(c) whether there is any proposal to create a separate Export Promotion Council for hosiery and knitted garments industry ; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to help this industry to promote its products abroad and increase its present export quota ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) to (c) At the moment there is no proposal under consideration of Government either for restructuring the existing Textiles Export Promotion Councils or for creating a separate Export Promotion Council for Hosiery and Knitted garments industry.

(d) A number of incentives are being offered by the Govt. to help hosiery and knitted garments industry to promote its products abroad. They include grant of Cash Compensatory Support ranging from 8-15% ; permission to import a number of inputs under REP scheme, including trimming and embellishments, chemicals, and other processing materials, raw-wool, raw silk woollen yarn, synthetic waste etc. 114 hosiery and garment manufacturing machines have already been placed under OGL, 97 of which are enjoying concessional import duty. Hosiery exporters are also entitled to duty drawback and to the facilities for packing credit and reduced rate of interest.

In the export entitlements, distribution Policy announced by the Govt. in the case of FCFS order and Central/State Corporation systems wherever knitted garments are clubbed with woven garments for allocation, 10% of the quantity available is reserved for knitted garments.

Loan assistance by L.I.C. to Maharashtra

3834. **SHRI V.N. GADGIL :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) the L.I.C. loan assistance to Government of Maharashtra for rural drinking water supply programme during 1985-86 ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the maximum loan assistance given by L.I.C. to Government of Maharashtra in any year since 1975-76 was only 8.25 crores ; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken to increase the loan amount by L.I.C.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) L.I.C. gave a loan assistance of Rs. 7.21 crores to Government of Maharashtra for Rural Water Supply Schemes during 1985-86.

(b) The maximum loan assistance given by LIC to Government of Maharashtra for Rural Water Supply Schemes since 1975-76 was Rs. 8.25 crores in 1983-84.

(c) Loans for Rural Water Supply Schemes are given by the L.I.C. on the basis of the amounts intimated to them by the respective State Governments, out of the allocations made by the Planning Commission and after examining the viability of the schemes sent by them.

Licences for opening bank branches in Thanjavur Distt. Tamil Nadu

3835. SHRI S. SINGARAVADIVEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that several applications from different banks for licences to open new branches, in Thanjavur district, Tamil Nadu are pending with the Reserve Bank of India ;

(b) if so, how many applications are pending bank-wise ; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in opening new branches in Thanjavur district ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

B.K. GADHVI) : (a) to (c) Under the current branch licensing policy, list of identified centres are to be sent by State Governments and not by banks to Reserve Bank of India (RBI). RBI has reported that two applications from Indian Overseas Bank and four applications from Karur Vysya Bank had been received by it after 1.4.1985 for opening bank branches in Thanjavur District, Tamil Nadu. None of the centres for which applications were received from Indian Overseas Bank and Karur Vysya Bank after 1.4.1985 however find a place in the list of identified centres since finalised and forwarded by the Government of Tamil Nadu to RBI. Allotment of centres in Thanjavur District out of the list of centres received from the Government of Tamil Nadu would be done by RBI, in accordance with the policy norms of branch expansion policy.

MMT's counter trade deal with BSC

3836. SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation (MMTC) has finalised some counter-trade deals with the British Steel Corporation (BSC) ;

(b) if so, the reasons for taking such a decision ; and

(c) the details of the imports and exports envisaged in the deal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI) : (a) to (c) Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation (MMTC) and British Steel Corporation (BSC) have signed a Memorandum of Understanding in New Delhi on 7th November, 1986 which confirm BSC's desire to participate in MMTC's steel import programme on competitive basis and MMTC's desire for supply of Indian products and services available for export related to the value of MMTC's import of steel products.

Financing of West Bengal transporters

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

3837. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : Will the Minister or FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of credit given by the nationalised banks towards transport financing during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise ;

(b) whether it is a fact that such credit is not being given for the same purpose in West Bengal by the nationalised banks ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(d) whether Government propose to extend such credit facility in West Bengal also ;

(e) if so, the details thereof ; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) The amount of credit extended by the nationalised banks towards small road and water transport financing for the years ended December, 1983, December, 1984 and as at the end of June, 1985, State-wise, is furnished in the statement given below.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The public sector banks have been extending credit to transport sector in West Bengal also. In fact, the State of West Bengal ranked third in the amount of bank credit outstanding as at the end of June, 1985.

(d) to (f) Do not arise.

Statement

Credit given by nationalised banks to small road & water transport operators.

(Amt. in lakhs of Rs.)

State/Union Territory	As on last Friday of		
	December '83	December '84	June '85
1. Haryana	4895.99	5166.61	5630.83
2. Himachal Pradesh	2916.36	3188.34	3254.54
3. Jammu & Kashmir	2782.91	2776.01	2929.17
4. Punjab	9318.32	8963.76	9345.47
5. Rajasthan	7612.67	8740.96	9074.07
6. Chandigarh	1080.63	1152.56	1247.93
7. Delhi	5701.97	7336.30	8611.30
8. Assam	3398.31	5406.00	5688.62
9. Manipur	309.91	464.39	442.10
10. Meghalaya	521.71	647.91	776.62
11. Nagaland	386.24	476.79	541.91

1	2	3	4
12. Tripura	622.59	772.53	766.90
13. Arunachal Pradesh,	205.03	295.62	287.84
14. Mizoram	201.82	299.63	314.43
15. Sikkim	48.76	69.94	76.14
16. Bihar	7854.22	9510.24	9819.08
17. Orissa	4274.35	5147.33	5187.54
18. West Bengal	11243.47	12810.19	13280.19
19. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	39.14	80.15	85.80
20. Madhya Pradesh	10553.00	11733.82	12862.73
21. Uttar Pradesh	18259.11	20826.76	21711.49
22. Gujarat	10521.69	11591.95	12686.38
23. Maharashtra	20144.73	23804.04	22980.14
24. Goa, Daman & Diu	2044.54	2627.93	2645.62
25. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	23.37	26.56	34.93
26. Andhra Pradesh	5701.19	6743.26	7037.67
27. Karnataka	8695.40	10209.27	10223.09
28. Kerala	5618.38	7799.36	8645.87
29. Tamil Nadu	6490.14	8534.47	9107.30
30. Pondicherry	178.60	184.16	206.07
31. Lakshadweep	6.52	21.56	34.58
Total	151714.07	177408.40	185536.35

Anomalies in fixation of pay scales.

3838. DR. G S. RAJHANS :
SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI :

(a) whether Government has issued any guidelines to resolve anomalies arising out of fixation of pay scales of Government employees in the context of implementation of new pay scales recommended by the Fourth Pay Commission ;

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(b) if so, what specific procedure has been laid down that a junior employee does not get higher emoluments than his senior in the same pay scale after refixation of his pay in the new scales and the employees do not suffer loss in remuneration as a result of their pay fixation under the new scales ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) to (c) The matter is under consideration and the guidelines will be issued as soon as a decision is taken.

[Translation]

Palace on Wheels

3839. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether "Palace on Wheels" has all the luxuries for domestic and foreign tourists ;

(b) whether Government are aware that with the collusion of anti-social elements this train is becoming a den of vices like sale of smack etc. ;

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

(d) the total number of coaches in this train which have been bought from former princes and the amount spent on each of these coaches ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) The train "Palace-on-Wheels" is comprised of Saloons belonging to erstwhile Maharajahs Viceroys, provide comfortable sleeping cabins, sitting lounge, attached kitchenette, dining cars and bar facilities, etc. These facilities are available both for domestic and foreign tourists.

(b) and (c) The allegations which were reported in a newspaper last month are totally baseless.

(d) There are 13 saloons providing 98

berths. No coaches for the 'Palace on Wheels' were bought from the former princes. For the tourist accommodation on this train, old saloons of railways were refurnished in the Railway workshops. The total expenditure incurred on account of renovation and over-hauling of these coaches was estimated at Rs. 158.23 lakhs.

Functioning of joint ventures

3840. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of joint venture enterprises approved during the current year which have started production and the number of those which are going to start production ;

(b) the initiative taken by Government to get these enterprises functioning to their full capacity ; and

(c) the names of those enterprises which have declared their dividend and the reasons for which remaining enterprises have not yet announced their dividend along with the names and the sphere of their functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI) : (a) During 1986 Government have accorded approval for setting up 8 joint ventures. One of these is already in production and the remaining are under implementation.

(b) Through regular monitoring of these enterprises, Government takes appropriate remedial action, wherever required.

(c) Names of Joint ventures which have declared dividends and those which have not declared dividends (position as on 31.12.1985) are shown in the Statements I and II laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT—3401/86]. Joint ventures may not declare dividend when they do not make profits or retain profits for building up reserves.

[English]

**Appointment of Palmists, Astrologers
in ITDC**

3841. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA:
Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the number of palmists/astrologers appointed/being appointed in the Ministry and its undertaking ITDC and for what purpose ; and

(b) whether their services are also used for predicting/planning the growth of tourism in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) and (b) India Tourism Development Corporation has a proposal to keep in its Hotel Ashok, New Delhi an astrologer cum-palmist whose services could be utilised by guests/tourists. This is merely a tourist attraction.

**India's representation on International
Law Commission**

3842. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names and educational educational qualifications and experience of persons who have been Indian citizens and were elected as Members of International Law Commission ;

(b) the name and educational qualifications of the candidate who has been selected this year by Government of India or sponsored for election as a Member of International Law Commission this year ; and

(c) whether the candidate sponsored this year is equally qualified to become a Member of the International Law Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) The following are the names of Indian citizens who had been elected as Members of the International Law Commission :

1. Sir Benegal N. Rau

2. Judge Radhabinode Pal

3. Dr. Nagendra Singh

4. Dr. S.P. Jagota

Their main educational qualifications and experience are as follows :

Sir Benegal Narasingh Rau :

Graduated from Universities of Madras and Cambridge and entered Indian Civil Service (ICS) in 1910. During the period 1925-1933 he was Secretary to the Assam Legislative Department and the Assam Legislative Council and Legal Adviser to the Government of Assam. In 1934 he joined the Legislative Department of the Government of India and during the period 1935 to 1937 he completed the revision of the entire Indian Statute Book. He was appointed Reforms Commissioner in 1938 and was a judge of the High Court of adjudicature Bengal from 1939-44. He was Chairman of the Indus River System, Chairman of the Committee for the codification of Hindu Law, Prime Minister of Kashmir and from 1946 to 1949, Constitutional Adviser to the Constituent Assembly of India. He also advised the Constituent Assembly of Burma in framing the Constitution of that country.

From June 1949 until his election to the Court, he was the Permanent Representative of India at the United Nations and the leader of the Indian delegations attending several sessions of the General Assembly. He was the representative of India in the Security Council in 1950 and 1951.

Dr. Radha Binod Pal :

LL. D. (Calcutta). He was Tagore Professor of Law, University of Calcutta 1925 to 1930 and 1938. Joint President of the International Academy of Comparative Law (1937), Member of the International Law Association, Judge of the High Court of Calcutta 1941 to 1943, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta (1944 to 1946), Judge of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East (1946 to 1948).

Dr. Nagendra Singh :

M.A., LL. D. (Cantab) ; M.A. B. Litt, LL.D. (Dublin) ; D. Sc. (Law), Moscow, D.C.L. (Delhi) ; Honorary Master of the Bench, Grays Inn, London, Visiting Professor

of International Law and Maritime Law at the Universities of Madras, Delhi and Bombay and Tribhuvan University, Nepal.

Member of the Constituent Assembly of India (1947-48). District Magistrate and Collector, Madhya Pradesh (1938 to 1946), Regional Commissioner, Eastern States (1948), Director-General of Shipping (1956 to 1964), Secretary to the Government of India (Ministry of Transport), Special Secretary, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Secretary to the President of India. Leader of the Indian delegation in various bilateral negotiations and at International conferences (1956 onwards), Representative of India to the United Nations General Assembly in 1966 for the Sixth Committee, Leader of delegation to the meetings of the Shipping Group of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (Geneva 1965), Chairman of the Expert Group on Shipping of ; the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (1965), President of the Assembly of the inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation 1963 to 1965, Vice President of Brussels Diplomatic Conferences on Maritime Law (1961 and 1967), Chairman of the Legal and General Committee of the Load Line Conference (Geneva 1966), Member of Panel of Legal Experts appointed by the International Atomic Energy Agency (1960), Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration since 1967, Member of the Governing Council of the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law.

Dr. S.P. Jagota :

M.A. (Pol. Science) 1st class with 1st position in the University, LL.B. (Punjab) 1953 1st class with 1st position in the University, LL.M., University of Pennsylvania (USA) in 1955, Doctor of Science (SJD), University of Pennsylvania (USA) 1957.

Lecturer in Political Science, Doaba College, Jullunder, Head of the Department of Political Science, Doaba College, Jullunder, Fulbright Scholar under International Educational exchange Programme at the University of Pennsylvania (USA) August 1954-August 1957, Lecturer on Constitution IAS Training School, New Delhi, Professor of Political Theory and Constitutional Law,

National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie, Joint Secretary and Legal Adviser, Ministry of External Affairs, represented India at several United Nations meetings and diplomatic conferences as well as bilateral and multilateral negotiations.

(b) Dr. P.S. Rao :

Educational qualifications are : Graduated from Andhra University with Bachelor of Arts in Mathematics. Bachelor of Law Master of Law, specialised in International Law and also has a Masters of Law from Yale Law School and a Doctorate from Yale Law School, U.S.A.

Dr. Rao was a Yale Fellow for his studies at Yale Law School. He was awarded two post-Doctoral Fellowships for his work on Law of the Sea in the United States during the years 1971 and 1974. He has published several articles in various journals both in India and abroad. He has a treatise on Law of the Sea published by MIT Press in 1975 in USA.

He has been a member of the Legal & Treaties Division since 1975 and has worked as Legal Adviser of India to the permanent Mission of India to the United Nations during 1982 to 1985. Presently he is working as a Director of the Legal and Treatise Division.

Dr. Rao has also represented India in a number of International Conferences and bilateral negotiations and was elected as Chairman of the United Nations Special Committee on the Enhancement of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations in 1985.

(c) Yes Sir. Dr. Rao is fully qualified in accordance with the provisions of the Statute of the International Law Commission. Dr. Rao has been elected by the General Assembly as a Member of the International Law Commission for a term of 5 years commencing from January 1, 1987, in the elections held on November 14, 1986.

Production and export of ginger

3844. PROF. K. V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state ;

(a) the quantity of ginger produced in India ;

(b) the quantity exported annually ;

(c) the total requirement of ginger in the world market ; and

(d) the steps being taken to improve the export of ginger ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI) : (a) The following are the quantities of ginger produced in India :—

	'000 MTS.
1984-85 (Provisional) Crop Year	1985-86 (Provisional) Crop Year
133.68	129.85

(b) The quantity exported is as under :—

		'000 MTS.
1984-85 (Provisional)	1985-86 (Provisional)	1986-87 (April-Oct.) (Prov.)
7.33	6.82	2.91

(c) Export in ginger including fresh ginger, from major exporting countries during 1984 is estimated around 35 to 40 thousand M Tonnes.

(d) Ginger is one of the items included in the spices group of products. The steps being taken to improve their exports include assistance for trade delegations, publicity campaigns, for participations in trade fairs etc. Institutional frame work is being strengthened by the establishment of Spices Board under the Spices Board Act, 1986 for the development of export of spices, which includes ginger.

Wrong Map of India published by UN

3846. SHRI DINESH SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the wrong Map published by the U N. in which Jammu and Kashmir State has been shown as an area separate from India ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to correct the error.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b) On a broad and general basis it may be noted that in the past whenever any instance of wrong cartographic description of India by a UN agency has come to the notice of the Government, the matter has been appropriately taken up for necessary corrective action.

[Translation]

Carpet Weaving Training Centres

3847. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise number of carpet weaving training centres in the country ;

(b) whether it is a fact that only two such training centres have been functioning in the drought prone desert districts of Barmer, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur in Rajasthan and the people of those areas have been putting forward a strong demand for the setting up of training centres in these areas ;

(c) if so, whether Union Government will open these training centres in all the Panchayat committees in these districts to encourage small scale industry ; and

(d) if so, by what time ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) A statement showing the State-wise number of Carpet Weaving Training Centres in the country, is given below.

(b) One such Training Centre is at present functioning at Barmer proper and no demand from the people of those areas has been received so far in this regard.

(c) and (d) There is no provision in Rajasthan and these training centres during the Seventh Plan to establish new being peripetatic in nature, are shifted from carpet weaving training centres in these one location to the other to meet the training districts. However, there are 13 centres need of the area.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	No. of Training Centres
1.	Uttar Pradesh	185
2.	Bihar	40
3.	Rajasthan	13
4.	Punjab	4
5.	Himachal Pradesh	3
6.	Haryana	6
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	175
8.	Andhra Pradesh	13
9.	Karnataka	5
10.	Pondicherry	1
Total		445

[English]

Malpractices in sale of Janta Cloth

3848. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item under the caption "Janata cloth sale malpractice being probed" published in the Economic Times of 11 October, 1986 ;

(b) if so, the names of the States where Janata Cloth earmarked for the poor was sold in the open market and the quality, quantity and rate of such cloth ;

(c) whether arrests have been made in this regard and cases registered ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No specific reports have been received by Government to the effect that Janata Cloth earmarked for the poor has been sold in open market. The Governments of two States, viz. Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh, mentioned in the news item in Economic Times of 11th October, 1986 have also informed that no complaints regar-

ding irregularities in marketing had been brought to their notice.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Compensation to unsalaried class for price rise

3849. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have been compensating salaried class against rising prices from time to time by sanctioning dearness allowance ;

(b) whether Government also propose to compensate the unsalaried class consisting of farmers and particularly 60 per cent of the population living below the poverty line against the rising prices ;

(c) if so, the ways and means contemplated by Government to compensate the unsalaried class also against price rise in future ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) to (d) Government employees and employees in the Public Sector and local bodies are paid dearness allowance so as to compensate them for the rise in the cost of living. Arrangements for compensation also exist in respect of employees in the organised sectors. As for labourers in the non-organised sector, legislation such as Minimum Wages Act provides for fixation of wages which are periodically reviewed taking into account various factors, including increase in the cost of living. The interests of the weaker sections are safeguarded by the supply of subsidised foodgrains under special schemes and through larger allocations for various anti-poverty programmes.

[Translation]

Tax outstanding against commercial establishments

3850. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA :
SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI :
SHRI V. TULSIRAM :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that amount of rupees one crore or more on account of income tax is outstanding against several commercial establishments in the country ;

(b) if so, the names of those commercial establishments and the action taken by Government against them ;

(c) whether these establishments also include public undertakings and if so, whether Government have taken action against the officers responsible therefor ; and

(d) the complete details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The names of the various commercial establishments against whom the income-tax demand exceeding Rs. 1 crore was outstanding as on 30.6.1986 are given in the annexed statement.

Depending upon the facts and circumstances of each case, appropriate steps, according to law are taken from time to time by the concerned income-tax authority for recovery of the outstanding demand. These steps include, inter-alia requesting the appellate authorities for expeditious disposal of the pending appeals and also resorting to proceedings under section 226(3) and 179 of the Income-tax Act and attachment of movable and immovable properties after issuing the recovery certificates to the Tax Recovery Officer under section 222 of the Income-tax Act.

(c) and (d) The names of the public undertakings have also been included in the statement given below.

As per the Income-tax Act, assessee company is responsible for the tax liability and so the question of taking action against any officer does not arise.

Statement

Sl.No. Name of the assessee

1	2
1.	Coromandel Fertilizers Ltd.
2.	Enjak Industries (P) Ltd.
3.	I.D.L. Chemicals Ltd.
4.	Bihar State Financial Corpn. Ltd.
5.	Bihar State Food & Civil Suppliers Corpn. Ltd.
6.	Bihar State Forest Development Corpn. Ltd.
7.	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.
8.	C.M.P.D.I. Ltd. as agent of M/s. TSVETMET Export Moscow
9.	Gujarat Alkalies & Chemicals Ltd.
10.	Suresh Textile Bearing Ltd.
11.	Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.
12.	Indian Hotels Ltd. (Tata)
13.	Poona Electrical & Industrial Company Ltd.
14.	Premier Automobiles Ltd.
15.	Tata Engg. & Locomotive Co. Ltd.
16.	Tata Sons Ltd.

1	2
17.	Walchand Nagar Industries Ltd.
18.	Western India Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.
19.	Esso Eastern Inc.
20.	Godrej & Boyce Mfg. Co. (P) Ltd.
21.	Indian Dyestuff Industries Ltd.
22.	Manek Lal Scientific Research Foundation
23.	T.V. Patel Pvt. Ltd.
24.	Agrima Project Engg. & Consultancy Services Ltd.
25.	Bank of America NTJSA
25A.	R.B. Shreeram Durga Prasad (P) Ltd.
26.	Banque Nationale De-Paris
27.	Citi-Bank N.A.
28.	I.C.I.C.I. Ltd.
29.	Linde A.G.
30.	Saudi Arabian Airlines
31.	Sarabhai International Ltd.
32.	Siemens A.G. (W.G.)
33.	Swastil House Hold & Industrial Products (P) Ltd.
34.	Union Bank of India
35.	Udhe GmbH
36.	Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd.

1	2	1	2
37. Piem Hotels Ltd.		62. Raymond Woollen Mills Ltd.	
38. Pilman Aircraft Co.		63. Amortex Agencies (P) Ltd.	
39. Echgay Industries (P) Ltd.		64. Dharangadhra Chemicals Works Ltd.	
40. Glaxo Laboratories Ltd.		65. Hindustan Sugar Mills Ltd.	
41. Indian Plywood Mfg. Co.		66. K.E.C. International Ltd.	
42. Pfizer Ltd.		67. Mont Planc Hotels (P) Ltd.	
43. Sundeep & Co.		68. Mukand Iron & Steel Works Ltd.	
44. Ramaya Rajiv & Others		69. Shah Steel Industries (P) Ltd.	
45. Bombay Dying & Mfg. Co. Ltd.		70. W.D. Estates (P) Ltd.	
46. Kapadia Const. Co. Pvt. Ltd.		71. West Coast Builders (P) Ltd.	
47. Reliance Industries Ltd.		72. Dalamal & Sons Investment Co.	
48. S.M. Chemicals & Electronic Pvt. Ltd.		73. Kiron & Company	
49. Ram Kumar Jalan		74. Vikas Premises	
50. Nirma Specific Family Trust		75. Cochin Refineries Ltd.	
51. Patel Specific Family Trust		76. Joseph Michael & Brother	
52. System Communication		77. Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Co. Ltd.	
53. Aquarius Agencies (P) Ltd.		78. Indian Railway Construction Co. Ltd.	
54. Bombay Tyres International Ltd.		79. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	
55. Gajra Gears (P) Ltd.		80. Bhasin Associated Pvt. Ltd.	
56. G.T.C. Industries Ltd.		81. Dharam Singh Ram Singh Motor (P) Ltd.	
57. Hindustan Aluminium Corpn. Ltd.		82. Fuse Base (India) Pvt. Ltd.	
58. J.K. Helen Curtis Ltd.		83. National Hydroelectric Power Corpn. Ltd.	
59. Narangs Metels Pvt. Ltd.		84. M/s. Sahib Singh Mfg. Co.	
60. Nagpal Stainless Steel Ltd.			
61. Nirlon Synthetics Fibre & Chemicals Ltd.			

1	2	1	2
85. United Technical Consultants (P) Ltd.		109. Continental Construction Ltd.	
86. Allenberry & Co. (P) Ltd.		110. Continental Marketing Pvt. Ltd.	
87. Alankar Housing & Construction Co. (P) Ltd.		111. D.C.M. Ltd.	
88. Ansal Properties & Indust (P) Ltd.		112. International Meditak (P) Ltd.	
89. Ashraf Management & Consultants (P) Ltd.		113. Jay Engineering Works Ltd.	
90. Basti Sugar Mills Co. Ltd.		114. Modi Industries Ltd.	
91. Delhi State Indl. & Devlo. Corpn.		115. Modi Rubber Ltd.	
92. Engg. India Ltd.		116. Madan Mohan Lal Shri Ram	
93. Ganesh Flour Mill Co. Ltd.		117. Shriram Piston & Rings Ltd.	
94. Hitachi Ltd. Tokyo Japan		118. Steel Industrial Corporation	
95. Indian Aluminium Cables Ltd.		119. Poly Steel (India) Ltd.	
96. Punjab & Sind Bank Ltd.		120. Gujarat State Fertilizers Co. Ltd.	
97. Pearl Cycle Industries India (P) Ltd.		121. Alkapuri Investment Pvt. Ltd.	
98. Rajasthan Mercantile Co. Ltd.		122. Kalindi Investment Pvt. Ltd.	
99. Rank India (P) Ltd.		123. Offisade Pvt. Ltd.	
100. Ansal Properties Industries (Over-seas Project)		124. Sarabhai Pvt. Ltd.	
101. M/s. Iraqi Airways.		125. Synbiotics Ltd.	
102. Electrical Construction Equipment		126. Shahibag Entrepreneurs Pvt. Ltd.	
103. Escorts Ltd.		127. Pragati Co-op. Bank Ltd.	
104. Escorts Tractors Ltd.		128. Ambalal Sarabhai Enterprises	
105. Harparshad & Co.		129. Ambica Mills Ltd.	
106. J.K. Synthetics (J.K. Singha)		130. Vallabh Glass Works Ltd.	
107. Orissa Cement Ltd.		131. Nav Bharat Trust	
108. Swadeshi Polytex Ltd.		132. Neo Trust	
		133. Norma Trust	
		134. S.K. Patel Family Trust	

1	2	1	2
135.	Rajasthan Financial Corpn.	156.	R.B. Shreeram Durga Prasad & Fatehchand Narsingdas.
136.	Navjeevan Grah Nirman Sahakari Samiti Ltd.	157.	Bangaigaon Refinery & Petro Chemicals Ltd.
137.	Rajendra Plastic Industries.	158.	Orissa Forest Corpn. Ltd.
138.	Rajasthan Vanaspati Products Ltd.	159.	Punjab Anand Batteries Ltd.
139.	Lahoree Steel Industries (P) Ltd.	160.	Pure Drinks (N. Delhi) Ltd.
140.	Corporation Ltd.	161.	Cormandal Indag Products India (P) Ltd.
141.	Syndicate Bank	162.	Modowell & Co. Ltd.
142.	V.S. Dempo & Co.	163.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.
143.	The Andhra Pradesh Paper Mills Ltd.	164.	Tamilnadu Industrial Investment Corpn. Ltd.
144.	The K.C.P. Ltd.	165.	Prasad Productions (P) Ltd.
145.	Raja Textiles Ltd.	166.	Three Star Bottling Co.
146.	N.D. Mahadalkar Mukadam & Co.	167.	Carborandum Universal Ltd.
147.	U.P. Co-operative Fedration Ltd.	168.	Kerala Financial Corpn.
148.	U P. Forest Corporation Ltd.	169.	Calcutta Electric Supply Corpn. Ltd.
149.	U.P. Bridge Corporation Ltd.	170.	Geophysical Service India Ltd.
150.	Dixilyn Field International Drilling Co.	171.	Peico Electronics & Electric Ltd.
150A.	Bajrangbali Engg. Co. Ltd.	172.	Oberoi Hotel India (P) Ltd.
150B.	Karam Chand Thapar & Bros. Ltd.	173.	British Airways Board.
150C.	Tata Tea Ltd.	174.	Hindusthan Cables Ltd.
151.	Girilal Mamchand & Co.	175.	Hindusthan Sanitary Ware Industries Ltd.
152.	M.P. Finance Corporation	176.	Hindustan Motors Ltd.
153.	M.P. Rajya Van Vikas Nigam	177.	Jayajeerao Cotton Mill Co.
154.	M.P. State Textile Corporation.		
155.	Shree Synthetics Ltd.		

1

2

178. Kesoram Ind. & Cotton Mill Ltd.

179. Park Hotel (P) Ltd.

180. Pataudi Financiers.

181. Sanchaita Investments.

taxes during the Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(b) the achievement made so far in the recovery of taxes ;

(c) whether Government will be able to reach the target at the present pace of tax recovery ;

(d) if not, the steps taken to streamline the tax collection machinery ; and

(e) the details thereof ?

[English]

Collection of taxes

3852. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the target set for the collection of

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) The Targets set for the collection of Taxes during the Seventh Five Year Plan (Year-wise) for Direct and Indirect Taxes are given below :

(Rs. in crores)

	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	Total
Direct Taxes	4669	4942	5228	5546	5877	26262
Indirect Taxes	19109	20447	21878	23409	25048	109891

(b) The achievement made so far in the recovery of the taxes is as below :

(Rs. in crores)

	1985-86	upto Oct. 1986
Direct Taxes	5557.66	2447.70
Indirect Taxes	22445.67	14303.22

(c) It is expected that the projections would be reached.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

Utilisation of funds by Maharashtra Government for improving facilities at tourists centres

3853. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT :
Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Maharashtra has under-utilised the funds for improving facilities at tourist centres ;

(b) if so, the details of funds made available to the Government of Maharashtra during the last three years for this purpose and amount actually utilised by the State Government during the same period ; and

(c) the action taken by the Union Government to ensure that State Government make best and maximum use of the funds available to them ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) and (b) The names of the approved schemes for which funds have been released during the last three years, along with year of release and total amount sanctioned are given below ;—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	Amount sanctioned	Amount released	Year of release
1. Strengthening of Shet Bunder Jetty, Elephanta.	10.50	8.00	1984-85
2. Fairs & Festivals in Maharashtra	1.50	1.35	1984-85
3. Construction of 2 beach cottages at Ganapatipule.	8.77	5.00	1986-87
4. Floodlighting of Bibi-ka-Maqbara, Aurangabad.	5.12	2.56	1985-86

Work in respect of strengthening of Shet Bunder Jetty at Elephanta has been delayed due to change in the State Executing Agency. State Government proposes to complete work in respect of fairs and festivals scheme by the year end. Work for floodlighting of Bibi-ka-Maqbara and construction of beach cottages at Ganapatipule is being implemented.

(c) State Government have been asked to regularly submit progress reports and utilisation certificates in respect of sanctioned schemes. Frequent meetings are also held with State Tourism officials where emphasis is laid on speedy implementation of these schemes.

Companies blacklisted on account of wrong information supplied by concerned collectorates

3854. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are some companies which have been blacklisted from excise angle on account of wrong information from their Collectorates ; and

(b) if so, the names of such companies and the action taken for supply of wrong information ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN

THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) and (b) The Government has not blacklisted any Company of non-payment of excise arrears. The realisation of arrears of revenue is an on going process and such measures, administrative, legal and other as are considered necessary from time to time continue to be taken. These steps include taking into account the overall performance of companies including their tax performance while considering proposals for approval of applications for shares, allotment of foreign exchange etc. after taking into consideration the guidelines and various other relevant factors.

Exports during 1986

3855. SHRI D.N. REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been improvement in exports during the first six months, April to September, 1986, over the same period last year ;

(b) if so, the relative figures thereof ;

(c) the export target for 1986-87 and whether Government are hopeful of achieving this target ;

(d) whether the imports are still showing an increasing trend ; and

(e) what are the prospects of bridging

the gap between import and export ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI) : (a) and (b) According to the latest date available from DGCI & S, India's exports during April—September, 1986 were Rs. 5857.44 crores and Rs. 5017.63 crores during April—September, 1985 showing a growth rate of 16.7 per cent.

(c) The overall target for exports during 1986-87 is fixed at Rs. 12203 crores. All possible efforts are being made to achieve the export target set for the year.

(d) The imports during April—September, 1986 at Rs. 9239.01 crores were marginally higher by 1.1 per cent as compared with imports at Rs. 9141.63 crores during April—September, 1985.

(e) According to current indications, it is expected that the trade deficit during 1986-87 will be lower than the deficit in 1985-86.

Release of foreign exchange by RBI for travellers

3856. SHRI T. BALA GOUD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the need to streamline and make efficient the foreign exchange operation of the Reserve Bank of India in its dealings with Indian travellers ;

(b) the reasons for not introducing time-bound disposal of applications as has been done in nationalised banks and other financial institutions ;

(c) whether rules or instructions exist on the subject so as to leave little to the discretion of officers ;

(d) the average time taken for clearing an application from a student or businessman ; and

(e) the number of pending applications in the Hyderabad office of RBI as on date ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) Reserve Bank of India has formulated guidelines for dealing with requests from the public for travel abroad for various purposes like Business, Export Promotion, Conferences, Overseas Education etc. These guidelines have been given to all the Regional Offices of the Bank. The procedures to be followed by the Regional Offices is periodically reviewed to provide better customer service.

(b) The time limit for disposal of applications received by Exchange Control Department, at its various Regional Offices is already in vogue and is as under :

Purpose	No. of days
	(Clear working days excluding date of application Sundays and Holidays)
1. Travel abroad on business/export promotion grounds	4
2. Blanket exchange permits under RBI/ITC Scheme	7
3. Technical training/study tours for periods less than 6 months	7
4. Specialised training abroad for periods exceeding 6 months	7
5. Medical treatment	Same day
6. Higher studies abroad	7

(c) Well defined rules and instructions have been framed on each subject of travel to be followed by RBI Regional Offices,

These instructions have been issued through confidential Book of Instructions. Amendments to these instructions from time to time are conveyed by means of circulars. Where the request made in the application falls outside the purview of the instructions, the Regional Offices are required to seek instructions from Central Office at Bombay. In some cases the Central Office of the RBI also refers the matter to the Deptt. of Economic Affairs for their views and advice.

(d) The time limit prescribed for disposal of applications for travel as mentioned in part (b) above, is by and large adhered to by the Regional Offices provided the applications are in order in all respects.

(e) The number of applications pending disposal at RBI, Hyderabad as on 10.11.1986 and the duration for which they have been pending in given below :

Purpose	No. of Pending applications	Duration for which pending
Business	6	4 days
Special Training	1	2 days
Students	13	1 to 5 days

[Translation]

Inclusion of Ranikhet, Kausari, Pindari Glacier in international tourist map

3857. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the names of places in Uttar Pradesh which are on the international map of tourism ;

(b) whether efforts are being made to include some other places of the State on the international map of tourism ;

(c) if so, their names ; and

(d) the steps being taken to provide more facilities to the tourists in these places?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) to (c) More than 50 places including all major places of tourist interest in Uttar Pradesh have been included in the Tourist Map of India entitled "The Right Place Map".

(d) The development of infrastructure at places of tourist importance is a continuous process. The general criteria followed in selecting a centre are the historical, cultural, religious and scenic importance and potential of the places and from the sports and adventure tourism point of view. The Department of Tourism in consultation with the State Government have identified tourist centres for integrated development in a phased manner with the combined resources of Centre, State and the private sector, subject to the availability of funds and inter-se priority. A statement showing project-wise Plan expenditure incurred by the Department of Tourism during 1985-86 is given below.

Statement		
S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Development/improvement of Varanasi Ghats	21.50
2.	Construction of Tourist Complex at Sravasti	20.00
3.	Mini buses & elephants for use in Corbett National Park, Dudhwa National Park & Chilha	4.63
4.	Tourist Bungalow at Mathura	5.00
5.	Water sports at River Gomti, Lucknow	1.55
6.	Construction of Tourist complex at Fatehpur Sikri	10.00

1	2	3
7.	Fairs & Festivals— Lucknow Mahotsav	1.54
8.	Construction of Stage for open air theatre & wayside amenities Ayodhya	13.40
9.	Purchase of Swiss cottage for Kumbha Mela at Haridwar	15.73
10.	Provision of toilet and drinking water facilities at Sarnath, Kushinagar, Sravasti (through ASI) & Fatehpur Sikri	4.00
		Rs. 97.35 lakhs

would be on the same terms and conditions as applicable to other industries under its Project Finance Scheme subject to the Project being viable.

Cooperative sugar factories of Maharashtra defaulted in payment of interest/principal amount

3859. DR. DATTA SAMANT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many co-operative sugar factories from Maharashtra have defaulted towards interest as well as principal amount of term loans ;

(b) the particulars of such sugar factories and the amount outstanding against each of them ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that IFCI has stopped financing eight new sugar factories pending clearance of defaulted interest of State Government ?

[English]

Extension of IDBI Scheme for hospital to Andhra Pradesh

3858. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) has decided to extend direct assistance to establishment of hospitals ;

(b) whether the scheme is going to be extended to Andhra Pradesh ; and

(c) If so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) to (c) The Industrial Development Bank of India, under a recent amendment in the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964 can entertain applications for direct financial assistance for the establishment of hospitals in all States including Andhra Pradesh. Such assistance to hospitals

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) to (c) The Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) has reported that 27 co-operative sugar factories located in Maharashtra were in default in the payment of overdues amounting to Rs. 18.57 crores as principal and Rs. 6.91 crores as interest to IFCI, IDBI and ICICI as on the 30th June, 1986. The financial institutions have withheld disbursements in respect of 5 new sugar co-operative projects in Maharashtra pending clearance of defaulted amounts, honouring of guarantees by Societies/State Government. Applications for 3 new sugar projects in the co-operative sector in Maharashtra are pending consideration with the financial institutions.

Procurement of jute

3860. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government had dropped the idea of monopoly procurement of jute ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the alternative proposal to save the jute growers from distress sale of jute ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) The Central Government has not mooted the idea of monopoly procurement of raw jute.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Jute Corporation of India (JCI) is there to protect the interests of jute growers. It is responsible for undertaking price support operation of raw jute and undertakes to procure whatever quantity of raw jute is offered to it by growers at the minimum statutory price fixed by the Government. The Govt. has also accepted the liability to subsidise the losses incurred by the Corporation on price support operation. The Corporation has so far purchased about 14.27 lakh bales upto 19-11-86.

Downgrading of Regional Offices of CCI & E

3861. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Regional Office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports at Hyderabad was downgraded since April, 1985 and made subordinate to Joint Chief Controller at Madras ;

(b) whether this has resulted in inordinate delays in clearance of applications for import-export licences ;

(c) whether several representations were made by the State Government agencies as well as Federation of Andhra Pradesh Chambers of Commerce and Industry against such a move ; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The downgradation of the office at Hyderabad was done keeping in view the work-load in that office. The matter would be reviewed as and when the work-load warrants the same.

Purchase of raw jute by JCI in West Bengal

3862. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH :

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) quantity of raw jute offered to the Jute Corporation of India by the jute growers of West Bengal in the last season between July and September ;

(b) quantity of jute purchased by the J.C.I. from the growers at support price, since 1st July, 1986 ;

(c) quantity of jute sold by the growers at distress sales ;

(d) whether the J.C.I. failed to purchase the full quantity of raw jute offered to it by the growers ; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Jute Corporation of India, alongwith Cooperatives, purchased about 2.76 lakh bales of raw jute from growers in West Bengal during the period between July and September, 1985 of the last season.

(b) During the current jute season, JCI has purchased about 15.17 lakh bales of raw jute up to 24-11-86 at minimum statutory price, out of which about 10.29 lakh bales have been purchased from West Bengal.

(c) to (e) JCI is purchasing whatever quantity of raw jute is offered to it by jute growers at the minimum statutory price fixed by the Government. However, at some places where JCI and Cooperatives do not have purchase centres, the possibility of grow-

wers making distress sales cannot be ruled out. JCI is advising growers not to make any distress sale of raw jute to middlemen below the minimum statutory price, but bring their produce to the purchase Centres run by the Corporation and Cooperatives.

Operations outside India by Birla Group

3863. SHRI GANGA RAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of companies of Birla Group that have been given permission under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act for operations outside India ;

(b) the names and address of foreign companies of the above group ;

(c) whether any companies associated with the above group with operations outside India without necessary approvals required under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act have come to the notice of Government ; and

(d) if so, action taken against them by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) Out of the undertakings belonging to Birla Industrial House registered under MRTP Act, 1969, 15 companies have been given permission under Section 27 of FERA, 73 for establishing Joint Ventures/Subsidiaries abroad.

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) No, according to the information available with the Enforcement Directorate.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Names and addresses of Companies, belonging to Birla Industrial House, registered under MRTP Act, to which permission has been given under Section 27 FERA, 73 for setting up Joint Ventures/Subsidiaries abroad.

1. M/s Birla Jute Mfg. Co. Ltd., 9/1, R.N. Mukherjee Road, Calcutta.

2. M/s Bharat Commerce & Industries Ltd., Suryakiran (5th Floor), 19, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi-110001.

3. M/s Birla Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Mills, P.O. Birla Lines, New Delhi.

4. M/s Birla Bros. Pvt. Ltd., Industry House, 159, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay-20.

along with the following 4 companies of this Group :

(i) Central India Industries Ltd., Calcutta.

(ii) Shekhavati Investments and Traders, Jaipur.

(iii) Gwalior Finance Corporation Ltd., Calcutta.

(iv) Hindustan Discounting Co. Ltd., Calcutta.

5. Century Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd., Dr. Anne Besant Road, Bombay-400025.

6. Eastern Spg. Mills Ltd., Pirgaccha, Kadamgacchi, P.O. 24 Parganas (W.B.)

7. M/s Gwalior Rayon Silk Mfg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd., Birlagram Nagda, M.P.

8. M/s Hyderabad Asbestos Cement Products Ltd., Santanagar, Hyderabad-500018.

9. National Engineering Industries Ltd., 9/1, R.N. Mukherjee Road, Calcutta.

10. M/s Orient Paper Mills Ltd., 9/1, R.N. Mukherjee Road, Calcutta.

11. M/s Kusum Products Ltd., Bombay Mutual Bldg., 9, Braboune Road, Calcutta.

12. Indian Plastics Ltd., Poisai Bridge, Kandivli, Bombay-67.

13. Birla Bombay Pvt. Ltd., Industry House, 159, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay-400020.
14. Jiyajirao Cotton Mills Ltd.,* Calcutta.
15. Gwalior Commercial Co. Ltd., Gwalior.

*Application for continuation of the Subsidiary is under consideration.

Monitoring of foreign exchange loans to Neyveli Lignite Corporation

3864. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
DR. V. VENKATESH :
SHRI ATISH CHANDRA
SINHA :
SHRI H G. RAMULU :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has not exercised any caution in monitoring the foreign exchange loans being spent by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. and Coal India Limited on buying their mining equipment under such loan ;

(b) whether various kinds of misuse of foreign exchange loans have been reported ;

(c) whether any investigation has been ordered ; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof and action proposed to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) Payment of foreign exchange for purchase of mining equipment by Neyveli Lignite Corporation and Coal India Ltd. are made under loans as approved by Government of India. The utilisation is monitored by Reserve Bank of India/Controller of Aid Accounts & Audits of Government of India.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Question does not arise.

Licence to new spinning mills in Kerala

3865. SHRI A. CHARLES : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that though Union Government have issued licence to start four new spinning mills in Kerala, their constructions have been very badly affected since the necessary Project reports have not been approved by Government ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in approving the project reports ;

(c) whether Government of Kerala has sought funds from Union Government to share participation ; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Government of Kerala have already approved the project reports of the four new spinning mills in the State.

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

(c) Government of Kerala have applied for financial assistance from the financial institutions and the National Cooperative Development Corporation for the mills indicated in (a) above.

(d) The financial institutions and National Cooperative Development Corporation feel that adequate spinning capacity has already been created in the country for the Seventh Five Year Plan period.

Proposal for paper on expenditure control

3866. SHRI I. RAMA RAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating to issue a comprehensive paper on the expenditure control ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN

THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) and (b) The matter is under consideration.

India and Yugoslavia's call for military and economic assistance to African Frontline States

3867. **DR. V. VENKATESH :** Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and Yugoslavia have called for extending military and economic assistance to the frontline States for countering the machination of the racist South African regime ;

(b) if so, whether the two countries have felt the stand of some countries to go beyond the realm of economic aid by also providing military assistance ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : a to (c) Yugoslavia and India have been consulting regularly both bilaterally and within the framework of the AFRICA fund on the most appropriate form of assistance to be extended to Front Line states in Southern Africa. These consultations are continuing.

Problem of handloom weavers

3868. **SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of handloom weavers in the country as on 21st March 1986, State-wise ;

(b) whether it is a fact that many weavers are not getting the yarn for use in manufacturing cloth and are facing great hardship ;

(c) if so, whether Government have received any complaint in this regard ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ;

(e) the steps taken to ensure the supply of yarn to weavers as per their requirements

so that this industry should not suffer ; and

(f). the measures being taken for the disposal of the cloth manufactured by these small and marginal weavers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) A statement showing the number of handlooms State-wise is given below. The figures are based on surveys conducted by the States at different periods.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise

(e) In order to ensure supply hank yarn in sufficient quantities, Government of India have imposed a statutory obligation on all spinning mills to pack at least 50% of their marketable yarn in the form of hanks, of which 85% should be in counts upto 40's. The National Handloom Development Corporation has also opened yarn depots at Guwahati, Biharshariff and Bhagalpur and is also supplying yarn to the agencies, of the States of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, Karnataka Gujarat, etc.

(f) The State apex societies and the State handloom development corporations are given share capital assistance for widening their market base. Besides, special rebate @ 20% is allowed on the retail sales effected by handloom cooperative societies and State handloom development corporations for 30 days in a year. Such rebate is also allowed during handloom expos organised or approved by Development Commissioner for Handlooms.

Statement

<i>Name of State/ Union Territory</i>	<i>No. of looms (in 000s)</i>
1. Andhra Pradesh	529
2. Assam	200
3. Bihar	100

1	2	3
4.	Gujarat	20
5.	Haryana	41
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	37
8.	Karnataka	103
9.	Kerala	95
10.	Madhya Pradesh	33
11.	Maharashtra	80
12.	Manipur	100
13.	Meghalaya	5
14.	Nagaland	20
15.	Orissa	105
16.	Punjab	21
17.	Rajasthan	144
18.	Sikkim	NA
19.	Tamil Nadu	556
20.	Tripura	100
21.	Uttar Pradesh	509
22.	West Bengal	256
Union Territory		
1.	Andaman & Nikobar Island	NA
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	NA
3.	Chandigarh	NA
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	NA
5.	Delhi	5

6. Goa, Daman & Diu NA

7. Mizoram 1

8. Lakshdweep NA

9. Pondicherry 4

TOTAL : 3065

Import of Diesel Generating Sets

3869. DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government are considering any proposal to restrict import of Diesel Generating (DG Sets) sets from East European countries only ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI) : (a) and (b) In the light of the constraints of foreign exchange, subject to specifications and commercial considerations, imports from Rupee Payment are considered on the basis of certification of essentiality and indigenous clearance from DGTD.

Construction of houses for policy holders in Bangalore

3870. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) has acquired sites at Bangalore (J.P. Nagar) for the construction of 300 houses for policy holders ;

(b) whether the names of the policy-holders to whom these proposed houses will be given, have been announced and if so, their number ; and

(c) whether Government are considering any proposal to reserve some of these houses for LIC employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) LIC Employees, who are policy-holders, can apply. Government have, however, no proposal at present for making separate reservations in respect of these houses, for LIC employees.

Saving as a result of ban on recruitment

3871. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the ban on recruitment in Central Government Offices as well as Public Undertakings is proposed to be withdrawn ;

(b) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the total saving made as a result of the ban ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) and (b) Government have recently modified the guidelines regarding filling up of vacancies. According to the revised guidelines, subject to fulfilment of certain conditions, vacancies both Plan and non-Plan arising due to promotion, retirement, death, resignation, dismissal, removal or deputation etc. can now be filled up.

Likewise, the Department of Public Enterprises of the Ministry of Industry, have reviewed the orders regarding ban on recruitment in the public sector enterprises. It is not considered feasible to impose an absolute ban on recruitment to posts in the public sector enterprises which are run on commercial lines and are dealing with production and supply of essential goods and services. Accordingly, subject to certain conditions relaxation has been permitted on recruitment to vacancies in public sector enterprises.

(c) It is not possible to make an estimate of the expenditure that would have

occurred had there been no ban on fresh recruitment. As such as estimate of the amount saved on this account is not available.

Scheme to grant funds to State Tourism Projects

3872. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether any definite scheme exists for central assistance towards Union Government for State Tourism Projects ;

(b) if so, specific projects in the State of Maharashtra awaiting Central approval and the cost of each project ;

(c) the funds demanded by the Maharashtra Government for allocation for these projects ; and

(d) steps taken to monitor the tourist projects ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) The Government of India do not make any allocation of funds State-wise. Schemes submitted by State Governments are examined on merits and according to inter-se priorities fixed by the Planning Commission.

(b) and (c) The names of the Schemes under consideration, the estimated cost of the project and funds requested thereof are given below :

(Rupees in lakhs)		
Name of the Scheme	Estimated cost	Funds required
1. Beach Report at Velneswar	45.42	45.42
2. Construction of Yatri Niwas at Shegaon	29.40	29.40
3. Wayside amenities at Khopoli	18.71	17.95

(d) The State Government has been requested to regularly forward progress reports and utilisation certificates in respect of schemes for which funds have already been released by the Central Ministry of Tourism.

Trading in securities of new issues

3874. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken certain steps to ensure that unhealthy practice of trading in securities of new public issues before they are listed on stock exchanges is minimised :

(b) whether such a step will also be directed at preventing the manipulation of new issues by vested interests ;

(c) whether Government have also considered the time return offer of new issue to the public and the granting of permission for listing on stock exchanges ; and

(d) by what time the final decision in this regard will be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

Government have directed the Stock Exchanges to take effective steps to curb/prohibit un-official trading in new issues.

(c) and (d) The time limit for listing the securities of a company in a Stock Exchange after the public issue is ten weeks from the date of closure of the subscription list.

[Translation]

Target for production of Janata cloth

3875. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the targets have been laid down for the production of Janata cloth for different States ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to achieve these targets ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Yes, Sir. These targets are fixed keeping in view the past performance and the capacity of different states.

(b) Detailed guidelines have been issued for implementation of this scheme, regarding production, distribution, quality control, etc. The State Directors incharge of handlooms have been designated as nodal agency to monitor the scheme. Achievements against targets are also reviewed periodically with the State Directors of Handlooms and implementing agencies. The production has been keeping pace more or less with the targets.

Gold Control Act

3876. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have relaxed the Gold Control Act in the country ; and

(b) if so, the quantity of gold imported and the quantity of the gold ornaments made therefrom and exported after relaxation of this Act ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI) : (a) and (b) Some provisions of the Gold Control Act have been relaxed to remove procedural difficulties for exporters of gold jewellery in special export-oriented complexes and export processing zones. The advantage of relaxation is yet to be available as none of the units in such complexes and zones is as yet operational.

[English]

Passport officers conference

3877. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether in order to implement the policy on passport, emigration and consular services procedures, a biennial passport officers conference was held in New Delhi during November, 1985 ;

(b) if so, decisions taken during the conference ;

(c) when the next biennial conference is likely to be held ; and

(d) whether the decisions taken at the conference have been implemented and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The decisions of the Conference included : (i) modernization, including computerization, of passport offices, (ii) revision of Passport application forms, (iii) introduction of additional security features on Indian Passport booklets to make them forgery proof, (iv) training of personnel in Passport offices and regular inspection of Passport offices, (v) establishment of complaints and grievances cells in Passport offices, and (vi) holding of Passport Officers' Conference on an annual basis.

(c) As decided at the 1985 Passport Officers' Conference to hold conferences annually, the next All India Passport Officers' Conference is being organized at New Delhi from 4 to 6 December 1986.

(d) Most of the recommendations have either been implemented or are in the process of implementation.

Procurement of rough diamonds by M.M.T.C.

3878. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation is trying to procure rough diamonds from the primary sources outside the area controlled by the "Diamond Trading Company" of South Africa which is

controlling 85 per cent of the world sale ; and

(b) if so, the results achieved in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) MMTC has been able to procure only modest quantities from time to time from a couple of sources.

Relief to opium cultivators in Rajasthan

3879. SHRI JUJHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any relief has been provided to the opium cultivators in Rajasthan for the loss suffered by them as a result of severe hail-storm and other natural calamities last season ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Depending upon the extent of damage, as verified by the Narcotics Staff on receipt of reports of crop damage from the cultivators, 552 villages were declared to have suffered from 'partial damage' and 41 more villages were declared to have suffered from 'wide spread damage'. In the first category, poppy cultivators who had tendered not less than 15 Kgs of opium per hectare were granted licences. In the latter category, the poppy cultivators were granted licences irrespective of the yield tendered by them. Accordingly, out of 12,299 cultivators who were not eligible because of poor yield, due to crop damage in the villages where the damage was reported and verified, 11,846 cultivators have been granted licence under the aforesaid clauses providing for relief.

Loss in Cotton Corporation of India

3880. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that Cotton Corporation of India had accumulated huge amounts of losses ;

(b) if so, the losses accumulated upto October, 1986 ;

(c) the reasons for the losses ; and

(d) the remedial steps being taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. (KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b) Ever since the inception of the Cotton Corporation of India on 31st July, 1970, the total losses suffered by the Corporation upto October, 1986 were Rs. 124.70 crores.

(c) The main reasons for the losses are interest burden on the past borrowings from Banks/Government, carrying cost of the stocks, unprecedented fall in cotton prices during 1985-86 on account of two successive bumper crops in 1984-85 and 1985-86.

(d) Government will reimburse the losses suffered by the Corporation on account of price support operations. The Corporation will undertake commercial operations including exports.

Quality control of export goods

3881. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of exported goods with their value which were rejected and returned to the exporters during 1985-86 ; and

(b) the steps being taken to enforce strict quality control checks before export ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI) : (a) and (b) Certain items are notified for compulsory quality control and preshipment inspection under the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963. In respect of such items, exports are not allowed unless they are certified by the authorized inspection agencies conform to requisite quality standards. With regard to

other items of export, however, acceptance or refusal of goods is a matter between exporters and importers and this Ministry comes to know of such cases only when the parties approach it with their complaints.

Increase in RBI credit to Union Government

3882. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :
SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact RBI credit to Union Government has increased to Rs. 9127 crores during 1985-86 as compared to Rs. 1350 crores during the previous year ;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the year 1985-86 and 1986-87 ; and

(c) steps being taken by Government to check the trend ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) to (c) According to Reserve Bank data, the increase in net R.B.I. credit to Central Government during 1984-85 and 1985-86 is as under.

(Rs. in crores)

I. Based on last Friday of March data

1984-85	...	...	...2635
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1985-86	...	...	...9272*
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II. Based on 31st March data (after closure of Government Account)

1984-85	...	...	...6056
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1985-86	...	...	...4841*
(Provisional)			

*Excluding Rs. 1628 crores of Loans to States for clearance of their overdrafts with R.B.I.

Similar figures for 1986-87 will be available after the year is over.

Withdrawal of concession to disabled persons by West Zone Banking Service Recruitment Board

3883. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether concession in examination fee was given to the disabled persons for various examinations held by the Banking Service Recruitment Boards ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether this concession to the disabled persons has been withdrawn by the Recruitment Board of the West Zone ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) to (d) Orthopaedically handicapped persons, recruited by Banking Service Recruitment Boards to the Clerical cadres of the Public Sector Banks, are exempted, with effect from 15th November, 1985, from the payment of examination fees. This concession has not been withdrawn by the Banking Service Recruitment Board of the West Zone.

Onion export and impact on internal demand

3884. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of countries to which onion was exported during 1985 and 1986 so far ;

(b) the quantity exported to each country and the net foreign exchange excluding over head expenses realised from each country ; and

(c) whether the country is producing adequate quantity of onion so as to export onion at the same time meeting the internal demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI) : (a) During 1985-86 onion was exported to many countries of South East Asian and the Gulf. However, the major countries of export were Malaysia, Sri Lanka, Singapore, UAE, Baharain, Kuwait, Bangladesh, Nepal, USSR etc.

(b) The following are the details of quantity of onion exported and F.O.B. realisation from these exports :—

		QTY. IN MTS. 1985-86		VALUE : IN RS. LAKHS 1986 (1st April 15th Oct., 1986)	
Name of Country		QTY. (Provisional)	VALUE	QTY. (Provisional)	VALUE
1.	Malaysia	52,385	1,117	29,680	614
2.	Singapore	21,874	538	12,937	361
3.	Srilanka	58,062	1,259	17,360	421
4.	Dubai	80,823	1,309	40,257	607
5.	Kuwait	9,385	159	7,936	113
6.	Baharain	3,534	61	1,455	18

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Sharjah	11,664	194	2,545	40
8.	Bangladesh	8,718	171	36	0.6
9.	Nepal	6,027	74	3,334	40
10.	USSR	—	—	25,811	579

(c) Yes, Sir. The country is producing about 25 to 26 lakhs Tonnes of Onions per annum and the exports are less than 3 lakh tonnes per annum.

**Retention of foreign exchange earning
by Indian Companies**

3885. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to allow Indian Companies to retain ten per cent of their foreign exchange earnings ; and

(b) if so, the number of Indian companies likely to be benefited as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI) : (a) and (b) A scheme to allow the trade to utilise 5% to 10% of their foreign exchange earnings for undertaking export promotion activities has been approved. The application of this Scheme is, however, according to the categories of products. The details of the Scheme are to be worked out in consultation with the Ministry of Finance.

The scheme is intended to benefit the exporting community in their export promotional efforts.

**Development of International Tourist
Centre at Kovalam**

3886. PROF P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to develop further the International Tourist centre at Kovalam in Kerala ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) and (b) The Government of Kerala have forwarded a proposal for provision of boats and other watersports equipments at Kovalam. The same is being examined by the Ministry of Tourism.

The Government of India has also permitted chartered flights to land at Trivandrum with a view to promote Kovalam Beach Resort.

**South Asian countries Meeting held in
Kathmandu on transportation links**

3887. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting of the seven South Asian countries was held in Kathmandu in October this year on transportation links between these countries ;

(b) the areas and links of transportation considered and decision taken thereon ; and

(c) the details of benefits to accrue therefrom specially for India ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) The fourth meeting of the SAARC technical Committee on Transport was held in Kathmandu from October 6-8-1986. All SAARC member countries

participated.

(b) The meeting considered proposals for cooperation in land, air and sea transportation and prepared a Report which was submitted to the Standing Committee which met in Bangalore on Nov. 13, 1986.

(c) The proposals are at different stages of consideration and it is, therefore, difficult at this stage to specify the benefits, that would accrue to member countries, including India.

Industrial sickness in small scale units in Orissa

3888. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any information that the industrial sickness in small scale units in Orissa is causing concern to the State Bank of India which has sunk a considerable amount of money in these units ;

(b) if so, whether any survey regarding the sickness has been carried out by Government ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) to (c) The State Bank of India has reported that there were 3097 sick units in the small scale sector in its portfolio in the State of Orissa and the amount of loans given to these units amounted to Rs. 14.09 crores. The bank has completed studies on whether the units are viable or otherwise in respect of 2939 sick units while the remaining sick units are still under study.

Blue print for development of Kanyakumari as tourist centre

3889. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state the details of the follow up work done by the Union and State Governments on the blue print prepared by the State and Union Governments for the development of Kanya-

kumari district in Tamil Nadu as a tourist centre ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI (MOHD. SYED) : The State Government have prepared a master plan for the integrated development of Kanyakumari with a total estimate of Rs. 16.00 crores. So far schemes costing Rs. 23.00 lakhs have been implemented, and schemes for Rs. 390 00 lakhs are under implementation and proposals estimated at Rs. 118.40 lakhs are under consideration.

The Central Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned Rs. 13.36 lakhs for construction of 8 beach cottages at Kanyakumari, of which Rs. 10 00 lakhs has been sanctioned. Besides, a few other proposals for which financial assistance is required have been received from the State Government. The same are being examined.

Indo-Japan trade

3890. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of trade in terms of rupee between India and Japan for the year 1985 ; and

(b) whether there are proposals to step up quantitatively and qualitatively the trade between Japan and India during the years 1987 and 1988 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI) : (a) The quantum of trade between India and Japan for the year 1985 is Rs. 2685.70 crores.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Carnival festival in Goa

3891. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether carnival festival is proposed to be held in Goa in 1987 ;

(b) nature of role to be played by

Government in the festival ;

(c) the reasons which led to the cancellation of the festival in 1986 ;

(d) measures that his Ministry propose to take to attract National and International Tourists during the festival ; and

(e) whether there is any move to cancel the festival in 1987 on account of acute scarcity of water in Goa ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Goa, Daman and Diu co-ordinates the festival events.

(c) Problems of law and order, pre-occupations with the Pope's visit and inadequate participation led to the cancellation of the festival in 1986.

(d) Due publicity will be given to the festival in India and abroad.

(e) No, Sir.

Loss in NTC, Gujarat

3892. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Textile Corporation Ltd., Gujarat, has been incurring con-

tinuous losses and the Management has failed to arrest the trend of such increase in losses in its Units in Gujarat ;

(b) whether modernisation of Mills as envisaged has not yet been completed ;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(d) the details of modernisation done in each Unit and the names of mills where new machines are yet to be installed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) During the years 1977-78 to 1980-81, the mills under NTC (Gujarat) earned profits. However, from 1981-82 onwards, NTC (Gujarat) have been incurring losses.

(b) to (d) An outlay of Rs. 53.48 crores was envisaged for implementation of modernisation schemes in mills under NTC (Gujarat). After a reappraisal, modernisation schemes amounting to Rs. 15.79 crores were not implemented. As on 30.6.1986, modernisation scheme amounting to Rs. 36.57 crores have been implemented and orders for machinery worth Rs. 1.07 crores have been placed.

A statement showing the progress of implementation of modernisation schemes in mills under NTC (GUJARAT), as on 30.6.86, unit-wise, is given below.

Statement

Implementation of modernisation schemes in mills under NTC (Gujarat), as on 30.6.1986.

(Rs. in lakhs)			
Sl. No.	Name of the Mills	Amount Implemented	Machinery on order
1.	Ahmedabad Jupiter	369.31	1.65
2.	Ahmedabad New Textile	461.74	28.13
3.	Himadri	297.15	3.77
4.	Jehangir	462.74	3.50

1	2	3	4
5.	New Manekchowk	350.72	19.52
6.	Rajnagar 1 & 2	632.77	9.70
7.	Mahalaxmi	398.08	27.25
8.	Petlad	285.25	6.22
9.	Rajkot	183.22	—
10.	Viramgam	215.54	7.08
Total :		3656.52	106.72

Concessional tour packages

3893. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any programme for concessional tour packages for specific groups like students, youths and persons belonging to low and middle income groups ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) and (b) India Tourism Development Corporation runs a number of concessional tour packages during certain months of the year. These include student package (minimum 15 passengers), youth package (for those under 30 years), senior citizen package (for persons above 60 years) and leave travel concession package for Government and public sector employees.

Import of diesel generating sets

3894. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have been importing diesel generating sets ;

(b) if so, since when and from which countries ; and

(c) the cost of the diesel generating sets imported during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI) : (a) to (c) The item 'Diesel Generating Sets' is classified as 'Complete Generating Sets with Diesel Engines' in the Indian Trade Classification Revision-2, on the basis of which Foreign Trade Statistics are maintained and published in the 'Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India Vol. II-Imports' brought out by the Dte. General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library. However a statement showing country-wise imports of complete generating sets with diesel engines giving quantity and value during the years 1981-82 to 1983-84 is enclosed. Data is available upto March, 1984. For information prior to 1981-82 the above publication may be referred to.

Statement

Statement showing Major Country-wise import of complete generating sets with diesel engines during the years 1981-82 to 1983-84

Sl. No.	Description of item/Country	1981-82		1982-83		1983-84	
		Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I.	Complete Generating Sets with Diesel Engines						
	Czechoslovakia	112	381.95	84	442.52	102	522.97
	German D.R.P	30	184.45	42	255.78	64	369.37
	German F.R.P	44	36.78	89	341.29	53	186.72
	Japan	2	18.10	130	633.51	212	1870.64
	Poland	3	27.07	—	—	4	22.84
	U.K.	57	231.16	22	77.25	27	119.03
	U.S.A.	126	152.45	6	40.35	17	172.76
	U.S.S.R.	2	72.80	6	121.58	19	93.13
	Canada	—	—	1	1.21	8	31.70
	Others.	—	—	6	73.70	10	109.28
	Total :	376	1104.76	386	1987.19	516	3498.44

Note :—Figures are provisional and subject to revision.

Source :—Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India Vol. II (Imports) published by Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics, Calcutta.

Tea Board's grants for sports and related activities

3895. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Tea Board has made grants for encouraging sports and other related activities for the children of labourers ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the years 1984-85 and 1985-86, the Tea Board has disbursed grants of around Rs. 75,000 to various clubs and organisations in tea growing areas for encouraging sports activities. Financial assistance of around Rs. 4 lakhs has also been provided to various State Associations of Bharat Scouts and Guides in West Bengal, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Assam, to encourage scout and guide activities in tea plantation areas.

Grants by Tea Board for higher studies of labourer's children

3896. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Tea Board has made grants for higher studies for the labourers' children and capital grants for opening schools ; and

(b) if so, the details of the capital grants provided to open high schools in Duars and Tariai and the number of labourers' children getting benefit of schooling every year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI) : (a) Yes, Sir. Tea Board provides grants for higher studies of labourers' children. Capital grants are however provided only for extension of schools and colleges.

(b) Does not arise,

Excise duty outstanding against NTC

3897. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) the total amount of Central Excise Duty outstanding against the National Textile Corporation as per latest figures available with Government ;

(b) the amount out of this which is locked up in legal disputes ;

(c) the circumstances under which this duty had not been recovered in time from the NTC managed mills ;

(d) whether the NTC has now asked the Central Excise authorities to reach a 'full and final' out-of-court settlement on pending legal disputes and payment of excise duty ; and

(e) if so, the reaction of his Ministry thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) As per the latest figures available with Government, an amount of Rs. 95.65 lakhs approximately is outstanding against the National Textile Corporation as Central Excise duty.

(b) Out of the amount at (a) above, an amount of Rs. 74.68 lakhs approximately is locked up in legal disputes.

(c) The major portion of the amount outstanding against National Textile Corporation is locked up in legal disputes. They have obtained stay orders in most of these cases. National Textile Corporation in a few cases have taken a stand that they are not liable to pay the outstanding amounts which relate to the period prior to take-over of the mills by them.

(d) and (e) The National Textile Corporation has not asked the Central Excise authorities to reach a 'full and final' out-of-court settlement on pending legal disputes.

Reduction in import of viscose fibre

3898. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to reduce the import of viscose fibre as there has been glut situation of this item in the country ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of Zonal Office of United Bank of India in Karnataka

3899. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of zonal offices of

United Bank of India opened in different States and Union Territories ;

(b) the number of such zonal offices of United Bank of India proposed to be opened in Karnataka during 1986-87 ; and

(c) the number of bank branches of United Bank of India opened in different States so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) The number of Zonal Offices opened by United Bank of India in different States/Union Territories so far is eight.

(b) The United Bank of India has reported that it has no proposal to open a Zonal Office in the State of Karnataka during 1986-87.

(c) United Bank of India has reported that it has 1075 branches functioning in different States/Union Territories. The State-wise/Union Territory-wise break up of these branches is given in the statement below.

Statement

Number of branches opened by United Bank of India in different States/Union territories.

Sr. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Number of Branches Opened
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9
2.	Assam	141
3.	Bihar	108
4.	Gujarat	12
5.	Haryana	2
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
7.	Karnataka	3

1	2	3
8.	Kerala	2
9.	Madhya Pradesh	5
10.	Maharashtra	21
11.	Manipur	18
12.	Meghalaya	9
13.	Nagaland	2
14.	Orissa	79
15.	Punjab	4
16.	Rajasthan	5
17.	Tamil Nadu	8
18.	Tripura	24
19.	Uttar Pradesh	34
20.	West Bengal	563
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
22.	Chandigarh	1
23.	Delhi	22
24.	Goa, Daman and Diu	1
Total :		1075

Allocation of amounts disbursed by IDBI

3900. SHRI KATURI NARAYANA
SWAMY :
SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state :

(a) the policy governing the allocations
made by the Industrial Development Bank
of India (IDBI) ;

(b) the amount sanctioned and
disbursed by the IDBI from 1983 to 1986,

year-wise, and State-wise ;

(c) whether it is a fact that Uttar
Pradesh has been receiving a favoured treat-
ment in this respect, particularly since
1983-84 ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
B. K. GADHVI) : (a) to (d) The
Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI)
has reported that sanction of financial

assistance by it to a particular State essentially depends upon number of applications for viable projects originating from that State in case of direct assistance and concerned State level institutions in case of IDBI's Refinance Scheme. Financial assistance is extended by IDBI to the eligible projects which are in conformity with national priorities irrespective of their location, which is determined by entrepreneurs in

consideration of various factors. The State-wise details of financial assistance sanctioned and disbursed by IDBI during the years 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 (July-June) are given in the statement below. The figures for the State of Uttar Pradesh for the year 1984-85 include sanction by IDBI of Rs. 439.5 crores to a large fertilizer project in a 'No Industry District'.

Statement

State-wise assistance sanctioned and disbursed by IDBI during 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 (July-June).

(Rs. in lakhs)

STATE	SANCTIONS			DISBURSEMENTS		
	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1983-84	1984-85	1985-85
Andhra Pradesh	31955	26245	24509	18110	19728	21409
Assam	2042	3243	2939	1121	9761	2541
Bihar	6162	7172	12012	3752	3704	5307
Gujarat	29807	26857	53083	17741	22399	34196
Haryana	9781	7489	10322	7216	7993	7498
Himachal Pradesh	2348	5556	5846	2124	3353	4516
Jammu & Kashmir	2672	3018	3310	2432	1657	2443
Karnataka	21831	20334	24087	18727	17074	18586
Kerala	6513	10422	11161	5245	6646	7927
Madhya Pradesh	11372	20581	21446	9837	11653	19084
Maharashtra	27492	41198	58898	24154	28236	35316
Manipur	13	257	96	83	207	83
Meghalaya	276	479	888	337	414	588
Nagaland	166	245	336	133	156	334
Orissa	10278	22415	10126	6737	18591	9055
Punjab	6924	7978	14462	6045	5750	6432
Rajasthan	8445	12437	17290	8539	9498	9416

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sikkim	285	117	451	22	124	286
Tamilnadu	24985	26848	37632	25759	22186	23864
Tripura	27	97	145	91	68	86
U.P.	21948	68586	52325	18807	17463	37629
West Bengal	10459	10025	32706	8985	10908	12159
U.T.	5332	9951	10448	5247	7980	7521
TOTAL :	240925*	340550	404118	191253**	218549	266176

NOTES : * INCLUDES RUPEES 12 LAKHS SANCTIONED TO BHUTAN.

** INCLUDES RUPEES 9 LAKHS DISBURSED TO BHUTAN.

[Translation]

Instructions to commercial banks for grant of loans under IRDP

3901. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the latest instructions issued to commercial banks regarding the procedure to be adopted for grant of loan under Integrated Rural Development Programme ;

(b) whether Government have made some changes in the criteria to be adopted for a family consisting of five or more members ; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) Reserve Bank of India has reported that the banks are required to follow the same set of lending procedures for their lendings under Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) as also for other priority sector lendings, as has been in existence hitherto. However, the disbursement of loan amount in cash has been started with effect from 1st April, 1986 in 22 selected blocks on an experimental basis.

(b) and (c) During the Seventh Plan Period, the poverty line has been defined as annual family income level of Rs. 6,400/- from all sources. There has been no change in regard to the criterion of number of members constituting a family.

[English]

Raising of funds in capital market by promoters of companies

3902. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of his Ministry to ensure that the promoters of a company actually bring in their own money while raising funds in the capital market ; and

(b) if so, its broad outlines ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI) : (a) and (b) Promoter's contribution is determined in accordance with norms stipulated by the Financial Institutions and/or by the Government. Financial Institutions ensure the bringing in of the promoters contribution before they disburse the loans. Government is also considering the question of issuing further guidelines in this regard.

Setting up of Hotel Management institute in U.P.

3903. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the many attractive tourist spots in U.P., like Varanasi, Agra, Allahabad, Hardwar, Almora, Hills and their tourist potential, Government are considering setting up of one Institute of Hotel Management and Catering Technology in that State ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) and (b) One Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition at Lucknow and one Foodcraft Institute at Aligarh are functioning at present in the State of Uttar Pradesh. The Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition at Lucknow imparts training at the middle management/supervisory level and craft level, and the Foodcraft Institute, Aligarh imparts training at craft and skill level only.

Ford Foundation Grant for India's development projects

3904. DR. B.L. SHAILESH. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ford Foundation has submitted over \$ 200 million for activities relating to India's development goals ;

(b) if so, particulars of some of the major projects to be financed from this aid ;

(c) whether any of these projects will be located in some backward districts of Eastern Uttar Pradesh also, if so, the broad details thereof ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) Since 1951 when

Ford Foundation began its operations in India, it has committed over \$200 million for development related activities of the country. This amount does not relate to the Foundation's future activities.

(b) The projects financed by the Ford Foundation during this period relate mainly to the areas of Agriculture and Rural Development, Population, Health and Nutrition ; Management, Education, Small Industry Development, Social Science Research and Water Use and Management.

(c) and (d) These projects have been located in different parts of the country including Eastern Uttar Pradesh. Currently, there is an on-going grant to Narendra Dev University of Agriculture and Technology at Faizabad for on-farm rice research.

Decline in export of tobacco

3905. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to decline in the export of tobacco, the growers are facing great hardship to dispose of their products ;

(b) whether any study has been made to identify the cause of declining export of tobacco ;

(c) the efforts being made to catch foreign market for the sale of tobacco ; and

(d) the steps being taken to look after the welfare of tobacco growers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI) : (a) After the introduction of auction system by the Tobacco Board in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, no farmer's FCV tobacco was left over for want of marketing outlet. The Tobacco Board purchases tobacco in the auctions whenever the prices fall below the minimum support price.

(b) The decline in the export of tobacco is due to growing anti-smoking campaigns, slow growth in consumption of tobacco in developed countries, payment problems in African region and increased production of

tobacco in certain importing countries.

(c) Government have taken a series of measures for improving the export of Indian tobacco. These include abolition of export duty on unmanufactured tobacco ; abolition of excise duty on Cigar, Cheroots and Hookah paste ; conducting of market survey of tobacco products in selected countries by Indian Institute of Foreign Trade and Tobacco Board in June/July 1986, and reduction in the interest rates by the RBI on advances/export credits granted to the exporters with effect from 1.8.1986.

(d) The tobacco growers are being assisted through providing of seed and seedlings of improved varieties ; dissemination of latest production technology ; procuring non-FCV tobacco through National Tobacco Growers Cooperative Federation Ltd. conducting auctions for FCV tobacco by the Tobacco Board ; and supply of JTS Jackets by the Tobacco Board to the farmers at concessional rates for bringing down curing expenses and curing time, etc.

Losses incurred by nationalised banks

3906. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the nationalised banks are running in losses ;

(b) if so, the details of loss incurred by each nationalised bank as on 31st March, 1986 ;

(c) the reasons for the loss ; and

(d) the steps Government have initiated to reduce the losses and earn profit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) Government and Reserve Bank of India have initiated various measures for improving the profits of the banks further. Some of the measures that have been taken include increasing the interest rate on cash

reserves maintained by the banks with the Reserve Bank of India, higher rate of interest on food credit, non-deduction of tax at source on Government Securities held by the banks, etc. The banks have also been advised to take specific measures in the areas of fund management, business planning and development, recovery of advances, cost control, staff productivity, etc.

Opening of branches of Gramin Development Banks in A.P.

3908. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria for opening Gramin Development Banks ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to start Gramin Development Banks at Chirala, Parchoor, Addanki, Martur, Bapatla, Ponnur, Kuchanapud in Andhra Pradesh ;

(c) whether any survey has been conducted for opening of bank branches at Boyinavaripalem, Gavinivaripalem, Papayipalan, Akkayipalem, Kottapet villages and at Chirala town ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) Presumably the reference is to the opening of Regional Rural Banks (Grameena Banks).

The broad criteria taken into account by the Steering Committee on Regional Rural Banks functioning in the NABARD for selecting districts for opening new Regional Rural Banks are :—

(i) credit gap in meeting needs of small marginal farmers and other weaker sections ;

(ii) coverage of area by commercial banks' branches ; and

(iii) the state of cooperative credit structure in the area.

(b) The places mentioned in the question are reported to be located in

Prakasam and Guntur districts where Pinakini Grameena Bank, Rayalseema Grameena Bank and Chaitenya Grameena Bank are functioning. At present, a branch of Pinakini Grameena Bank is functioning at Addanti. It is further reported that Chirala, Parchoor, Martur, Bapatla, & Ponnur are banked centres being served by branches of commercial banks.

(c) and (d) The Reserve Bank of India had asked the Lead Banks/State Governments in October, 1985 to identify suitable growth centres for opening bank offices during 1985--90 and forward the same to the Reserve Bank of India. The list of such centres forwarded by Government of Andhra Pradesh does not contain any of these centres.

Proposal to start Textile industry between Chirala and Chinaganjam

3909. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering any proposals to start Textile industries between Chirala and Chinaganjam in Andhra Pradesh due to favourable climatic conditions of those places ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether any survey has been done regarding suitability of Chirala for textile industry ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) There is no proposal under the consideration of the Government of India for starting textile industries between Chirala and Chinaganjam in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) The Government of India is controlling/administering the sick taken-over/Nationalised mills through the National Textile Corporation Ltd., and British India Corporation Ltd. and is not starting any textile mill of its own in the Central Sector.

(c) and (d) In view of (b) above, questions do not arise.

Location of Zonal Offices of L.I.C. at Hyderabad

3910. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government have requested for location of headquarters of the Southern Zonal Office and South Central Zone of Life Insurance Corporation at Hyderabad ; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A letter dated 10th September, 1986 was received from the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh regarding a proposal of the Life Insurance Corporation of India to open a new South-Central Zonal Office. The matter has been reviewed by LIC who have decided, keeping in view considerations of profitability and the need to give a better return to the policyholders, not to open the South-Central Zone for the time being. A reply has been sent to the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh accordingly.

Identification of new items of exports to USA

3911. SHRI H.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India have taken a decision for expending trade items with the USA which are in increasing demand in that country ; and

(b) if so, the details of the items identified along with the various avenues of cooperation on the economic field ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI) : (a) and (b) USA is a major buyer of Indian products and India's exports to it accounted for about 18 per cent of its total exports during 1985-86. Hence, it occupies a central place in our export efforts. The main products which have been exported to USA in recent years have been diamonds, readymade garments and other textiles, crude petroleum, petroleum products,

engineering products, leather and its products, carpets and rugs, and agricultural products such as cashewnuts, spices and marine products. Export of crude petroleum has now been phased out. The main items in which exports are expected to continue to grow are diamonds and jewellery, readymade garments and textiles, leather products, engineering and electronic products as well as agricultural products.

For expanding exports, promotion and publicity programmes have been undertaken. Besides these, Government level consultations are held whenever there is a threat of protectionist action affecting India's exports to USA.

Export of iron ore to Rumania

3912. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have increased export of iron ore to Rumania ;

(b) if so, the quantity exported during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the plans to further increase exports of iron ore to Rumania ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI) : (a) to (c) The quantity of iron ore exported to Romania during the last three years has gone up as under :—

<i>(Million Tonnes)</i>	
1983-84	2.544
1984-85	2.845
1985-86	3.394

Further efforts are being made to increase export of iron ore to Romania. MMTC has signed a long term contract for the period 1986—90 with the concerned Romanian organisation.

Tax on black income

3913. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that eminent economists have suggested imposition of a tax on black income ;

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

(c) Government's reaction thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI (B. K. GADHVI) : (a) Economists have not suggested any new tax on black income which even otherwise is liable to tax, interest and penalties under the direct tax laws. When detected, the holders of black money are also liable to be prosecuted under the direct tax laws.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Export of cotton

3914. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of cotton of various grades exported during the last three years ;

(b) the quantity of cotton of corresponding grade imported during the last three years ;

(c) the average c.i.f. export price of imported cotton and the average of f.o.b. price of exported cotton during this period ; and

(d) the average procurement price paid to the cotton growers during this period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) The quantities of cotton of various grades exported during the last three years were as follows :—

(In lakh bales)

Grade	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
1. Long/extra long staple cotton	2.88	1.68	4.02
2. Medium staple cotton	—	—	2.84 (registered)
3. Short staple	0.34	—	0.31
4. Yellow Picking	0.12	—	0.08
Total :	3.34	1.68	7.25

(b) 75,000 bales of medium staple cotton imported in 1984-85.

(c) The cotton imported at the rate of 43.17 US cents per Lb. C.I.F. The average FOB price per Lb. of exported cotton during 1983-84, 84-85 and 85-86 was 63.50 US cents, 66.00 US cents and 44 US cents respectively.

vely.

(d) The average procurement prices paid to the farmers by Maharashtra State Co-operative Cotton Growers' Marketing Federation and Cotton Corporation of India were as follows :—

Agency	Average Price in Rs. per quintal		
	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
1. Maharashtra State Co. Op. Cotton Growers' Marketing Federation	599	502	450
2. CCI	598	550	468

Excise dues from industrial units

the last three years ?

3915. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of industrial units in public and private sectors which owe Central excise dues of over one crore rupees each ;

(b) total dues on account of central excise from the Industrial sector as on 31st March, 1986 ; and

(c) the average annual revenue from central excise from industrial sector during

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) The information to the extent possible is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The total excise arrears in confirmed demand as on 31.3.86 was Rs. 630.8233 Crs.

(c) The total Central excise duty collected during the last three years is as

under :—

<i>Central Excise Revenue</i>	<i>Rs. in Crs.</i>
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(As per Deptt. records)	
1983-84	10136.07
1984-85	10916.56
1985-86 (Provisional)	12928.10

Indians in Pak jails

3916. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN ;
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indian nationals in
Pakistani prisons ;

(b) number of Pakistani nationals in
Indian prisons ;

(c) whether these prisoners are under
trial or have been sentenced in accordance
with law ; and

(d) whether any effort has been made
to exchange these prisoners ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS (SHRI NARAYAN DATT
TIWARI) : (a) It is estimated that there
are about 800 Indian nationals in Pakistani
prisons.

(b) According to the information so
far received from various State Governments,
there are 122 Pakistani nationals in Indian
prisons.

(c) Out of the 122 Pakistani nationals
in Indian prisons, 55 are convicted prisoners
and 67 are under trials.

(d) Constant efforts are being made to
repatriate all Indian prisoners from Pakistan.
The Pakistan Government has been requested
to release all Indian detainees particularly
those who have completed their sentences.

Value of rupee viz-a-viz foreign currencies

3917 SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased
to state :

(a) names of foreign currencies included
in the basket for determination of the float-
ing value of the rupee ; -

(b) the rate of exchange of the rupee
against each such foreign currency on the 1st
of every year from 1982 to 1986 ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that there has
been a defacto de-valuation of the Indian
rupee in the last few years?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI
VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : (a) to (c)
The exchange rate of the rupee is fixed with
reference to the value of a basket of curren-
cies, mainly of countries which are India's
major trading partners. The details in regard
to currency composition of the basket are,
however, not divulged, as such disclosure
would not be in the public interest. The
exchange rates between rupee and other cur-
rencies move up-ward or downward depen-
ding upon the fluctuations in the value of
these currencies. In a regime of floating ex-
change rates, frequent variations in exchange
value of rupee is a normal phenomenon.

Amount advanced by commercial banks to "Weaker Sections" under DRI scheme

3918. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD
SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE
be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount advanced during
the last three years by commercial banks to
"Weaker Sections" under the Differential
Rate of Interest (DRI) scheme and number
of beneficiaries ;

(b) whether proper data has been
collected so as to evaluate assets created with
DRI money ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether any method has been wor-
ked out to evaluate the assets that might
have been created through DRI money ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) Reserve Bank of India has reported that total amount outstanding under the Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) Scheme as at the end of December, 1984, December, 1985 and June, 1986 was Rs. 441.38 crores, Rs. 486.08 crores and Rs. 520.35 crores (Provisional) in 42.72, 45.51 and 44.68 lakh borrowal accounts respectively.

(b), (c) and (d) Reserve Bank of India has reported that the existing data reporting system does not yield data on the value of assets created out of bank loans, including loans given under DRI Scheme. However, banks are required to supervise and monitor the end-use of credit in order to ensure its proper utilisation. Wherever misutilisation of credit is detected they are required to take remedial action including recovery and recall of their loan, if necessary.

**Organisation of cultural events/seminars
by ICCR**

3919. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Council for Cultural Relations has organised any cultural events seminars in India and abroad and sponsored any cultural groups or scholars for visits to foreign countries during the current financial year ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of the cultural events/seminars organised by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations during the period from 1-4-86 to 30.10.1986 are given in the statement laid on the table of the House [Placed in Library See No. LT 3402, 86]

Bank robberies in metropolitan cities

3920. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of bank robberies/dacoities committed in the Union Territory of Delhi and other metropolitan cities in 1986 (till date) ;

(b) whether any bank employees, working in the banks as security guards or in other capacities resisted the attempts and got the culprits arrested ;

(c) if so, the details thereof for the years 1985 and 1986 including whether any awards/incentives were given to such employees ; and

(d) the total amount involved in such incidents in each city during this period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) The Reserve Bank of India has reported that the number of bank robberies/dacoities committed in the Union Territory of Delhi and other metropolitan cities and the amount involved at each city during the period 1.1.1986 to 22.11. 1986 are as under :—

Name of the U.T./City	No. of cases	Amount involved (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Union Territory of Delhi	1	—
2. Bombay	9	20.93
3. Calcutta	4	1.53
4. Hyderabad	1	0.19
5. Pune	1	—
6. Ahmedabad	1	1.31

(Data Provisional)

(b) to (d) The Reserve Bank of India has reported that as per available information in the following cases of bank dacoities/robberies committed in the Union Territory of Delhi and other metropolitan cities during the years 1985 and 1986 (upto 22.11.1986), the bank employees have resisted attempts to loot the banks ;

Name of the Bank and Branch	Date of occurrence	Amount involved (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of culprits arrested
1985			
Union Territory of Delhi			
Bank of India, New Friends Colony, New Delhi.	21.5.85	—	—
In the incident one Bank Guard was injured. Injured Guard was paid Rs. 15,000/-. Manager was paid Rs. 2,500/- and a staff member was paid Rs. 2,000/-.			
Bombay			
Oriental Bank of Commerce, Borivili, Bombay.	3.5.85	4.18	—
1986 (upto 22.11.86)			
Union Territory of Delhi			
Punjab National Bank, Geetanjali Enclave, New Delhi.	2.8.86	—	—
One of the two Bank Guards was injured. Rs. 50,000/- was paid to the injured. Rs. 5,000/- was paid to the other Guard.			
Bombay			
1. Punjab National Bank, Borivili, Bombay.	22.5.86	1.91	—
2. Indian Overseas Bank, TPS Bandra, Bombay.	4.3.86	—	—
Bank Guard and one staff member were injured in the incident. Rs. 50,000/- was paid to the each of these employees.			
3. Union Bank of India, Grant Road, Bombay.	10.9.86	—	—
One Armed Guard succumbed to the injuries received during the incident. Rs. 1,00,000/- was paid to the dependents.			
Calcutta			
1. United Bank of India, Garden Reach, Calcutta.	6.10.86	0.30	3
2. Indian Overseas Bank, Baranagar, Calcutta.	6.11.86	0.76	—
Pune			
Union Bank of India, Ganesh Khind Road, Pune.	13.6.86	—	—

One Peon of the Branch was killed and three staff members were injured. Rs. 1,00,000/- was paid to the dependents of the deceased. Rs. 50,000/- and promotion was given to each of the injured staff members. Rs. 10,000/- was paid to the Accountant and Rs. 5,000/- to a Clerk.

Working of schemes of all India Handicrafts Board

3921. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the schemes being im-

plemented by All India Handicrafts Board and amount spent on each showing yearly figures for the last two years ; and

(b) number of schemes functioning smoothly ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) A statement showing the details of the schemes and the expenditure incurred during 1984-85 and 1985-86 is given below.

(b) All the schemes are running smoothly.

Statement

		(Rs. in lakhs)	
S. No.	Name of the Schemes	Expenditure (Actuals)	
		1984-85	1985-86
1.	Preservation of heritage of craft skills	32.74	39.52
2.	Economic and Craft Research Survey and market studies	5.06	6.42
3.	Exhibition and publicity	61.86	99.81
4.	Financial assistance to Central Corporation and for opening and renovation of new sales outlets	14.40	15.00
5.	Financial assistance for State Corporation/Apex Cooperative Societies for opening/renovation of sales outlets	31.95	56.00
6.	Industrial co-operatives Housing-cum-Worksheds	—	—
7.	Share participation in Central/State Handicrafts Corporation/Apex Co-operative Societies	26.00	13.00
8.	Marketing and Service Extension Centres	75.05	82.95
9.	Design and Technical Development	22.28	34.05

1	2	3	4
10.	Common Facility Centres and Raw Material Depots	12.13	9.67
11.	Training	701.47	640.15
12.	Assistance to State Primary Co-operatives for handicrafts	14.98	10.24
13.	Export Promotion/Regulation	11.10	7.23
14.	Other activities including co-ordination and welfare	6.68	4.96
Total		Rs. 1015.70	1019 00

U.N. Convention pertaining to torture

3922. DR. G. VIJAY RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a UN Convention against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment and if so, when this convention was introduced ;

(b) whether India is a party to this convention and if not, reasons thereof ;

(c) whether India now proposes to sign or ratify the convention ; and

(d) how many countries belonging to UN have joined the convention so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The U.N. Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment was adopted by the UN General Assembly at its 39th Session on 10th December, 1984.

(b) and (c) India is not a party to the Convention. However, the matter is being examined in the light of our own laws on the subject.

(d) As on 1st June, 1986, the Conven-

tion had been ratified by 4 Countries.

Growth of Handicrafts

3924. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have conducted any study on the progress of handicrafts during the Sixth Plan period ;

(b) if so, the result thereof ;

(c) the proposals made for the production/exports of handicrafts during the Seventh Plan period ; and

(d) details of the incentives given to the rural artisans engaged in handicrafts section ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) to (d) A Statement is given below.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The values of exports and sales of handicrafts and estimated Value of production and employment during the Sixth Plan are given as under ;—

Year	Export of handicrafts (including Gem & Jewellery) (Rs. crores)	Sales of handicrafts through public emporia (Rs. crores)	Estimated production of handicrafts (including Gem & Jewellery) (Rs. crores)	Employment (lakh persons)
1980-81	966.37	19.08	2300	23.64
1981-82	1219.25	22.76	2800	23.90
1982-83	1392.36	26.01	3050	25.04
1983-84	1719.49	29.25	3250	26.10
1984-85	1757.25	33.08	3500	27.40

For promotion of exports of handicrafts during the Seventh Plan, the following major schemes have been taken up :—

(1) Training.

Institutional training will continue to be imparted in major crafts like carpet weaving, art metalware, hand printed textiles, cane and bamboo and woodwares for upgradation of skill. Besides, training will be imparted under apprenticeship training scheme in crafts which are either languishing or require specialised skill.

(2) Design Development.

Regional Design and Technical Development Centres have been assigned a greater role in developing new designs and documenting traditional designs. The centres will also provide technical assistance to the artisans. A scheme of financial assistance to the Central/State Handicrafts Corporations has been taken up to develop design on project basis. A National Craft Institute for Hand Printed Textiles has been set up at Jaipur to train craftsmen in textile designing, processing and refresher courses in improved technology.

(3) Raw Material Depots and Common Facility Centres.

A scheme to assist the Central/State

Handicrafts Corporations and Apex Co-operative Societies financially has been initiated to enable them to set up raw material depot and common facility centres in craft concentration areas.

(4) Marketing.

47 Marketing and Service Extension Centres have been set up in different parts of the country to provide package of assistance including credit, raw material, marketing, etc. to the artisans. Financial assistance is also provided to the Central/State Handicrafts Corporations and Apex Co-operative Societies in the form of equity and grants to procure finished goods directly from the artisans, distribute raw material and to open/renovate sales outlets.

(5) Exhibition and Publicity.

The State Co-operatives, Corporations and other voluntary organisations are provided with financial assistance to organise exhibitions of craft objects in different parts of the country. Efforts are also being made to uphold the craft heritage of the country as well as to popularise Indian Handicrafts at home and abroad through publicity and propaganda.

(6) Export Promotion

(i) Two Export Promotion Councils, one for carpets and the other for handicrafts

have been set up to pay pointed attention to promotion of exports of handicrafts from the country.

(ii) Sales-cum-study teams are being sponsored from time to time to explore markets and to study the production techniques in the countries competing with India.

(iii) Regarding availability of imported raw material for different crafts, import procedures have been liberalised.

(iv) Exports of carpets and handicrafts are eligible for Cash Compensatory Support, duty drawback, etc.

(d) The following incentives are given to handicrafts artisans :—

(i) Advanced training for craft production,

(ii) Supply of design inputs,

(iii) Marketing assistance,

(iv) Financial assistance to primary Co-operative societies through the State Government in the form of share capital and managerial subsidy.

(v) Availability of credit from financial Institutions at concessional rate of interest,

(vi) Supply of raw material through Government depot at reasonable price wherever necessary,

(vii) Presidential Award to outstanding mastercraftsmen.

U.S. joint ventures in India

3925. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the US investment in India ;

(b) the number of Indo-US joint ventures working in India ; and

(c) whether trade between India and US is increasing ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI) (a) During the period from January, 1981 to September 1986, approval has been given for a total foreign investment in India of Rs. 434.80 crores. Out of this, the share of USA was Rs. 87.28 crores.

(b) During the period from January 1981 to September 1986, 4086 foreign collaborations were approved by the Government, out of which 806 were Indo-US joint ventures.

(c) Yes, Sir. India's non-oil exports to USA have increased from Rs. 950 crores during 1982-83 to Rs. 1994 crores during 1985-86 as per the latest available figures. During the same period, India's imports from USA have increased from Rs. 1371 crores in 1982-83 to Rs. 2063 crores in 1985-86.

Survey to identify well-managed textile mills

3926. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any survey to find out the best run textile mills in the country with a view to help them to improve their performance further ; and

(b) if so, full details thereof in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Take-over of closed/sick textile mills

3927. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a number of textile mills in the different parts of the country are still lying closed or are on the verge of closure ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

are given in the statement given below.

(c) by when these mills are likely to be taken over by the National Textile Corporation so that the textile workers are not thrown out of employment ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details of closed textile mills, statewise, in different parts of the country

(c) The new Textile Policy of June, 1985 states that where a unit has no expectation of becoming viable in a reasonable period of time, there may be no alternative but to allow the unit to close down provided the interests of the workers are protected. Takeover by the Government or nationalisation of such sick units does not provide a solution to the problem of sickness and the Government would not, as a rule, intervene in such cases.

Statement

List of closed Cotton Textile Mills Statewise in Different Parts of the Country as on 31-10-86.

Name of the State	No. of	Mills	Closed	Installed	Capacity	Workers
	SPC.	Comp	Total	Spindles	Looms	On Roll
Andhra Pradesh	3	—	3	51304	—	963
Bihar	1	—	1	12660	—	500
Gujarat	5	16	21	601307	9552	32379
Haryana	22	—	2	156364	—	5292
Karnataka	1	1	2	62736	476	3928
M.P.	1	2	3	69148	1130	5813
Maharashtra	3	6	9*	398490	5607	31587
Rajasthan	4	2	6	151512	1144	7835
Tamil Nadu	22	3	25	429161	1220	15762
Uttar Pradesh	3	1	4	107661	189	6500
West Bengal	3	1	4	103676	234	5963
All India	48	32	80*	2139719	19552	116522

*Excludes Kohinoor Mills No. 3 which is partially working.

Modernisation of handlooms

3928. **SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :**
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :
DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI :

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

(a) the steps taken so far for the modernisation of the looms and provision of technological and other inputs for improving the productivity of handloom sector in pursuance of the textile policy announced by Government in 1985 ;

(b) the details of the amount earmarked for this purpose during the current year and how much of it has actually been spent thereon so far ; and

(c) the number of handlooms modernised upto September, 1986 and the number expected to be modernised by the end of the current year, State-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) The steps taken so far for modernisation of looms are as under :—

(i) Under the modernisation scheme, the quantum of assistance has been

increased to Rs. 2,000/- per loom for ordinary loom and Rs. 4,000/- per loom for Semi-automatic/Jacquard loom, from Rs. 1000/- and Rs. 2, 500/-, respectively.

(ii) A sub-Committee on Modernisation of looms has been constituted to assess the suitability of the existing modernisation scheme and make recommendations for improving the package of modernisation of handlooms and its delivery system.

(iii) State-wise targets have been assigned for modernisation of looms for the current year.

(iv) Various training programmes on polyester weaving etc. have been undertaken and it is proposed to organise seminars and publicise the concept of modernisation through the theme pavilion in Handloom Fairs/Expos, etc.

(b) A sum of Rs. 175.00 lakhs has been provided in the current year's budget for the modernisation Scheme. A sum of Rs. 63.70 lakhs has been approved for release so far.

(c) The State-wise targets for the States have been set as indicated in the Statement given below. Reports from all the States on the number of looms modernised are yet to be received.

Statement**Target for Modernisation of Looms in 1986-87**

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	No. of looms to be purchased 20%	No. of Existing looms to be modernised/reno- vated 80%	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	400	1600	2000
2.	Assam	600	2400	3000
3.	Bihar	100	400	500
4.	Gujarat	200	800	1000

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Haryana	150	600	750
6.	Himachal Pradesh	10	40	50
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	100	400	500
8.	Karnataka	300	1200	1500
9.	Kerala	200	800	1000
10.	Madhya Pradesh	100	400	500
11.	Maharashtra	150	600	750
12.	Manipur	50	200	250
13.	Meghalaya	20	80	100
14.	Nagaland	20	80	100
15.	Orissa	800	3200	40000
16.	Punjab	20	80	100
17.	Rajasthan	100	400	500
18.	Tamilnadu	2000	8000	10000
19.	Tripura	20	80	100
20.	Uttar Pradesh	300	1200	1500
21.	West Bengal	400	1600	2000
22.	Delhi	10	40	50
23.	Pondicherry	10	40	50
Total		6060	24240	30300

Safety arrangements for Banks and staff in rural areas

3929. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI AMAR SINH RATHAWA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether most of the cases of bank robberies are occurring in rural areas ;

(b) if so, the number of cases of robberies occurred in rural areas during the year 1985 and during the first six months of 1986 and the amount involved ;

(c) whether it has made any effect in regard to opening of new branches in rural areas ; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government for the safety of banks in rural

areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) and (b) The Reserve Bank of India has reported that the present data compilation system for bank robberies/dacoities does not yield information separately for rural areas. However, information in respect of bank robberies/dacoities that occurred in branches of Public Sector Banks at places with population of less than 10,000 (rural areas) during the years 1985 and 1986 (upto 30.9.86) is given in the statement given below.

(c) The Reserve Bank of India has reported that under the New Licensing Policy 1985—90, Lead Bank/State/Union Territory Governments have been advised in October, 1985 to identify potential growth centres for opening of bank of fices. Whilst identifying growth centres, banks have to take into account the

availability of necessary infrastructure including that of police station/out-post. The R.B.I. has further reported that as allotment of branch licenses are being made in accordance with the Licensing Policy 1985—90, it is not possible to determine whether bank robberies/dacoities have had any affect on the opening of new branches in rural areas.

(d) Although Banks' security is dependent to a considerable extent on the general security environment, the Banks have, with a view to improving their security arrangements and preventing dacoities/robberies, taken steps for appointment of armed security guards, installation of appropriate alarm systems, etc. in branches including rural branches depending on the risk factor involved. Provision of wire-meshed cabins for Cashiers, installation of collapsible steel gates in branches, etc., are some of the other measures which are being implemented in a phased manner for improving the security of branches.

Statement

Information in respect of robberies/dacoities that occurred in branches of public sector banks at places with population of less than 10,000 (rural areas) as reported to RBI during the year 1985 and 1986 (upto 30.9.86).

Data provjsional		
Name of the Bank and Branch	Date of Occurrence	Amount involved (Rs. in lakhs]
1985		
1. State Bank of India, Manja Talk, Karbi Anglong	27.9.85	0.29
2. United Bank of India, Haflong Branch, North Cachar Hills	7.11.85	1.00
3. Central Bank of India, Ungara, Ranchi	27.5.85	1.23
4. Punjab National Bank Bhorand- iaha, Giridh	31.5.85	NIL
5. Bank of India, Pithoria, Ranchi	10.6.85	0.19

1	2	3	4
6.	Bank of Baroda, Budhgere, Gaya	1.7.85	0.06
7.	Bank of India, Vyapur Branch, Patna	24.7.85	3.94
8.	Bank of India, Bagramod, Hajaribagh	25.9.85	0.80
9.	Punjab National Bank, Pawapuri, Nalanda	3.10.85	0.44
10.	Canara Bank, Gamania, Dist. Singhbhum	17.12.85	0.17
11.	Union Bank of India Itiki, Ranchi	30.9.85	0.45
12.	Bank of India, Thakurgaon, Ranchi	4.11.85	0.41
13.	Central Bank of India Siho, Muzaffarpur	7.11.85	0.25
14.	Bank of Baroda, Kasauli	28.1.85	1.21
15.	State Bank of India Sarai Khwaja	1.2.85	2.40+ Gold weighing 400 gms.
16.	Punjab National Bank, Gangyal, Dist. Jammu	16.7.85	0.05
17.	Canara Bank, Nattassery	26.10.85	0.64
18.	State Bank of India, Adhartala	26.12.85	1.40
19.	State Bank of India, Shankargatta	24.1.85	0.06
20.	Allahabad Bank, Mayang, Imphal	12.2.85	0.01
21.	State Bank of India, Naginimora Branch	21.5.85	2.04
22.	State Bank of India, Naginimore	18.12.85	7.25
23.	State Bank of Patiala, Jalal Diwal, Sangrur	2.5.85	0.54
24.	State Bank of Patiala, Bangowani Kunjar, Gurdaspur	15.10.85	0.10

1	2	3	4
25.	State Bank of Patiala, Goriana, Bhatinda	20.12.85	2.90
26.	New Bank of India, Manakahad, Jullundhar	12.2.85	0.11
27.	Punjab and Sind Bank, Khiala Kalan, Amritsar	21.6.85	0.14
28.	Punjab and Sind Bank, Barundi, Ludhiana	5.7.85	0.27
29.	Oriental Bank of Commerce, Deudhar, Faridkot	19.12.85	0.13
30.	State Bank of Bikaner And Jaipur, A D B, Dudu, Jaipur	15 1.85	NIL
31.	State Bank of India Banasuria Village	10.9.85	0.45+ (Gold Ornaments of Rs. 0.64 lakh)
32.	Allahabad Bank, Guma (Habra) Branch	1.11.85	2.86
33.	Oriental Bank of Commerce, Kuchasar, Bulandshahr	26.3.85	0.26
34.	Allahabad Bank, Rasulpur Dhotri	25.7.85	NIL
1986 (up to 30.9.86)			
1.	State Bank of India, Namrup, Dibrugarh	1.3.86	41.05
2.	Allahabad Bank, Kaurbaha, Kamrup	3.5.86	0.30
3.	State Bank of India, Barwatoli, Ranchi	23.1.86	1.12
4.	United Bank of India, Ushrishikarpur, Patna	14.3 86	2.01
5.	State Bank of India, Patanr, Siwan	18.3.86	0.58
6.	Punjab National Bank, Vatva	6.1.86	3.13
7.	Bank of Baroda, Dabhan Rural Br.	15.7.86	0.43
8.	State Bank of India, Unava, Mehsana	18.7.86	2.34

1	2	3	4
9.	State Bank of Indore, Amana, Dewas	13.8.86	2.63
10.	State Bank of India, Senapati	11.2.86	NIL
11.	State Bank of India, Peren	29.1.86	13.00
12.	Punjab National Bank, Shahpur Jajan, Gurdaspur	30.1.86	0.36
13.	Canara Bank, Boota Mandi Jalandhar	8.2.86	0.96
14.	State Bank of Patiala Bhuche Kalan, Bhatinda	1.2.86	0.37
15.	Union Bank of India, Ghogetti, Jalandhar	14.3.86	0.88
16.	Punjab National Bank, Kanchala Jatan, Hoshiarpur	24.3.86	0.16
17.	Punjab And Sind Bank, Verpal, Amritsar	28.2.86	0.47
18.	Punjab and Sind Bank, Bhogpur, Jalandhar	26.4.86	2.29
19.	Oriental Bank of Commerce, Lasso, Malerkotla, Sangrur	6.5.86	4.50
20.	Oriental Bank of Commerce, Shehzada (Rural) Br , Gurdaspur	28.5.86	0.27
21.	Central Bank of India, Palasaur, Amritsar	3.3.86	0.09
22.	Punjab National Bank, Gharath, Gurdaspur	30.5.86	0.53
23.	Canara Bank, Apra Branch, Jalandhar Dist.	19.6.86	0.93
24.	Punjab National Bank Sahansara Kalan Br. Amritsar	10.6.86	0.96
25.	Canara Bank, Maujgarh, Firozpur	20.6.86	0.09
26.	Punjab And Sind Bank, Nathuwala West, Faridkot	26.2.86	0.61
27.	Canara Bank, Churwali, Jalandhar	26.6.86	0.35

1	2	3	4
28.	Union Bank of India, Zaffarwal Br. Jalandhar	21.3.86	0.17
29.	State Bank of Patiala, Khanauri, Sangrur	4.6.86	0.74
30.	State Bank of Patiala, Swaddi, Ludhiana	6.6.86	0.34
31.	Punjab and Sind Bank, Kheri Nodh Singh, Ludhiana	21.7.86	0.96
32.	Union Bank of India, Ghawadi (Ludhiana) Br.	21.7.86	0.05
33.	State Bank of India, Channu Br., Faridkot	25.1.86	(Less than Rs. 0.01 lakh)
34.	State Bank of Patiala, Kalyan Sukha, Bhatinda	14.7.86	0.10
35.	Punjab and Sind Bank, Rasulpur Saidan, Patiala	13.8.86	0.33
36.	Punjab and Sind Bank, Rasulpur Saidan Indl. Area, Patiala	11.9.86	0.93
37.	Punjab and Sind Bank, Rautapur Kalan Shahjahanpur Dist.	30.7.86	0.59
38.	State Bank of India, Kashipur ADB (Lucknow)	21.7.86	NIL
39.	Punjab And Sind Bank, Kubri Patehara, Mirzapur	8.8.86	0.35
40.	United Bank of India, Simurali, Nadia	23.6.86	1.08

Smuggling of drugs across Burma border

3930. DR A.K. PATEL :

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in Hindustan Times of 21 August, 1986 that eight routes through the Indo-Burma border were being used for smuggling

of drugs into India and a regular laboratory at Challam (opposite Tirap district of Arunachal Pradesh) has been set up to convert morphine into heroin ;

(b) if so, the facts thereof :

(c) the value of drugs estimated to have been smuggled in and out of India in each of the last three years and the current year ; and

(d) the steps taken in this regard and the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. There is some illicit traffic in drugs from across the Burma border, specifically from the areas commonly known as "Golden Triangle". Some of the routes mentioned in the newspaper report are used for small traffic but seizures of drugs do not indicate any large-scale smuggling on Indo-Burma border. No specific information is available regarding the alleged laboratory at Challam. However, the International Narcotics Control Board, in its report for 1984, has identified one laboratory near the Indian border which was destroyed by the Burmese authorities. According to the

reports available with the government, only four cases of heroin were seized involving a quantity of 808 grammes where the origin of the drug was Burma, as against 22 cases involving 2, 567. 825 kg. where the source/origin was suspected to be Pakistan. The main illicit traffic in drugs is, therefore, from across Indo-Pakistan border and not Indo-Burma border.

(c) No precise value of the drugs seized can be furnished as the illicit market price varies from place to place and time to time depending upon the purity of the drug, local demand and supply position, place of origin, etc. However, the quantity of drugs seized during the last 3 years and upto 31.10. 1986 is as under :

Name of Drug	Y E A R			
	1983	1984	1985	1986
	(kg.)			
Opium	6,592	7,939	6,839	4,053
Hashish	6,073	4,368	10,312	17,410
Heroin	139	203	761	2,836
Morphine	21	29	125	99
Mandrax	95	1,669	745	713
Cocaine			5	23

(N.B. Figures provisional and rounded off to the nearest kilogram)

(d) In addition to appropriate anti-smuggling measures taken in close contact with the Central and State Government authorities concerned, close co-operation with the international agencies concerned and also the drug law enforcement agencies of U.S.A., U.K., etc. is maintained to curb smuggling of drugs. The intelligence machinery has been geared up and the field formations remain vigilant to check the smuggling of drugs.

The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985, which came into force with effect from 14.11.1985, besides providing

for deterrents punishments for drug offences, has also empowered officers of the various Central and State Government agencies for seizure, search, arrest and conducting of investigation in respect of drug offence cases. Government have been monitoring effective enforcement of the aforesaid enactment. As a result of various measures taken and the vigorous drive launched against drug trafficking, there has been considerable increase in the quantities of drugs seized from 14.11.1985 (*i.e.*, the date of coming into force of the new Act) to 31.10.1986 as compared to the corresponding period during 1984-85.

Name of Drug	P E R I O D	
	14.11.1985	14.11.1984
	to 31.10.1986	to 31.10.1985
	Quantity (kg.)	Quantity (kg.)
Charas (Hashish)	17,481	10,574
Heroin	3,056+ 40 litres liquid heroin	710
Cocaine	23	5

(N.B. Figures provisional and rounded off to the nearest Kilogram).

Proposals for Bonus issues by companies

3931. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN

RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) details of the proposals for Bonus issues made by top 50 companies in India in terms of their assets during the last three years ; and

(b) the number of proposals that were cleared and the time take for such clearance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE : (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) and (b) only 15 companies out of the top 50 companies in India in terms of their assets had made proposals to the Controller of Capital Issues during the last three years ended 31st March, 1986. The details of the proposals are given in the statement given below.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the company	Amount (Rs. in crores)	Date of receipt	Date of consent
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Reliance Textiles Industries Ltd.	13.56	3-6-83	28-7-83
2.	Hindustan Lever Ltd.	17.50	22-7-83	20-8-83
3.	Bajaj Auto Ltd.	4.70	17-9-83	18-1-84
4.	Industrial Credit & Investment Corpn. of India Ltd.	6.75	19-3-84	19-4-84
5.	Gujarat State Fertilizer Co. Ltd.	4.15	21-3-84	8-10-84
6.	Modi Rubber Ltd.	4.15	2-5-84	—
7.	Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd.	7.63	19-5-84	31-8-84
8.	Indian Potash Ltd.	0.50	1-10-84	5-11-84
9.	Hindustan Motors Ltd.	13.17	31-10-85	28-2-86
10.	Continental Construction Ltd.	13.75	24-12-85	22-5-86

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Birla Jute & Industries Co. Ltd.	10.19	26-12-85	29-1-86
12.	Associated Cement Companies Ltd.	6.65	27-12-85	17-2-86
13.	Larsen & Toubro Ltd.	19.50	3-2-86	12-5-86
14.	Century Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	10.64	19-2-86	1-5-86
15.	Southern Petrochemical Industries Corpn Ltd.	17.00	10-3-86	20-5-86

Sale of contraband textiles

was the achievement ; and

3932. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the income earned by his Ministry through the sale of seized contraband textiles during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : The total value of confiscated synthetic fabrics disposed of during the years 1983, 1984 and 1985 is given below :—

(Rs. in crores)	
Year	Value
1983	5.63
1984	7.36
1985	9.89

Persons lifted above poverty line under 20-Point and I R.D.P.

3933. SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons who have been lifted above the poverty line under 20-Point Programme and Integrated Rural Development Programme during the last one year and the amount given by the banks for this purpose ;

(b) what was the target fixed and what

(c) what is the recovery position of the loans advanced for this purpose, state-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) to (c) The present data collection system does not yield information in respect of number of persons who have crossed the poverty line through assistance under 20-Point Programme and the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) or the recovery performance in respect of loans advanced under these programmes. The criterion of raising the assisted families above the poverty line is applicable only under IRDP. Assistance under the 20-Point Programme is provided for various economic and developmental activities in accordance with specified socio-economic objectives of the programme and is not confined to persons below poverty line.

Raising the assisted families above the poverty line is a gradual and continuing process. The concurrent evaluation of IRDP by Government for the period from October 1985 to June 1986 has indicated that, at the national level, about 44% of the old beneficiaries who had been assisted during 1984 or earlier, have crossed the poverty line of Rs. 3,500 - annual household income as previously defined. Statewise details of physical target, physical achievement, expected credit deployment and credit actually disbursed under the IRDP during the year 1985-86 are set out in the statement given below.

Statement

Statement showing Targets and Achievement under IRDP during 1985-86

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the States/UTs</i>	<i>Physical Target</i>	<i>Physical Achievement</i>	<i>Expected Credit Deployment</i>	<i>Credit Actually disbursed</i>
1.	2.	3.	4	5	6.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	144000	180115	4266.13	4767.71
2.	Assam	61000	51843	2203.52	1497.17
3.	Bihar	310000	421135	8397.45	9730.47
4.	Gujarat	94000	101275	2555.36	2059.75
5.	Haryana	28000	48496	706.00	1409.11
6.	Himachal Pr.	31000	33574	497.00	663.47
7.	J & K	33000	41329	879.63	689.78
8.	Karnataka	105000	148794	2762.49	3724.70
9.	Kerala	86000	71376	2146.11	1677.23
10.	Madhya Pradesh	222000	249591	6020.51	7100.01
11.	Maharashtra	150000	190174	4892.56	6058.09
12.	Manipur	6000	7487	202.25	30.06
13.	Meghalaya	8000	7129	273.47	—
14.	Nagaland	5500	7525	160.46	0.20
15.	Orissa	114400	173427	3994.24	2897.61
16.	Punjab	39000	54612	849.69	1703.36
17.	Rajasthan	83000	140503	2540.21	2943.63
18.	Sikkim	847	2185	32.11	40.99
19.	Tamil Nadu	186000	209696	4442.96	5223.96
20.	Tripura	10000	14148	265.21	562.72
21.	Uttar Pradesh	543000	580802	10923.60	14319.67
22.	West Bengal	190000	287052	5445.25	5531.74

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	A & N Islands	737	742	35.71	15.24
24.	Arunachal Pr.	7500	11358	342.82	2.70
25.	Chandigarh	100	116	7.14	3.48
26.	D & N Haveli	600	677	7.17	12.94
27.	Delhi	1293	2146	35.71	70.09
28.	G.D. & Diu	4000	7052	85.70	172.00
29.	Lakshadweep	600	554	35.71	28.65
30.	Mizoram	3900	2623	142.85	—
31.	Pondicherry	2202	3142	28.58	78.64
All India :		2470679	3060678	65177.60	73015.17

Corruption cases registered against Bank Officers

3934. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Bank Officers against whom cases have been registered during the last three years for indulging in corrupt practices ; and

(b) the number of persons removed from service after (i) departmental inquiry ;

and (ii) conviction by courts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) and (b) R.B.I. has reported that to the extent information is available, as reported by public sector banks, the number of delinquent bank employees against whom action has been taken for their involvement in cases of corrupt practices during the last 3 years and upto June, 1986 is given below :

Item	Year				
	1983	1984	1985	1986	(30.6.86)
No. of employees convicted of charges of corrupt practices.	3	1	4	2	
No. of employees dismissed/discharged, removed after departmental inquiry.	57	51	113	50	
No. of employees awarded other major/minor penalties.	148	220	305	162	

In addition, prosecution in Court was pending against 140 bank employees and departmental proceedings were continuing against 673 bank employees at the end of June, 1986.

Co-operation on Tourism between India and Iraq

3935. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether an agreement regarding co-operation on tourism between India and Iraq has been signed recently ; and

(b) if so, the salient points agreed upon ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) Yes Sir. The Tourism Protocol between Government of India and Govt. of Iraq was signed on 25th October, 1986.

(b) The Govt. of the Republic of India and the Govt. of Iraq desirous to develop friendly relations between their countries and stressing the importance of Tourism in strengthening and promotion of national economy have agreed as follows :

Article : I

Contracting parties shall develop Tourism between their countries by organising visits in groups for tourists, sponsored through the concerned bodies in each country.

Article : II

The parties shall exchange details concerning tourist groups.

Article : III

The Govt. of India have offered their services for the planning of Tourism infrastructure, planning, designing construction, equipping, operation management, staffing and marketing of hotels, planning of manpower and training personnel in the fields of finance, processes, management and tourism services, provision of expertise for developing town and country planning, controlling

the environment surrounding historical sites and provision of expertise for all tourist group programmes.

Article : IV

At the request of the Govt. of Iraq, the Govt. of India will consider the training of Iraqi personnel in both fields of hotel and other tourism establishments and inspection and furnishing detailed information regarding sending Indian experts, technicians and engineers to carry out jobs or maintenance, and operation in hotel and tourist complexes in Iraq, in mechanical, electrical and air-conditioning fields.

Article : V

The two parties will exchange information and visits between the personnel to study in fields of tourism, hotels and resorts and organise tourist transportation.

Article : VI & VII

The protocol is subject to ratification and enters into force from the date it is signed for a period of 5 years, renewed for the subsequent period of 5 years unless either party gives written notice to the other 6 months in advance of its intention to terminate the protocol. It may also be modified by mutual consent of the contracting parties.

Promotion of tourism in Eastern States

3936. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have been giving special emphasis on the promotion of tourism in the eastern States ;

(b) if so, the steps taken to attract more number of foreign tourists to the eastern India ; and

(c) the details of the programmes drawn up for implementation during the Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) Yes, Sir. Government have intensified the promotional

campaign for the whole of India including the Eastern States both in the domestic and overseas markets.

(b) and (c) In the East Asian Market a special campaign is undertaken to promote tours to the "Home of the Buddha". These Buddhist tours to the Eastern States have shown overwhelming success.

The domestic campaign of the Department of Tourism includes destination advertisements, on Nalanda, Sunderbans, Sikkim and Assam to attract tourists to the Eastern Region.

The Department have also taken up production of tourist literature on places of interest in the Eastern region.

Decentralisation of power to write off Bank debt

3937. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the power to write off bank debt has been decentralised ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) and (b) In view of the expansion of business and the increase in the number of branches and offices, Reserve Bank of India have advised all the Public Sector Banks that proposals for write-off of bad debts/losses of amounts upto Rs. 50,000/- may be disposed of by the Chairman/Managing Director with suitable lower limits for other top Executives/Committee of Executives. Proposals for more than Rs. 50,000/- may be put up to Boards for consideration. Write offs are to be considered after proper evaluation of circumstances of each case and only after all avenues of recovery have been exhausted. Banks have also been advised to evolve a strict time discipline so that irregular and sick accounts

are discovered early, and the need for write-offs can be avoided as far as possible.

Price of viscose staple fibre

3938. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of indigenous viscose staple fibre is comparatively higher than that of imported fibre ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) No, Sir. According to available information, the price of indigenous viscose staple fibre is not higher than the landed cost of imported fibre.

(b) Does not arise.

Nationalised banks to advance loans without security

3939. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to issue any revised guidelines to nationalised banks to advance loans for beneficiaries under economical development programmes upto Rs. 10,000/- without security ;

(b) if so, when is it going to be implemented ; and

(c) whether rate of interest for the loans would differ in future for the said beneficiaries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) In terms of the guidelines issued by Reserve Bank of India to banks, no margin money is required for agricultural advances to weaker sections upto Rs. 5,000/-. Further, no additional security other than the hypothecation of the crops/assets created out of loan is to be taken upto Rs. 5,000/- for crop loan and term

loans where moveable assets are created in respect of the agricultural advances. Similarly, for other borrowers in the priority sectors, banks should not ask for collateral securities/third party guarantee for loans upto and inclusive of Rs. 25,000/-. The security for the banks will be the assets created out of the assistance given to the borrowers. For loans in excess of Rs. 25,000/- collateral security by way of immovable property or third party guarantee may be asked for only in cases where the primary security is inadequate or for other valid reasons and not as a matter of routine. Proposals otherwise viable should not be turned down merely for the want of such collateral security or third party guarantee.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Bogus Garment export firms

3940. SHRI H.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 75 per cent of the Garment exporting firms in the country are bogus ;

(b) if so, the details regarding the number of such firms detected, State-wise, during last two years ; and

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) to (c) The Government was aware of the problem of proliferation of associate firms in the garment sector and had already been taken measures to discourage them by insisting on affidavits under the export entitlement distribution policy. The Government has also recently stipulated that firms should be income tax assesseees in order to be eligible to apply for export entitlements under the Small Order System.

Premission to Blanket Exchange permits holders to use international credit card

3941. SHRI KATURI NARAYANA SWAMY :
SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India has recently decided to allow companies holding valid Blanket Exchange permits under RBI and ITC schemes to obtain and use international credit to facilitate business visits abroad by their representatives ; and

(b) if so, the date by which the scheme will be effective ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The introduction of the scheme has been announced by the R.B.I. on 11th August, 1986 and it has become effective from that date.

Stepping up exports to Japan

3942. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN :
SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether exports to Japan have declined during 1985-86 ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether Government propose to increase trade relation with Japan ;

(d) if so, the steps-taken in that direction ; and

(e) how does our exports compare with the exports of some of the other Asian countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Steps taken include trade promo-

tional measures including exchange of delegations, participation in international trade fairs, product development, securing better market access for Indian products and trade review talks.

(e) India is among the major exporting countries in Asia.

Voluntary disclosure scheme for indirect taxes

3943. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the response made to the voluntary disclosure scheme for indirect taxes since its introduction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : The information to the extent possible is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Income tax outstanding against film actors

3944. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of film actors against whom Income-tax of more than rupees one lakh is outstanding alongwith the amount outstanding and since when it is pending ;

(b) whether some difficulties are being experienced in recovery ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent possible.

Plan to construct tourist complex and Yatri Niwas in A.P.

3945. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: SHRI H.A. DORA :

Will the Minister of TOURISM be

pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal for constructing a tourist complex or Yatri Niwas in Andhra Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, the amount allocated for the purpose and the sites selected ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) and (b) A proposal for the construction of a Yatri Niwas at Hyderabad at an estimated cost of Rs. 26.29 lakhs has also been received and is being processed. State Government has also sent a proposal for constructing a Complex of Cottages at Pulicat lake at a cost of Rs. 20.32 lakhs. The proposal is under consideration.

Persons caught at international Airport for smuggling contraband goods

3946. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: SHRI H.A. DORA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) number of cases in which persons were caught at all the international airports in the country for smuggling contraband goods during the last three years and the total value of goods seized ; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to strengthen further the machinery for checking smuggling in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) The total number of persons arrested and the value of seizures made at our International Airports under the Customs Act, during the years 1984, 1985 and 1986 are given below :—

Year	Number of persons arrested	Total value of goods seized (Rs. in crores)
1984	744	17.25
1985	1298	40.51
1986	927	31.18
(upto Sept.)		

(b) The anti-smuggling drive in general has been intensified throughout the country with particular emphasis in the highly vulnerable areas of our sea-coast/land border regions and international airports. To provide mobility and thrust to the anti-smuggling machinery additional manpower, vehicles, vessels, metal detectors and X-ray baggage machines have been provided. The trends in smuggling and seizures made, are kept under constant review for taking appropriate remedial measures in close coordination with the concerned Central and State Government authorities.

Export of shrimps

3947. **SHRI T. BALA GOUD :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the export of shrimp from Visakhapatnam is being monitored ; and

(b) if so, the shortfall in quantity in the last six months of this year, as compared to the corresponding six months of 1985 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no shortfall. The quantity of shrimps exported through Visakhapatnam during the first six months of this year (April-September) is 1883 tonnes, valued at Rs. 19.50 crores as against 1782 tonnes, valued at Rs. 15.27 crores exported during the corresponding period last year.

(Source : Marine Products Export Development Authority).

Streamlining of MPEDA

3948. **SHRI T. BALA GOUD :**
SHRI SOMNATH RATH :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps being taken to streamline the Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) and make it more broad-based in its membership ;

(b) whether it is a fact that many

members have been re-nominated frequently to the MPEDA, despite their declining exports; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken to nominate new members ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI) : (a) As per provisions of the Marine Products Export Development Authority Act, 1972, Authority's membership is already broad-based covering various interests of the export oriented seafood industry.

(b) and (c) The nomination of the members of the MPEDA since reconstituted is in accordance with the provisions of the MPEDA Act, 1972 and the Rules made thereunder. The nomination is not based on export performance alone.

Indo-Indonesian Joint ventures

3949. **PROF. K.V. THOMAS :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the Indian investment in Indonesia ;

(b) the number of Indian Joint ventures functioning in Indonesia ;

(c) the items of import and export between the two countries ; and

(d) the figures of trade balance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI) : (a) The Indian investment towards equity in joint ventures in Indonesia totals US \$ 172.37 lakhs.

(b) Eleven.

(c) The major items of our export to Indonesia include cotton, chemicals and dyc-stuff, power generating machinery (non-electrical), metal working machinery, machine tools, textile machinery, motor vehicles and auto-parts, bicycles and parts, cinematographic films, textile fabrics and textile yarns. Our main imports from Indonesia have been cement, fertilizer, paper, sponge iron, inorg-

anic chemicals, plywood and wood sawn, and recently crane mobile lifting frames and palm oil.

(Rs. in lakhs)

(d)	Year	India's exports	India's imports	Balance of Trade
	1985-86	1505	5532	24027

(Figures are provisional)

Import of equipments under O.G.L.

3950. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of equipments and machineries like sanitary and bath room equipments and printing machines are imported under Open General Licence (OGL) ;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to restrict imports under OGL ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI) : (a) Sanitary & bath room equipments fall under the category of Consumer goods, import of which is not allowed, under O.G.L.

Printing machines which are not produced in the country are only allowed for import under OGL, subject to prescribed conditions.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Purchase of cotton by Cotton Corporation of India

3951. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Cotton Corporation of India has disposed off all the cotton stocks purchased in the previous crop ;

(b) whether it has suffered any loss and if so, amount thereof ; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Corporation to purchase cotton during the current season ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) The Cotton Corporation of India purchased 15.56 lakh bales of cotton during 1985-86, out of which it was having unsold stocks of about 76,848 bales as on 15.10.1986.

(b) The Corporation is estimated to have suffered a provisional loss of Rs. 22 crores during 1985-86 (including interest on accumulated losses of Rs. 15 crores) and a deficit of Rs. 53.60 crores in price support operations.

(c) The Corporation has taken steps to purchase cotton at minimum support prices whenever the prices tend to fall below the minimum support prices, without any limit on quantities of its purchases, in all States, except in Maharashtra State where Cotton Monopoly Procurement Scheme is in operation.

Linking of Pay and Account Offices by super computer in Delhi.

3952. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently introduced computers for compilation of Government accounts and commissioned the first local area net work computer terminal ; and

(b) whether there is a proposal to link all the Pay and Accounts Offices in the country having a micro-processor terminal linked to super computer in Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADAVI) : (a) Yes Sir, the Government proposes to introduce micro-processor facilities for compilation of Government accounts at the source-level. The first such micro-processor linked to the super computer in Delhi has been recently made operational.

(b) As at present, the scheme envisages

installation of micro-processors as a common facility wherever there may be a cluster of Pay and Accounts Offices in other towns. The question of linkage with the super computer in Delhi does not arise at this stage.

[Translation]

Smuggling on Indo-Pak border

3953. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the year-wise details including value of the smuggled goods seized on Indo-Pak border during the last three years ;

(b) the action taken by Government during the year 1986 to check this smuggling; and

(c) the details regarding smugglers arrested during the last three years and punishments awarded to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) and (c) The total value of smuggled goods seized and the number of persons arrested in Indo-Pak border region during the last three years are given below :—

Year	Value of seizures (Rs. in crores)	Number of persons arrested
1984	5.60	182
1985	15.92*	264
1986	22.81*	188

(upto Sept.)

(*Figures provisional)

Stringent action is taken against all persons found involved in smuggling activities both departmentally as well as through prosecution in courts. Apart from confiscation of the goods involved and imposition of

personal penalty, preventive detention under the COFEPOSA Act is also resorted to, in appropriate cases.

(b) The anti-smuggling drive have been intensified in the Indo-Pak region. The preventive and intelligence machinery of the Customs Department in the region remains vigilant against smuggling activities in general. The trends in smuggling and seizures made are kept under constant review for taking appropriate remedial measures in close coordination with the concerned Central and State Government agencies deployed in the region.

[English]

Charter of demands submitted by all India Syndicate Bank SC/ST Employees Welfare Association (Regd.)

3954. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether All India Syndicate Bank SC/ST Employees Welfare Association (Regd.) has submitted its charter of demands to the management ; and

(b) if so, the main demands in the said charter and action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) and (b) Syndicate Bank have reported that All India Syndicate Bank Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Employees Association (Regd.) has submitted a Charter of Demands. The main demands include recognition of the Association ; reservation in the posts of Special Assistants, a Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employees of the bank to be appointed as Director on the Board of the Bank ; backlog in various cadres to be filled without any delay ; the sub-staff belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe and who are matriculates to be promoted to clerical cadre ; minimum service criteria prescribed for promotion from clerical to officers cadre to be relaxed for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employees ; provision of training facilities to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employees taking CAIIB examinations. The bank has further

reported that it takes action on the various demands in accordance with the general policy of the bank and Government guidelines on the subject.

Syndicate Bank's policy of transfer of its employees

3955. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the policy adopted by the Syndicate Bank regarding transfer of its employees ;

(b) whether any representation has been made by the SC/ST Employees Welfare Association regarding transfer policy ; and

(c) if so, action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) to (c) The Syndicate Bank has advised that sub-staff and clerks are transferred within their language area in terms of the provisions of Shastri Award and Government guidelines in this regard. The Bank has also advised that it has received representation from Syndicate Bank SC/ST Employees Association regarding transfer policy of the Bank, to post SC/ST employees to Home Towns. The Bank has informed the Association that the transfer policy in the bank is the same for all employees but requests of SC/ST employees for home posting is considered sympathetically.

[Translation]

Development of tourism in Rajasthan

3956. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA:
SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER
JAIN :

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the places in Rajasthan which are important from tourism point of view ;

(b) to what extent Government have developed these places from tourism point of view and what was the expenditure incurred thereon during the last three years ;

(c) reasons for slow progress in the work of development ; and

(d) the future plan in regard to the development of the tourist centres ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) The Central Government in consultation with the State Government have identified following 20 centres in the State of Rajasthan for phased development of tourist infrastructure with the joint resources of the Centre, State and Private sector, subject to the availability of funds and inter-se-priorities :—

Jaipur, Jodhpur, Osian, Pokaran, Jaisalmer, Bikaner Bharatpur, Tonk, Sawai Madhopur, Sariska, Alwar, Ajmer, Pushkar, Chittor, Udaipur, Rishabdev, Eklingji, Nathdwara, Ranakpur, Mount Abu.

(b), (c) and (d) The centres developed with Central financial assistance in the last three years and which are expected to be completed within the targetted period are indicated at the Statement given below. Development of other centres will be considered on receipt of schemes from the State Government.

Statement

	83-84	84-85	85-86
1. Expansion of Moomal Tourist Bungalow for 20 cottages Jaisalmer	—	4.00	2 00
2. Forest Lodge at Ranthanbhere	5.00	—	—

3. Desert National Park at Sam Jaisalmer	—	8.00	—
4. Purchase of boats for Ramgarh Lake	—	1.67	—
5. Midway facilities at Pokran	—	5.00	—
6. Tourist Bungalow at Ranakpur	—	4.50	—
7. Provision of Fairs and Festivals	3.99	—	8.80
8. Floodlighting of Mehrangarh Fort, Jodhpur	5.29	—	—
9. Improvement and modernisation of Pushkar Ghats	—	—	7.00
10. Purchase of mini bus, jeep for Ranthambhore Sariska and Bharatpur Wild Life/Bird Sanctuaries	—	—	4.29
11. Boat for Fatehsagar Lake, Udaipur			1.00
	<u>14.28</u>	<u>23.17</u>	<u>23.09</u>

Bank dacoities committed in Punjab

3957. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of bank dacoities committed, the amount looted and the number of bank employees killed by extremists in Punjab during the last one year ; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase the number of bank guards trained in the use of fire-arms and to provide them with sten-guns as well as to provide bank employees with fire-arms ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) and (b) R.B.I. has reported that during the period 1st November, 1985 to 31st October, 1986, 40 cases of bank dacoities/robberies involving an amount

of Rs. 68.75 lakhs have been reported from Punjab by the public sector banks. The R.B.I. has further reported that 9 bank employees were killed in these cases of bank dacoities/robberies.

With a view to improving their security arrangements and to reduce the scope for bank dacoities/robberies, the banks have taken steps for appointment of armed guards in branches keeping in view the risk factor involved. Since the security of banks is dependent to a considerable extent on the general security environment, all the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have also been requested to intensify police patrolling of areas where bank branches are located, and to tighten the security cover given to the bank branches.

World Bank and other foreign aid for projects in Uttar Pradesh

3958. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) the number of projects under implementation in Uttar Pradesh which are aided by World Bank and foreign countries ;

(b) the names of these projects and the details regarding their implementation ; and

(c) the time by which these projects are expected to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) to (c) The details of projects which are under implementation by Government of Uttar Pradesh with the assistance of IBRD/IDA and other foreign countries are furnished in the statement given below.

Statement

List of projects under implementation in Uttar Pradesh with external assistance.

<i>Sl.No</i>	<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Donor Agency/ Country</i>	<i>Amount of loan/credit</i>	<i>Date of agreement</i>	<i>Date/year of closing</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Second Uttar Pradesh Public Tubewells	IDA	US \$ 181.00 million	31.3.83	31.7.88
2.	Upper Ganga Irrigation Modernisation	IDA	US \$ 125.00 million	29.6.84	30.9.91
3.	Second India Population (Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh)	IDA	US \$ 46.00 million	14.4.80	31.3.86
4.	Kanpur Urban Development	IDA	US \$ 25 million	4.2.82	30.6.87
5.	Second Uttar Pradesh Public Tubewells	IFAD	US \$ 35.3 million	28.7.83	31.3.87
6.	Himalayan Watershed Management	IBRD	US \$ 46.2 million	8.6.83	30.9.90
7.	Indian Fisheries, (multi-State involving U.P., M.P., Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal)	IDA	US \$ 20.00 million	18.1.80	30.9.87
8.	National Social Forestry (multi-State project involving U.P., Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan)	IDA	US \$ 165.00 million	24.9.85	31.12.90

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Afforestation, Soil and Water Conservation	European Economic Community	ECU 4.48 million (Rs. 4.50 crores)	10.6.82	June, 1987
10.	National Social Forestry (multi-State project involving U.P., Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan)	US Aid	US \$ 80 million	June, 85	31.7.1990
11.	Anpara 'B' Thermal Power Project	Japan	Yen 140 billion	26.12.84	May, 1991
12.	Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow	Japan	Yen 3.5 billion	1.10.86	31.3.1988
13.	Uttar Pradesh Water Supply Scheme (East-I)	Netherlands	Dfl. 44.4 million	7.4.1981	—
14.	Uttar Pradesh Water Supply Scheme (West-III) (Agra, Etawah & Mathura)	Netherlands	Dfl. 12.8 million	4.9.1985	—
15.	Uttar Pradesh Water Supply Scheme (East-III) Allahabad	Netherlands	Dfl. 3.9 million	4.9.85	—
16.	Anpara 'A' Power Project.	KFAED	KD 16 million (US \$ 58 million)	10.5.1981	1987
17.	Anpara Power (Coal Handling and Transport)	KFAED	KD 9 million (about US \$ 33 million)	22.9.81	1987

1. IBRD : International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.
2. IDA : International Development Association.
3. IFAD : International Fund for Agricultural Development.
4. US AID : Agency for International Development of USA.
5. OECF : Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund.
6. KFAED : Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development,

**Location of new branches of Nainital-
Almora Rural Bank**

3959. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the locations of the proposed new branches of the Nainital-Almora Rural Bank for which licences were issued during last two years ;

(b) whether all these branches have so far been opened ; and

(c) if not, the time by which all the remaining branches are likely to be opened ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that 40 licences for the places indicated in the statement given below, were issued to Nainital-Almora Kshetriya Gramin Bank during 1984 and 1985. RBI has reported that branches have been opened by the bank in all the centres except 3 centres namely Basaut, Machhorh and Kandhar in Almora District and 5 centres namely Patwadangar, Hempur Smayal, Hari-pur Hassan, Khempur and Maldhan Chaur in Nainital District. The licences for the 3 centres in Almora District are valid upto 23.12.1986. As the Gramin Bank could not open branches in the 5 centres in Nainital District within the extended period of validity of licences upto 30.6.1986, these licences have been treated as lapsed.

Statement

Statement showing names of centres for which licences were issued by Reserve Bank of India to Nainital-Almora Kshetriya Gramin Bank during 1984 and 1985.

<i>DISTRICT ALMORA</i>	<i>DISTRICT NAINITAL</i>
Dharamgarh	Fatehpur
Shama	Motahaldu
Jainti	Chhoi

1	2
Bhasiachhaina	Chakarpur
Bazula	Pagot
Bhagtola	Ratighat
Pilkholi	Vinayak
Jageshwar	Bheedapani
Harra	Dhanachu
Gumti	Deval Chaur
Saraikhet	Amgarhi
Era	Bhatelia
Basauli Sera	Daulatpur
Kwatrala	Sakonia
Basauli	Nathuwakhan
Kharai Ka Khakar	Naukuchiatal
Basaut	Patwadangar
Machhorh	Hempur Smayal
Kandhar	Haripur Hassan
	Khempur
	Maldhan Chaur

**Training centre for Woollen Weavers
of Pithoragarh district**

3960. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry is considering any scheme to open a training centre for the traditional weavers in Pithoragarh district in U.P. or increase the number of trainees in various centres of the State Government ; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b) In the recent past a special Hill Area Scheme for development of Woollen Handlooms for Garwal and Kumaon Divisions has been sanctioned by the Government of India on matching contribution basis by Central/State. Under the phased programme a training-cum-production centre will be started in Pithoragarh Distt. in 1987-88 where training and orientation programme for Handloom weavers will be undertaken.

[English]

Loan to spinning mills in Maharashtra

3961. DR. DATTA SAMANT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many spinning mills from Maharashtra State have asked the Central financial institutions for long term loans for completion of their projects ;

(b) the total amount these spinning mills have spent of their own and from the State Government ;

(c) whether Central financial institutions have refused to sanction the loans to all these spinning mills in Maharashtra ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) to (d) The Industrial Development Bank of India has reported that since 1980-81, financial institutions have received 25 applications from Maharashtra State for setting up of new spinning mills. Of these, assistance has been granted to 10 units for which promoters have brought in Rs. 9.43 crores and State Government has contributed Rs. 27.32 crores. In the context of large spinning capacity already created in the country and unsatisfactory performance of many new Spinning Units, the financial institutions decided in August, 1984 not to finance new spinning mills except a few pipeline proposals.

Purchase of cotton by Cotton Corporation of India from Maharashtra

3962. DR. DATTA SAMANT : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Maharashtra Government has sent a proposal to the Union Government that the Cotton Corporation of India should purchase four to six lakhs bales of cotton from the Maharashtra State Federation ; and

(b) if so, when this proposal was received by the Union Government and the decision taken by Union Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b) The Government of Maharashtra requested the Government of India on 21st May, 1986 for purchase of 10 lakhs bales of cotton by Cotton Corporation of India from Maharashtra State Coop. Cotton Growers Marketing Federation. In view of the large financial implications, the request of the Maharashtra Government could not be agreed to.

Procurement of iron ore by MMTC from Karnataka for export

3963. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantum of iron ore procured by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation from Karnataka for export purpose annually ;

(b) whether MMTC has any proposal to increase the procurement of iron ore from Karnataka for export ; and

(c) if so, the total quantum of iron ore proposed to be procured by the MMTC from Karnataka during Seventh Plan, year-wise, for export ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI) : (a) The quantity of iron ore procured by MMTC for export from mines in the Karnataka State during the last three years is as under :—

Year	Qty. procured (in lakh M/T)
1983-84	34.59
1984-85	41.42
1985-86	50.63

(b) and (c) MMTC increasing its procurement of iron ore for exports from different states, including Karnataka. The Corporation is following a liberalised procurement policy but state-wise procurement targets have not been fixed.

Assistance to handloom sector to boost export of textiles goods

3964. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are extending possible assistance to the handloom sector to boost exports of textile goods and garments, including knitwears and other incentives to raise its standard ;

(b) if so, whether any committee has been set up to go into the matter and suggest ways in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) The Govt. extends necessary assistance to handloom sector to increase its exports through financial assistance to Handloom Export Promotion Council for export promotional activities. Besides handloom exporters are granted cash compensatory support, duty drawback and REP facilities. Packing credit and reduced rates of interest are also available to handloom exporters. In the recently concluded bilateral agreement between India and EEC, a special dispensation has been obtained for four categories of handloom garments from 1987 onwards with a special allocation of 3.35 million pieces with an annual growth of 4%.

(b) and (c) No separate Committee has been set up by the Govt., for boosting handloom exports.

Per hectare yield of F.C.V. tobacco

3965. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the average per hectare

yield of FCV (Flue-cured Virginia) tobacco in the country is far lower than that of many other countries due to which the unit cost of our tobacco is higher in world market ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to increase the yield and quality and to reduce cost of curing and production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The low yield is due to unfavourable climatic conditions and non-observance of recommended cultural practices by the farmers.

(b) Different technical programmes aimed at improving the yield and quality of FCV tobacco are being taken up every year by the Tobacco Board. These include (1) varietal trial demonstrations (2) package demonstrations (3) irrigation trials, (4) topping and desuckering schemes etc. The Tobacco Board has drawn up a scheme covering a large area for improving yield and quality of FCV tobacco during the current crop season, 1986-87. The Tobacco Board has also initiated a scheme to supply JTS Jackets to the farmers at 50% of the cost to reduce the cost of curing.

Improvement in profit Ratio of Banks

3966. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 487 on 21st March, 1986 regarding profit ratios of Indian Banks vis-a-vis foreign banks and state :

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(a) *whether the Public Sector Banks have responded to the advice to pursue various objectives such as improvement in customer service, modernisation of operation, streamlining and strengthening of system and procedures, orderly house keeping and improvement of profitability ;

(b) if so, the names of public sector banks which have initiated these measures alongwith the results achieved ;

(c) whether any improvement in the

profit ratio has taken place during 1985 and 1986 ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, bank-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) and (b) All the Public Sector Banks have drawn Action Plans for the period from November, 1985 to December, 1987 for bringing about improvement in the quality of service and operations and upgrade their financial viability and profitability. The Action Plans drawn by the banks cover important areas like organisation and personnel, training, customer service, house-keeping, deposits, advances, profitability and mechanisation and computerisation. For implementation of the Action Plans, the banks have taken various steps to re-organise their structure, improve training arrangements, mobilise deposits, improve credit management, management information system, control mechanism, house keeping, etc. To bring about improvement in customer service, the banks have taken a number of measures such as evolution of time norms for rendering common services,

speedier clearance of cheques through computerisation of clearance houses, creation of machinery for quick redressal of grievances of customers etc. The surveys conducted by the National Council of Applied Economic Research of some of the customer service centres in the country and a sample survey conducted by the Reserve Bank of India have revealed that there has been perceptible improvement in the customer service of the Public Sector Banks. There has also been an increase in the total amount of the published profits of the 28 Public Sector Banks which increased from Rs. 82.53 crores during 1984 to Rs. 117.77 crores during 1985.

(c) and (d) The ratio of published profits to working funds for the 28 Public Sector Banks as a whole has shown an improvement in 1985 over 1984. The profit position of the 28 Public Sector Banks for 1985 will be available only after expiry of the current year and after compilation of their annual accounts. A statement indicating bank wise position of the published profits for the year 1984 and 1985 and the ratio of the published profits to working funds is given below.

Statement

Published profits and Ratio of Published Profits to Working Funds of 28 Public Sector Banks, (1984 & 1985).

S. No. Name of the Banks	Published Profits (Rs. in Lakhs)		Ratio of Published Profits to Working Funds.	
	1984	1985	1984	1985
1. NATIONALISED BANKS :				
1. Central Bank of India	307	675	0.05	0.10
2. Bank of India	530	853	0.08	0.10
3. Punjab National Bank	901	1200	0.16	0.17
4. Bank of Baroda	701	986	0.11	0.14
5. UCO Bank	236	50	0.07	0.01
6. Canara Bank	551	1101	0.11	0.17

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	United Bank of India	118	22	0.04	0 01
8.	Dena Bank	81	175	0.05	0 09
9.	Syndicate Bank	508	599	0.12	0.12
10.	Union Bank of India	311	506	0.10	0.14
11.	Allahabad Bank	180	272	0.10	0.12
12.	Indian Bank	141	352	0.05	0.10
13.	Bank of Maharashtra	120	227	0.07	0.11
14.	Indian Overseas Bank	482	500	0.13	0.13
15.	Andhra Bank	264	384	0.17	0.20
16.	Corporation Bank	110	137	0.14	0.15
17.	New Bank of India	26	76	0.03	0.06
18.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	82	149	0.10	0.13
19.	Punjab & Sind Bank	65	68	0.05	0.05
20.	Vijaya Bank	6	31	0.06	0.02
TOTAL OF I		5720	8363	0 09	0.12

II. STATE BANK OF INDIA GROUP :

1.	State Bank of India	2402	3204	0.09	0.10
2.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	29	45	0.03	0.04
3.	State Bank of Hyderabad	17	30	0.01	0.02
4.	State Bank of Indore	9	13	0.02	0.02
5.	State Bank of Mysore	20	30	0.02	0.02
6.	State Bank of Patiala	17	32	0.01	0.03
7.	State Bank of Saurashtra	11	20	0.02	0.03
8.	State Bank of Travancore	28	40	0.03	0.03

TOTAL OF II	2533	3414	0 08	0.09
TOTAL OF I+II	8253	11777	0.09	0.11

Concept of 'Lead Bank for a District'

3967. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the concept of 'Lead Bank for a district' was implemented by the Reserve Bank of India and the Union Government consequent upon the recommendations of the Nariman Committee on Branch expansion ;

(b) if so, since when ;

(c) whether any review of working of lead bank scheme has been undertaken ;

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

(e) whether any modifications have been carried out in the implementation of the Lead Bank Scheme and the nature thereof ; and

(f) whether the Scheme would be further extended to the CD Blocks and if so, from when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) and (b) The Lead Bank Scheme was introduced by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) towards the end of 1969 on the basis of recommendations of the National Credit Council's Study Group (Gadgil Study Group) on the organisational Framework for the Implementation of the Social Objectives declared by Government of India and the Committee of Bankers on Branch Expansion Programme of Public Sector Banks (Nariman Committee).

(c) to (e) In pursuance of the recommendation of the Committee to Review Arrangements for Institutional Credit for Agriculture and Rural Development (CRAFICARD), RBI had set up a Working Group to review the working of the Lead Bank Scheme in November, 1981. The Working Group in its report submitted in December, 1982 had made several suggestions relating to the role of Lead Banks, district level forums, training arrangements

etc. with a view to make the scheme more effective. Most of the recommendations of the committee were accepted by RBI and are being implemented by the concerned agencies. Government have set up another Working Group in March 1985, to review some aspects of the working of Lead Bank Scheme. This working Group is yet to submit its recommendations.

(f) No decision has been taken, as of now, to have the Community Development Blocks as the areal unit for implementation of the Lead Bank Scheme.

[Translation]**Demand for development of Keradu in Barmer**

3968. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Rajasthan Government have placed a demand before Union Government to provide 19 lakh rupees for the development of Keradu which is an important tourist spot in Barmer district of Rajasthan from the historical and archaeological point of view ;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in according to the aforesaid demand ; and

(c) the time by which this important tourist spot will be developed by accepting the demand ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) to (c) A proposal for the development of Keradu as a tourist centre has been received from the Government of Rajasthan. The components of this proposal largely concern various agencies other than the Ministry of Tourism. Ministry of Tourism is considering the proposal pertaining to wayside amenities for giving financial assistance.

[English]**Tax outstanding against former rulers**

3969. DR. A.K. PATEL : Will the

Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of former rulers of the erstwhile Indian States who owe more than a lakh of rupees as arrears of various taxes ;

(b) the amount outstanding in each case and steps taken so far to realise it ; and

(c) whether any interest is chargeable on these dues and if so, how much in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) to (c) Information regarding such cases of arrears above Rs. 1 lakh are not monitored as the same is highly time consuming and huge efforts are required for that. However, quarterly information regarding the former Rulers of the erstwhile Indian States etc. against whom Income-tax, Wealth-tax and Estate

duty demands exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs remained outstanding are gathered from the field formation based on this information, the names of the former Rulers of the erstwhile Indian States against whom income-tax, wealth-tax and estate duty demands exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs were outstanding as on 30.6. 1986 are given in the statement given below. The amount outstanding and interest chargeable has also been shown against their names.

Depending upon the facts and circumstances of each case, appropriate steps, according to law, are taken from time to time by the concerned income-tax authorities for recovery/reduction of outstanding demand. These steps include, inter-alia, requesting the appellate authorities for expeditious disposal of the pending appeals. These also include resorting to proceeding under section 226 (3) of the Income-tax Act, and attachment of movable and immovable properties after issuing recovery certificate to the Tax Recovery Officer under section 222 of the Income-tax Act.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the assessee	Total demand outstanding	Demand not enforceable	Interest chargeable
INCOME TAX				
1.	Mir Barkat Ali Khan	51.70	13.23	8.06
2.	H.E.H. The Nizam's Misc. Trust	16.34	16.34	—
3.	Late Partap Singh Rao Gaekwad	11.09	11.09	0.02
4.	Madhavrao J. Scindia	20.08	20.08	0.30
5.	J.M. Scindia HUF	21.44	16.85	0.12
6.	Bhawani Singh (HUF) Smaller	68.11	68.11	12.73
7.	Bhawani Singh (Ind)	16.26	16.26	9.49
8.	Gaytri Devi of Jaipur	97.64	97.64	12.73

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Prithvi Raj (HUF)	57.66	57.66	17.16
10.	Jagat Singh	60.20	69.20	18.71
11.	Jai Singh Ji	62.46	62.46	14.77
12.	Prithvi Raj	11.93	11.93	1.20
13.	F.P. Gaekwad	64.97	1.42	17.11
14.	Vikram Singhji L/H Joyetendra Singhji	25.10	25.10	7.89
15.	S.D. Jadeja	110.89	—	26.84
16.	Maharaja Martand Singh Judeo	14.75	3.34	6.85
WEALTH TAX				
17.	Dr. Karan Singh	104.74	104.74	—
18.	Nb. Mir Barkat Ali Khan	625.99	—	13.85
19.	Nb. Mir Osman Ali Khan	26.81	—	11.84
20.	J.M. Scindia	16.97	16.97	—
21.	Bhawani Singh	176.02	176.02	20.33
22.	H.H.S.S. Man Singh (HUF) Bigger	134.30	134.30	18.85
23.	Jagat Singh	160.71	160.71	14.28
24.	Jai Singh	149.51	149.51	15.11
25.	Rajmata Gayatri Devi	121.06	121.06	20.83
26.	Bhawani Singh (HUF)	53.16	53.16	3.48
27.	Prithvi Raj	18.80	0.32	1.13
28.	F.P. Gaekwad	523.20	—	6.48
29.	H.H. Gaj Singh	62.16	62.16	—
30.	J.C. Wadiyar	914.73	914.73	83.02
31.	Srikanta Dutta Nara simharja Wadiyar	108.37	108.37	—

1	2	3	4	5
32.	S.D. Jadeja	130.50	—	9.72
33.	Col. Sir Hirinder Singh (Ind.) Brar	58.38	58.38	—
ESTATE DUTY				
34.	H.H.S.S. Man Singh	14.47	—	—
35.	H.H. Aanand Rao Rawn (Late)	21.50	—	—
36.	Hamidullah Khan (Late)	42.00	—	6.00
GIFT TAX				
37.	F.P. Gaekwad	41.34	—	16.12

Reported revamping of World Bank

3970. DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any stand on the proposed revamping and restructuring of World Bank by its President, as reported in the 'Times of India' dated 22 October, 1986.

(b) if so, the brief outline of the stand in this regard ; and

(c) whether the opportunities would also be utilised to ensure better representation to the third world countries including India in the services as also to ensure adequate say in the decision making process ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) to (c) Government is aware that the President of the World Bank has initiated a review of the organisational structure of the Bank. The outcome of the review is not yet known. India's stand on the proposed revamping and restructuring would depend on the nature of the proposals which would emanate from the review. India has however consistently indicated that there should be provision for adequate and effective participation of the developing countries in the decision making process of the World Bank.

Abolition of Central excise duty on capital goods

3971. DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) has urged the Government to abolish Central excise duty on capital goods; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Having regard to the relevant factors, a decision in the matter will be taken at the appropriate time.

Misuse of import licences by importers of silk

3972. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that non-manufacturers have secured import licence for import of silk from China and also imported yarn and

misused it by selling in the local market ;

(b) what is the price difference between imported and domestic silk ; and

(c) what action has been taken to see that imported silk is not misused by non-manufacturers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI) : (a) Under the existing policy registered exporters (which could include non-manufactures also) are eligible for import licence for export. Such imports are allowed with export obligation. A few cases of alleged misuse of import of mulberry silk have come to the notice of this office. Further investigations are needed for ascertaining whether the imported goods have been utilised properly.

(b) The average difference in prices between imported and domestic raw silk is reported to be about Rs. 320/- per Kg. which varies with the quality of silk.

(c) The Import and Export (Control) Act and Orders issued thereunder provide for various types of penal action, such as debarment, imposition of penalty and prosecution in the event of misuse of imported material.

Construction of Yatri Niwas in Karnataka

3973. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) number of Yatri Niwas constructed in Karnataka so far with their location ; and

(b) how many of them are under construction and at which places ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) No proposal so far has been received from the Govt. of Karnataka for the construction of a Yatri Niwas.

(b) Does not arise.

Grant-in-aid of State Governments for promotion of Tourism

3974. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are giving any grant-in-aid to the States for publicity campaign and promotion of domestic tourism ;

(b) if so, details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Losses by foreign branches of Indian banks

3975. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of losses incurred by foreign branches of Indian banks during the last three years ; and

(b) the steps Government are taking to improve the performances of Indian banks in foreign countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) According to Reserve Bank of India (RBI) some foreign branches of some of the public sector banks suffered loan losses during the years 1983, 1984 and 1985. The risk of certain debts going bad is inherent in the nature of operations of banks. Commercial Banks, including Public Sector Banks, make provision every year out of their annual income for meeting their liability towards bad and doubtful debts to the satisfaction of their statutory auditors. According to the forms of balance sheet and profit and loss account prescribed in the Third Schedule of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, which all banks are required to follow strictly, the banks are given statutory protection from disclosing the quantum of

bad and doubtful debts for which provision is made to the satisfaction of their auditors. In accordance with the practices and usages customary among the bankers and the statutes governing the public sector banks, information relating to or the affairs of their individual constituents are not to be divulged. In view of this position, further details in this regard cannot be disclosed.

(b) The performance of the foreign branches of public sector banks is continually reviewed by the Reserve Bank of India. A number of steps have been taken by the Reserve Bank of India to improve the working of the foreign branches of Indian banks and for strengthening the operational and control systems within the banks. Some of these steps include introduction of the comprehensive revised reporting system of quarterly returns (PALOO Statements), periodic inspections of the working of the foreign branches, re-inforcement of the credit appraisal machinery, submission of detailed quarterly statements to Reserve Bank of India in respect of problem credit etc. Reserve Bank of India have reported that it has instructed all the banks to take suitable action against the officials responsible for the losses at their overseas branches. Criminal, departmental proceedings have also been initiated by the concerned banks against some of the officials who were found responsible for the loan losses suffered at the overseas branches.

In addition, Reserve Bank of India, on the basis of recommendations of the Working Group comprising of senior officers of Reserve Bank of India, Ministry of Finance and major public sector banks for reviewing and formulating guidelines on systems for overseas operations (SOO Group), has issued comprehensive guidelines in April, 1986 and June, 1986 covering the various aspects of operations of the overseas branches. These guidelines provide inter-alia for fixing up of limits of exposure for individual borrowers/borrower groups, fixing up of country-wise exposure limits, development of proper credit rating and monitoring review systems, etc. These guidelines also cover areas like management of risks arising from mis-matchings in maturities, interest rate and currency ex-

posures, etc.

Proposal for inter island transportation

3976. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal for providing inter-island transportation facility in Lakshadweep with a view to boost tourism ; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) A vessel is already under operation for inter-island transportation in Lakshadweep. No specific proposal for augmenting inter-island transportation capacity has been received in this Ministry.

(b) Does not arise.

Visit of Asian Development Bank Team

3977. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a team of Asian Development Bank visited India during September, 1986 ;

(b) if so, the outcome of their visit and whether any agreement was reached after their tour ; and

(c) if so, the details of the same and the schemes that will be aided by the ADB during the current calendar year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Asian Development Bank has a scheme for extending equity and loan assistance to private sector industries without Government guarantee. To explore

the possibility of extending such assistance to India some officials of ADB visited India in September, 1986. No formal proposal for financing under credit to Private Sector has been received by Government.

Indo-Nepal agreement on avoidance of double taxation of industrial goods

3978. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and Nepal have signed an agreement to avoid double taxation of industrial goods manufactured in Nepal by Indo-Nepalese joint ventures ;

(b) the other important points of the agreement ; and

(c) to what extent this agreement is likely to be beneficial for both the countries and its likely impact on trade between the two countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) An agreement for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income is being negotiated between India and Nepal.

(b) and (c) As the agreement has not yet been concluded, it is not possible at this stage to indicate the details or assess the likely results.

Agreement on avoidance of double taxation between India and Canada

3979. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and Canada have reached an agreement on the avoidance of double taxation and prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on incomes ; and

(b) if so, the main features of the agreement and to what extent both countries will be benefitted by this decision ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under this Agreement, business profits derived by an Indian enterprise or a Canadian enterprise will be charged to tax only in the country of its residence unless the enterprise carries on business in the other country through a 'permanent establishment', situated therein. Apart from laying down rates of tax on royalty, fees for technical services, dividends and interest, the Agreement determines the respective taxing rights of the two countries on income from profession, pension, salaries etc. It also provides for exchange of information not only for carrying out the provisions of the Agreement, but also for the prevention of tax frauds and detection and prevention of tax avoidance and evasion. The Agreement will help in modernisation and growth of Indian industry by encouraging flow of capital and technology in essential areas. It is also expected to increase our export capability and export markets. It will also lead to expansion and diversification of economic relations between India and Canada.

Soviet credit to India

3980. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Soviet Union has offered to India substantial credit which would be linked to purchase of Soviet equipment for Soviet assigned projects ;

(b) if so, the details of the terms of credit offered ; and

(c) to what extent it will help to meet India's financial problems and also improve the relations between the two countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN

THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Soviet Union has offered a Credit of Roubles 1200 million (approximately Rs. 1680 crores) to India for covering the Rouble cost of four projects in the power, steel coal and oil sectors. In addition, an amount of Roubles 300 million (approximately Rs. 420 crores) will be made available from the Central Account of the Soviet Union with the Reserve Bank of India for meeting part of the rupee cost of a project in the power sector. The Rouble 1200 million Credit will finance the Rouble cost of (1) Tehri Hydroelectric Power Complex at Tehri on a turnkey basis ; (2) the reconstruction and modernisation of the two converter shops alongwith the construction of steel continuous casting departments and modernisation of hot-rolling mill 2000 at Bokaro Steel Plant on a turnkey basis ; (3) setting up of 4 underground mines at Kapuria, Mahal, Parbatpur, Kharkharee-Dharmabad ; and (4) Intensive and Integrated Exploration for Hydrocarbons in West Bengal on turnkey basis.

The rate of interest of this credit will be 2.5 per cent per annum. The repayment period will be 20 years inclusive of a 3-year grace period. The amount of Roubles 300 million that will be extended from the Central Account of the Soviet Union is for meeting part of the local costs of the Tehri Power Project. This amount will be made available over a period of six years (commencing from 1988 to 1993 at the rate of Roubles 50 million per year. The credit will be repaid in five equal annual instalments commencing from the year of the commissioning of the first hydro unit, but not later than January 1, 1994.

(c) The repayment of both the loans will be in Rupees and will be utilised by the Soviet organisations for purchase in India of goods on the terms and conditions of the Indo-Soviet Trade Agreement in force. The repayment of the loan in Rupees will avoid out-flow of foreign exchange. The amount of the credit for meeting rupee cost will, to that extent, mitigate the constraints of rupee resources. This Credit Agreement would, apart from strengthening and diversifying Indo-Soviet economic relations, would also enable the further building up of the indus-

trial infrastructure in India.

Representation against retrenchment of workers of N.T.C.

3981. **SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA:** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received various representations recently from the trade union organisations expressing apprehension about the reported retrenchment of workers engaged in various units of the National Textile Corporation (WBABO) Limited, Calcutta ;

(b) if so, the facts thereof ; and

(c) further action being taken to ensure that peace prevails in the industry and productivity increases ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b) A representation was received from the National Textile Corporation (WBABO) employees' Union. It urges that efforts should be made to make the mills viable instead of stopping reimbursement of losses, which would result in unemployment of employees and workers.

(c) At present, there is no decision on non-reimbursement of losses of NTC (WBABO). Continuous efforts are made by NTC (WBABO) to ensure peace in the textile mills and to increase productivity through negotiations and discussions with the Trade Union Organisations at mill level as well as subsidiary level.

Implementation of schemes under intensive Sericulture Development Project

3982. **SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA :** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) details of the schemes under the intensive Sericulture Development Project so far implemented in the district of Murshidabad, Malda and Birbhum of West Bengal ;

(b) whether any scheme of taking up the project work in district of Nadia, West

Bengal is also under consideration ;

(c) the role, if any, to be played in the said project by the Central Sericulture Research Station at Berhampore in district Murshidabad ; and

(d) the targets, if any, of the project ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) The work on Intensive Sericulture Development Project (ISDP) was initiated during the last quarter of 1985-86 and following progress has been achieved so far :

- (i) *Nursery cum P1 Farm* : Out of 21 acres of land available at Banguria, 19 acres of land have been developed with mulberry plantation. Tractor ploughing work has been started in the land allotted to Central Silk Board at Harindanga.
- (ii) *Seed Production* : Total Commercial seed production till September, 1986, was reported to be 13.166 lakh Dfls. Further, 8 chawki-rearing Centres have already been opened under ISDP for rearing P1 layings.
- (iii) *Mulberry Cuttings Supply* : Mulberry cuttings supply to beneficiaries has been started. Two truck loads of mulberry cuttings were obtained from Karnataka and a programme has been taken up to produce 40 lakh saplings in PVC tubes.

(b) Yes, Sir. One Central Mulberry Nursery-cum-P1 Farm at Dubulia and one P3 farm at Banguria in Nadia district are being established.

(c) The Central Sericultural Research and Training Institute, Berhampore, provides R & D support to the various developmental activities under the Intensive Sericulture Development Project.

(d) The Project envisages bringing an additional extent of 4000 acres under high yielding variety of mulberry benefitting 8388 farmers in the Districts of Malda, Murshida-

bad and Birbhum and providing for the necessary infrastructural support.

India's ranking in world exports

3983. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) India's rank in the world trade at present ;

(b) the position in 1960, 1970, 1980 ;

(c) whether there is any appreciable decline in India's rank in the world trade ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and measures being taken to improve the position ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI) : (a) to (c) On the basis of information available in the Handbook of International trade and development statistics, (UNCTAD), 1985 Supplement, India's rank in world trade is 17, 29, 42 and 37 during 1960, 1970, 1980 and 1983 respectively.

(d) During 1970s, and 1980s the growth in the trade of non-oil developing countries, including that of India, has been constrained by the increasing incidence of tariff and non-tariff barriers and other protectionist measures by the Developed Countries. The decline in India's rank in the world trade during that period was also on account of sharp increase in prices of oil and oil-based products, in which India has no share. India's rank, however, has improved from 42nd position in 1980 to 37th position in 1983. The Government has recently announced several decisions and measures to boost exports. These are designed to generate surpluses for exports, to induce the production of goods contemporary in technology and competitive in prices and to make the exports profitable. Several changes have been made with these objectives in view in the areas of Fiscal Policy, Industrial Policy and Import Policy backed by institutional support.

Ratio of revenue collection to gross domestic product

3984. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the ratio of revenue collection to gross domestic product ;

(b) whether it is a fact that this ratio under conditions of highly shown incomes and wealth distribution is steadily declining ; and

(c) if so, the corrective measures taken in terms of the long Term Fiscal Policy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) the ratio of Centre's tax collections to Gross Domestic Product (at market prices) since 1980-81 is given below :—

<u>Year</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
1980-81	10.34
1981-82	10.75
1982-83	10.74
1983-84	10.69
1984-85	11.01

(b) The data for Gross Domestic Product for 1985-86 is not yet available. However, the ratio is expected to have improved further in 1985-86 when the tax collections from major taxes are estimated to have increased by about 24 per cent over the previous year.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Profit and loss in nationalised textile mills

3985. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased

to state :

(a) the number of the sick textile mills in the country during the last three years ;

(b) the number out of them nationalised by Government ;

(c) the number of the sick mills which have been made viable by giving them loans through the banks ;

(d) the profit or loss of these textile mills after nationalisation ; and

(e) the reasons of the loss, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) According to available information, the number of sick closed cotton textile mills as on 31-10-84, 31-10-85 and 31-10-86 was 76, 83 and 81 respectively.

(b) The Central Government nationalised six cotton textile mills during the period.

(c) The revival of a sick mill after injection of financial assistance depends on the period needed to implement the full rehabilitation package and other factors like demand and market trends, cotton prices and cost of other inputs etc.

(d) A statement showing the position of profit and loss of the six nationalised cotton textile mills during the last three years after their nationalisation is given below.

(e) The major reasons for losses of the nationalised mills are as follows :

(i) old and obsolete machinery ;

(ii) increase in the cost of inputs ;

(iii) proper-cuts and high cost of captive power ;

(iv) wage increase on account of increased DA ;

(v) excess labour force, etc.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Mill	(Rs. in lakhs)	PROVISIONAL
		1985-86	1986-87
1.	Udaipur Cotton Mills, Udaipur	—30.53	—20.91
2.	Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Pondicherry	—10.25	+21.79
3.	Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur (UP)	—851.24	—363.12
4.	Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Maunath Bhanjan (UP)	—13.51	—17.70
5.	Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Naini (UP)	—169.60	—85.10
6.	Rae Bareli Textile Mills, Rae Bareli (UP)	—96.52	—46.81
TOTAL :		—1171.65	—511.85

Underwriters move for higher commission

3986. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the underwriters have requested the Government for higher rate of commission ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) Yes, sir.

(b) Higher rate of underwriting commission is not compatible with the objective of bringing down the cost of public issue of capital.

Less payment of interest by nationalised banks, SBI and its subsidiaries

3987. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the wrong method of calculating interest on deposits under C.D.S. by

branches of the nationalised banks and State Bank of India and its subsidiaries ;

(b) if so, whether complaints have been received in this regard and the action thereon ;

(c) whether Government have issued any directive to banks in this regard ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) to (d) Reserve Bank of India have reported that following the Government's decision to refund two instalments of Compulsory Deposit after April 1, 1986 instructions were issued to all the banks acting as deposit offices under the Scheme regarding payment of additional interest on the amount of instalment and interest accrued to the depositors as on 1.4.1985 but deferred for one year. No complaints are reported to have been received by the Reserve Bank about wrong calculation of interest by the banks,

[English]

Memorandum detailing grievances of weavers of Andhra Pradesh

3988. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have received any memorandum from the weavers in Andhra Pradesh detailing their grievances ;

(b) if so, the measures taken/proposed to be taken to help the handloom weavers in Andhra Pradesh to improve their conditions ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The handloom weavers in Andhra Pradesh covered by the Cooperative sector and by the State handloom corporation are entitled to the benefits of developmental schemes applicable to all States, some of which are as follows :—

- (i) Share capital contribution to primary societies, Apex societies and State Handloom Development Corporations.
- (ii) Financial assistance to weavers to contribute to the shares of primary societies.
- (iii) Assistance for Modernisation of looms.
- (iv) Managerial assistance for primary weavers Cooperative societies.
- (v) Setting up of pre-loom and post-loom processing facilities.
- (vi) Special rebate scheme.
- (vii) Janata Cloth Scheme.

Further, in order to implement the reservation orders issued on 4-8-1986, separate machinery has been set up at the Central Government level by opening three regional

offices at Delhi, Pune and Coimbatore. The State Govts. have also been asked to set up separate machinery for which funds will be provided by the Central Government for the duration of the VII Plan.

(c) Does not arise.

Export of textile goods

3989. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of the countries with which India entered into agreement for the export of textile goods during the last three years and also during the coming three years ; and

(b) the details of textile goods to be exported and foreign exchange expected to be earned ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) India has textile agreements with the following seven countries/territories for exports of textile goods during the last three years ; USA, EEC, Canada, Austria, Norway, Sweden and Finland. Agreements with the following four countries have been concluded to regulate similar exports during the next five years beginning 1 January 1987 : USA, EEC, Austria and Norway.

(b) Textile goods exported from India fall under the categories of yarn, fabrics, made-ups and readymade garments. The foreign exchange earned on the exports of cotton textiles and garments during 1985 was of the order of Rs. 1712 crores.

Income-tax cases pending in Courts

3990. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases relating to income tax arrears of more than rupees one crore pending in courts and since when these are pending and the total amount involved in these cases ; and

(b) immediate steps taken by Govern-

ment to recover the arrears and get the court cases settled expeditiously ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Passport fee

3991. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that at present passport fee is being accepted in Indian Postal Order apart from cash payment and to modernise the cash accounting in passport offices, Electronic Cash Registers have been introduced ;

(b) if so, names of passport offices where E.C. Rs. have been introduced upto October, 1986 and names of other passport offices

where such system is to be introduced during 1986-87 ; and

(c) the passport offices located in the country as on 31st October, 1986 stating their location and the districts and States where such offices are proposed to be set up during the next three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The names of passport offices where E.C. Rs. have been introduced upto October, 1986 are as below :

New Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Bareilly Cochin and Trichy. It is proposed to instal E.C. Rs. in the remaining passport offices during 1986-87.

(c) There are at present 22 passport offices in India with the following jurisdiction :

Passport Office

Jurisdiction

Ahmedabad	Gujarat and Dadra and Nagar Haveli
Bangalore	Karnataka
Bhubaneswar	Orissa
Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
Bareilly	The Districts of Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur, Mainpuri, Agra, Mathura, Aligarh, Etah, Bulandshahr, Badaun, Bareilly, Rampur, Meerut, Ghaziabad, Morabad, Nainital, Bijnor, Muzaffarnagar, Saharanpur, Garhwal, Almora, Pithoragarh, Chamoli, Tehri-Garhwal, Dehradun and Uttarkashi in the State of UP.
Bombay	Maharashtra
Calcutta	West Bengal, Sikkim
Chandigarh	Punjab (except the districts covered by PO, Jalandhar), Himachal Pradesh, Haryana & Chandigarh.
Cochin	Kerala (excluding those districts covered by P.O. Kozhikode) and Lakshadweep Islands.
Delhi	Delhi

*Passport Office**Jurisdiction*

Guwahati	Assam, Tripura, Manipur, Nagaland, Mizoram & Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya.
Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh
Jaipur	Rajasthan
Jalandhar	Districts of Jalandhar, Hoshiarpur, Kapurthala, Amritsar & Gurdaspur in Punjab.
Kozhikode	Districts of Cannanore, Kozhikode, Mallapuram & Palghat in Kerala & district of Mahe in the Union Territory of Pondicherry.
Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh (excluding the districts covered by P.O. Bareilly).
Madras	Tamil Nadu (excluding the districts covered by P.O. Tiruchirappalli) & Pondicherry (excluding the district of Mahe).
Panaji	Goa, Daman & Diu
Port Blair	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
Patna	Bihar
Srinagar (J & K)	Jammu & Kashmir
Tiruchirappalli	The districts of Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Pudukottai, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari in the State of Tamil Nadu.

There is no immediate proposal to open any other passport office in India.

*[Translation]***Increase in rate of daily wage employees**

3992. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether daily wage employees in Ministries/Departments and their unions/federations have demanded increase in the wages ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto and action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) No such demand has been received in the Ministry of Finance.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

*[English]***Export of textile goods**

3993. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the exports of textiles is rising very fast ;

(b) if so, whether Government are in

touch with changing consumer tastes in the West to ensure that Indian textiles do not fall behind ; and

(c) whether the distribution of export quotas among manufacturers is satisfactory ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) The export of textiles and clothing was Rs. 1712 crores in 1985 compared to Rs. 1063 crores in 1983, which represents an increase of 61% during the last two years.

(b) The Textile Export Promotion Councils and Exporters remain in constant touch with consumer tastes and preferences in Western countries through consultations with foreign buyers, invitation to foreign designers, participation in overseas exhibitions and fairs etc. The India Trade Centre in Brussels also keeps Indian trade informed of fashion and colour forecasts, etc.

(c) The Government formulates Export Entitlement Distribution Policy in respect of garments, Kaitwear and fabrics after taking into account the interests of all sections of trade including those of manufacturers.

New textiles agreement with EEC

3994. DR. B.L. SHAILESH :
DR. G S. RAJHANS :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the salient features of the renewed bilateral textile agreement signed between India and the European Economic Community (EEC) at Brussels recently ; and

(b) how it has improved the economic and qualitative contents as compared to the current one in the context of the important lessons drawn from the negotiations which preceded the present agreement ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b) A statement is given below.

Statement

Salient features of the new Bilateral Agreement :

The new Bilateral Textile Agreement with E.E.C. is valid for five years effective from 1st January, 1987 to 31st December, 1991. There is a provision for extension of the Agreement for one more year by mutual consent. The Agreement covers multi fibres, namely, cotton, wool and man-made fibres. There are quantitative limits on our exports in respect of only 11 textile and garment products. The Agreement provides for liberal flexibilities and liberal growth rates in various categories. A statement showing the categories subject to restraints along with base levels for 1987 and growth rates compared with the 1986 base level is furnished in the Annexure. The Agreement subdivides the total base level among the 12 Member States of the E.E.C. The new Agreements also provides for automatic transfer of levels from one Member State to another within a limited percentage. Another novel feature of the new Agreement is a special dispensation for handloom garments in respect of four categories upto a quantitative ceiling of 3.35 million pieces. Handloom made-ups and fabrics and India items continue to enjoy quota free status.

(2) The following are the specific improvements in the new agreement (1987—91) as compared to the present agreement (1983—86) :

- (i) The Agreement unequivocally confirms that the final objective is the application of GATT rules to trade in textiles while at the same time emphasis has been made on the cooperative efforts for promoting liberalisation of trade.
- (ii) The new Agreement envisages additional access for handloom garments for four categories within a quantitative ceiling of 3.35 million pieces in 1987.
- (iii) There are increases in base levels for 1987 in almost all categories as may be seen from the ANNEXURE.

- (iv) There are substantial increases in the annual growth rates for many categories as may be seen from the figures given in the ANNEXURE.
- (v) There has been a reduction in the coverage of categories subject to specific restraints. In the current Agreement, 18 categories were under specific restraint against which only 11 categories will be subject to restraint in the new Agreement.
- (vi) The Agreements with the E.E.C. provide for a trigger level of exports which would be the basis for initiating consultation for putting a category which is not under limitation to restraint. The new Agreement envisages doubling of these trigger levels.
- (vii) The new Agreement envisages higher flexibilities e.g. carry-over, carry-forward and swing. Against 15% in the current agreement, the new agreement envisages flexibilities to the extent of 17%. In addition to this, an additional flexibility for inter-regional transfer of quotas from one member-state to another member-state within a limited percentage has also been envisaged in the new Agreement.
- (viii) A special dispensation for children's garments has been made in two categories, namely, knitted shirts and trousers.
- (ix) Safeguard provision to protect past access in the event of introduction of quota restraints on categories on which such restraints have been removed has been incorporated.

ANNEXURE

*Comparative Statement on the new Indo-EEC Agreement
(1987—91)*

SL. NO.	CATG.	ITEM	UNIT	BASE LEVELS			GROWTH RATES	
				1986	1987	83-86	87-91	
1.	2	Cotton Fabrics	000 Kgs.	41052	42478	0.24%	1.75%	
	2(a)		"	7062	7486	6%	6%	
2.	4	Knitted Shirts	000 Pcs.	9729	10407	2.4%	4.4%	
	4(s)	In line of Cat. 83	000 Kgs.		1691			
3.	6	Trousers	000 Pcs.	3570	3749	3.5%	5%	
4.	7	Blouses	"	31158	32887	1%	2.5%	
5.	8	Men's Woven Shirts	"	27682	28443	1.3%	2.75%	
6.	9	Cotton Towelling	000 Kgs.	4178	Dropped	5%	Dropped	
7.	15-B	Women's Overcoat	000 Pcs.	2434	2626	6%	6%	
8.	17	Men's Jackets	"	2414	Dropped	6%	Dropped	
9.	19	Cotton Handkerchief	000 Kgs.	53062	Dropped	6%	Dropped	
10.	20	Bed linen	"	7997	8417	4%	5%	
11.	26	Dresses	000 Pcs.	8385	8820	2.5%	4%	
12.	27	Skirts	"	6606	6870	2.5%	5%	
13.	29	Women's Suits (Woven)	"	4321	4637	4%	5%	
14.	39	Table Linen (Other than Terry)	"	1879	2067	6%	6%	

NOTE : All the four regional quotas have been dropped.

Support price for cotton

3995. DR. DATTA SAMANT : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the support price fixed for various types of cotton for the year 1986-87 ; and

(b) at what price will cotton be exported ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI. S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) A statement indicating the Minimum Support Price fixed for various varieties of cotton for the year 1986-87 is given below.

(b) Cotton will be exported at competitive prices in the International Market and these will not be lower than the Minimum Export Prices fixed for various varieties.

Statement

Variety	Basic staple length in milli-meters (2.5% span length)	Micronaire Value	Spot price for kapas of FAQ (Rs./Qntl.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
SHORT STAPLE :			
1. Bengal Desi/G. 27	—	7.00	345
2. Waged	20 mm	6.0	370
3. Kalagin	19 mm	4.8	365
MEDIUM STAPLE :			
4. J. 34/Bhikaneri Narma	23 mm	4.0	415
5. GJ-73	23 mm	4.6	410
6. MP Virnar/197/3	23.5 mm	4.5	435
7. V-797	22 mm	4.2	440
SUPERIOR MEDIUM STAPLE :			
8. Suyodhar	22 mm	5.2	410
9. Jaydhar	23 mm	5.2	420
10. Gaorani 22/45	23 mm	4.6	425
11. F-414/H777/Agatti	25 mm	4.2	430
12. G Cot-12	23.5 mm	4.4	440
13. Laxmi	23 mm	4.0	445

1	2	3	4
14. Khandesh Virnar/Y-1	23.5 mm	4.5	452
15. AK-235 & 277/AKH-4/Jyoti	24 mm	5.0	470
16. Khandwa-2	25 mm	4.2	475
17. A-51/9 Narmada	25.5 mm	4.9	475
18. L-147	26 mm	3.8	490
19. G Cot-11	25 mm	4.4	512
20. Digvijay 'A' (Guj)	25 mm	4.0	520
21. LRA-5166	27 mm	4.2	505
22. Digvijay 'B' (Mah. & Raj)	24 mm	3.7	495
23. SRT-1B Maharashtra	25 mm	4.6	495
24. SRT-1A Gujarat	25 mm	4.6	520
LONG STAPLE :			
25. 1007/DHY	27 mm	3.7	505
26. MCU-7	26 mm	4.0	505
27. 170-00-20	27 mm	4.0	505
28. Deviraj	26.5 mm	3.3	510
29. JKHY-1	30 mm	4.0	540
SUPERIOR LONG STAPLE :			
30. H-4	30 mm	3.7	540
31. Shankar-4B Saurashtra	31 mm	3.7	555
32. Shankar-6	30 mm	4.0	555
33. Shankar-4 (South Guj)	31 mm	3.7	560
34. MCU-5 (South)	33 mm	3.3	560
MCU-5 (Maharashtra)	30 mm	3.3	556
35. Varalaxmi (Maharashtra)	34.5 mm	3.3	497
36. Varalaxmi (MP)	33 mm	3.3	492
37. Varalaxmi (Gujarat)	35 mm	3.3	555
38. Varalaxmi (South)	36 mm	3.3	577
39. DCH-32	39 mm	3.5	505
40. Suvin	40 mm	3.3	505

**Indian Marine Products Exports to
Australia**

3996. SHRI NITYANANDA MISHRA:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether as a result of her banning trade with South Africa. Australia is likely to provide a good market for India's marine products ; and

(b) if so, whether any initiative is being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R.
DASMUNSI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Action is being taken by the Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) for undertaking a market survey for Indian Marine Products in Australia and for exploring possibilities of joint ventures and collaboration programmes in deep-sea fishing.

**Increase in visa fees for British
Nationals visiting India**

3997 SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN
RAMJIB HAI MAVANI :
SHRI U.H. PATEL :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Missions abroad have been instructed to increase the visa fees for British Nationals visiting India ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) when it is to become effective and by how much it is to be increased ; and

(d) its likely effect on British visitors to India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Yes,
Sir.

(b) and (c) The visa fee for UK

nationals visiting India has been increased as a reciprocal step in view of the increase in the visa fee for Indian nationals visiting UK. The increase in visa fee for UK nationals has become effective from 10th November, 1986. The cost of the single entry visa has been raised from £ 12 to £ 20 multiple entry visa from £ 24 to £ 40 and long term entry visa from £ 25 to £ 50.

(d) It is somewhat early to assess its impact on British visitors to India.

Closed Textile Mills

3998. SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI :
Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the details of closed textile mills in the country as on 31.10.1986 ; and

(b) the measures proposed to be taken by Government to tackle their problems ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S.
KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Details of closed cotton textiles mill statewide, in different parts of the country as on 31.10.1986 are given in the statement given below.

(b) A Nodal Agency has been set up under the new Textile Policy of June, 1985 to examine sick textile mills in order to ascertain whether they are potentially viable or not. The Nodal Agency will evolve and manage rehabilitation packages in respect of these mills which are found to be potentially viable. Where a unit has no expectation of becoming viable in a reasonable period of time there may be no alternative but to allow the unit to close down provided the interests of the workers are protected. Takeover by the Government or nationalisation of such sick units does not provide a solution to the problem of sickness and the Government would not as a rule intervene in such cases. Workers of those mills which close down permanently after the coming into effect of the June 1985 Textile Policy will be eligible for financial assistance under the Textile Workers, Rehabilitation Fund Scheme.

Statement

List of closed Cotton Textile Mills Statewise in different parts of the country as on 31-10-66

Name of the State	No. of Mills closed			Installed Capacity		Workers On Roll
	Spg	Comp	Total	Spindles	Looms	
Andhra Pradesh	3	—	3	91304	—	963
Bihar	1	—	1	12560	—	500
Gujarat	5	16	21	601307	9552	32379
Haryana	2	—	2	106364	—	5292
Karnataka	1	1	2	68736	476	3928
M.P.	1	2	3	69148	1130	5813
Maharashtra	3	6	9*	398490	5607	31587
Rajasthan	4	2	6	151512	1144	7835
Tamil Nadu	22	3	25	429161	1220	15762
Uttar Pradesh	3	1	4	107461	189	6500
West Bengal	3	1	4	103676	234	5963
All India	48	32	80*	2439719	19552	116522

*Excludes Kohinoor Mills No. 3 which is partially working.

Controlled Cloth Scheme

weaker sections ?

3999. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) details about the controlled cloth scheme ;

(b) how it helped the weaker section of the country ;

(c) the role of N.T.C. under this scheme ;

(d) the names of items being produced under this scheme ; and

(e) the details of the arrangements made for availability of these items to

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) The Controlled Cloth Scheme was introduced in 1964 with the objective of making available several popular varieties of cloth, consumed mainly by the weaker sections of society, at reasonable prices.

(b) The scheme helps the weaker sections of society by supplying cloth at reasonable prices.

(c) Controlled cloth is being produced solely by the National Textile Corporation (NTC) mills. The NTC under the Scheme sells 15% of the total production of such cloth through its own showrooms.

(d) At present, dhoties, sarees, long cloth and polyester cotton blended shirting are being produced under the Scheme.

(e) At the national level, 85% of the controlled cloth is distributed by the National Cooperative Consumers' Federation through Cooperatives, States Civil Supplies Corporations and fair price shops and the remaining quantity is sold by the NTC through its own showrooms. The distribution of controlled cloth, lifted by National Cooperative Consumers' Federation and supplied to State designated agencies, is primarily the responsibility of State Governments/Union Territories Administrations.

Simplification of fee structure for consular services provided by Indian Missions abroad

4000. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the fee structure for consular service provided by Indian Missions abroad has been further simplified by amending the Diplomatic and Consular Offices (Fees) Rules, 1949 ; and Foreign Marriage Rules, 1970 ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The rules have been amended to introduce a uniform consular fee schedule for all our Missions abroad. Prior to the amendment there was a differential fee structure. Further, as part of the amendment, the fees have been rounded off to the nearest multiple of Rs. 5.00 to facilitate easy accounting. The revised fee structure came into effect from 1.11.85.

Loan given by IDBI to Orissa

4001. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of loan given by Industrial Development Bank of India to Orissa as on 31 March, 1986 ;

(b) the various purposes for which IDBI loan has been disbursed in Orissa ; and

(c) the amount of loans proposed to be given by IDBI to Orissa in 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) to (c) The Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) has reported that the cumulative financial assistance disbursed by it under its different schemes in Orissa upto end March, 1986 was as follows :

(Rs. in crores)	
<i>Scheme</i>	<i>Disbursements</i>
Direct Finance	121.16
Refinance	191.45
Bills Rediscounting	73.19
Total :	385.80

IDBI provides assistance directly and through State level institutions under its refinance scheme for setting up of new projects and for expansion, diversification, modernisation and rehabilitation of existing industrial units. As per general policy of IDBI, all proposals originating from the State of Orissa during 1986-87 for viable projects and which are in conformity with the priorities laid down, would be given due consideration for financial assistance by IDBI.

Self employment project for the registered unemployed of West Bengal

4002. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the self-employment project for the registered unemployed introduced by the West Bengal Government last year

is in difficulty due to lack of response from banks in sanctioning schemes for entrepreneurs ; and

(b) whether Government propose to issue any directions to the banks in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India has reported that the schemes/programmes launched by the State Governments are not monitored by it. However, the available information indicated that the scheme was introduced by the Government of West Bengal with the help of the Coordination Committee of the State Level Banker's Committee (SLBC) for West Bengal in 1984. In view of the unsatisfactory progress in the implementation of the scheme, the SLBC at its meeting held on 23rd May, 1986 constituted a group to closely monitor the progress of the scheme. Meanwhile, the State Government is reported to have formed in June, 1986 a State Level Monitoring Committee (SLMC) with two Ministers and Senior Level Officers of the State Government as its members alongwith the representatives of some banks to monitor the progress in the implementation of schemes.

Development to Thanjavur as tourist spot

4003. SHRI S. SINGARAVADIVEL : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to develop Thanjavur district as a tourist spot ;

(b) if so, whether a hotel is proposed to be constructed there ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the "Ashoka Travellers Lodge" run by I.T.D.C. in Thanjavur has been handed over to the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) and (b) The State Government have not forwarded any proposal to the Government of India for the development of Thanjavur as tourist spot. The Ministry of Tourism, has, however approved a private entrepreneur's proposal for a 2-star (36-room) hotel at Thanjavur.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) This decision was taken in view of the overall policy to transfer small, uneconomic units of the India Tourism Development Corporation to the respective State Governments who could exercise better control, management and supervision.

Criteria for grading B-2 city

4004. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of B2 cities in the country ;

(b) the main criteria for a city to be declared as a B2 city ;

(c) whether there are any special provisions other than population for declaring a city as B2 ; if so, the details thereof ;

(d) the number of cities that have been declared as B2 by applying the said provision and names thereof ; and

(e) whether there has been representation to declare Kharagpur in West Bengal as a B2 city ; if so, action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) and (b) Cities are classified for the purpose of House Rent Allowance and Compensatory (City) Allowance to Central Government employees on the basis of their population as revealed in the decennial census. For the purpose of classification of cities as B2 class a minimum population of over 4

lakhs is required. In such classification the population of municipal area of the city is taken into account for H.R.A. purpose and the population of urban agglomeration (where no UA exists municipal area) of the city is taken into account for CCA purpose. The details of B2 class cities in the country have been indicated in the Statement given below.

(c) and (d) The Third Pay Commission had recommended that for the grant of Compensatory (City) Allowance, cases of those cities which do not fulfil the population criterion but are nevertheless abnormally expensive, on the basis of their costliness may be considered. On the basis of this recommendation CCA at the rates admissible in B2 class cities was allowed in 14 cities on the basis of their abnormal expensiveness with effect from 1-8-1979 (The details are given in the Annexure). However, the 4th Pay Commission have not favoured consideration of the cases of cities for grant of CCA on the criterion of abnormal expensiveness.

(e) Representations were received in the past for classification of Kharagpur in West Bengal as a B2 class city. However, Kharagpur did not qualify for such classification on the basis of its population nor did it qualify for grant of CCA at B2 rates on the basis of abnormal expensiveness criterion.

Statement

Cities which have been classified as 'B-2' class cities for payment of Compensatory (City) Allowance to Central Government employees.

Vijayawada U.A.	Gwalior U.A.
Vishakhapatnam U.A.	Jabalpur U.A.
Dhanbad U.A.	Nashik U.A.
Jamshedpur U.A.	Solapur U.A.
Ranchi U.A.	Ulhasnagar U.A.
Chandigarh U.A.	Kalyan
Rajkot	Amritsar
Vadodara U.A.	Jalandhar
Srinagar U.A.	Ludhiana
Hubli-Dharwad	Jodhpur
Mysore U.A.	Tiruchchirapalli U.A.
Calicut U.A.	Salem U.A.
	Agra U.A.

Cochin U.A.	Allahabad U.A.
Trivandrum U.A.	Bareilly U.A.
Bhopal	Meerut U.A.
Durg-Bhilainagar U.A.	Varanasi U.A.

Cities which have been classified as 'B-2' class cities for payment of House Rent Allowance to Central Government employees.

Vijayawade U.A.	Cochin U.A.
Vishakhapatnam U.A.	Trivandrum U.A.
Jamshedpur U.A.	Calicut U.A.
Patna U.A.	Bhopal
Ranchi U.A.	Gwalior U.A.
Rajkot	Jabalpur U.A.
Surat U.A.	Solapur U.A.
Vadodara U.A.	Kalyan
Srinagar U.A.	Amritsar
Hubli-Dharwad	Jalandhar
Mysore U.A.	Ludhiana
	Jodhpur
	Coimbatore U.A.
	Agra U.A.
	Allahabad U.A.
	Meerut U.A.
	Varanasi U.A.

Cities where CCA at B-2 Class rates was allowed on the criterion of abnormal expensiveness w.e.f. 1-8-1979.

Asansol	Bhilai
Durgapur	Jammu
Gauhati	Alwaye
Rourkela	Vijayawada
Meerut	Bhavnagar
Nashik	Ajmer
Goa	Rajkot

Task force to sort out problems of tourists

4005. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government intend to set up a task force to sort out the problems faced by tourists ;

(b) if so, details thereof ;

(c) the steps being taken by Government to promote tourism in the country ;

(d) whether other Government Departments and State Government agencies are being consulted for promotion of tourism ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFT MOHD. SYED) : (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

**Sale/purchase of foreign currencies
in South India**

4006. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any of the offices/branches of Reserve Bank of India in South India have been authorised to undertake transactions relating to purchase and sale of foreign currencies ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the power to undertake such transactions will be extended to more branches/offices or other financial institutions ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) and (b) The RBI Office at Madras undertakes sale/purchase of Pound Sterling and purchase of US Dollar, Deutsche Mark and Japanese Yen. The RBI Office at Bangalore deals in purchase and sale of Pound Sterling only.

(c) and (d) Presently there is no plan to authorise any other Office of the RBI in South India to undertake dealings in foreign currencies. Regarding financial institutions, the commercial banks which are granted Authorised Dealers Licence by the Reserve Bank, are at present permitted to buy and sell foreign exchange from/to the Reserve Bank. Other financial institutions viz., All India financial institutions like EXIM Bank, IDBI, ICICI and IFCI now handle

limited foreign exchange transactions and, therefore, do not require such facilities from the Reserve Bank.

**Grievance cell to hear complaints
of loanees**

4007. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to constitute a grievance cell to hear the complaints of aggrieved loan applicants under the IRDP and other priority schemes ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to ensure that the benefits of the priority schemes lending go to the truly deserving applicants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) and (b) State Governments have been advised to set up Sub-Groups consisting of Lead District Officer, District Planning Officer and one or two representatives of Farmers' Cooperatives, Dairy Farmers Cooperatives, Small Industries Associations, Associations of Cooperative of artisans and craftsman etc. alongwith one or two officials to be nominated by the State Government to oversee grievances of borrowers under the Integrated Rural Development Programme and seek redressed of their grievances to the extent possible. All public sector banks have been advised to ensure that complaint cells are set up at branch, zonal, regional and head office levels.

Banks have also been advised to disburse loans under priority sector from their rural and semi-urban branches on two fixed days. This measure is intended to ensure that only the eligible beneficiaries would receive the loans and also to facilitate effective supervision of loan disbursements by controlling authorities. In respect of priority sector advances, Reserve Bank of India has also advised all the banks that they should maintain a register where, inter-alia, the reasons for rejection are to be recorded and made available to the inspecting

agencies.

**Supply of raw materials to industries
at international prices**

4008. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided
to supply raw materials to industries at
international prices and give remission in
excise and other taxes ;

(b) if so, whether any condition of
export obligation has been imposed for
giving these concessions ;

(c) whether export obligation attached
to such concessions given in the past, have
strictly been observed by the beneficiaries
and if not, steps taken to ensure observance
of such obligations ; and

(d) whether any assessment has been
made of the impact of failure in observing
of such obligations on the economy of the
country during the last five years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R.
DASMUNSI) : (a) and (b) It has been
decided in principle that the facility of supply
of raw materials at international prices will
be extended to all major export sectors
where raw materials are used for export
production. It has also been decided in
principle that there should be full
remission of excise duties and
domestic taxes on exported goods. No
conditionality of export obligation has
been imposed for giving these concessions.
However, the details of these proposals will
be worked out on a case by case basis.

(c) and (b) Export obligation imposed
against licences issued for imports is a
continous process and non fulfilment of
export obligation within the stipulated period
or within the extended period attract
provisions of legal agreement resulting in
forfeiture of Bank Guarantee and other
provisions of Import Control Act and
orders issued there under. However, no
specific study has been made of the impact
of failure in such obligations on the economy
during the last five years.

Import of CT Scanners

4009. SHRI SANAT KUMAR
MANDAL : Will the Minister of COM-
MERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a ban on import of CT
Scanners has been imposed ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to
take to ensure free availability of such
diagnostic equipment to help the suffering
poor who cannot afford fantastic fee
charged by those having this equipment at
present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R.
DASMUNSI) (a) No, Sir. Import of such
scanners continue to be considered on
merits.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is proposed to provide this
equipment to Government Hospitals
subject to availability of budget provisions
where free services would be provided
to poor patients.

**Vacant Plantation land of Pathini
Tea Estate**

4010. SHRI SUDARSAN DAS : Will
the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to
refer to the reply given to Unstarred
Question No. 1945 on 7th March, 1986
regarding the area of Pathini Tea Estate
and state :

(a) the acreage of land in Pathini Tea
Estate lying vacant though meant for
plantation with particular reference to the
existence of vacancies in the sections under
plantation ; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken for
increasing the area under plantation and
filling up of vacancies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R.
DASMUNSI) : (a) and (b) Registered Area
under tea at Pathini Tea Estate is around
810 hectares and available virgin land for

extension planting is approximately 80 hectares. Existence of vacancies in areas under tea is 30%. Steps proposed to be taken as an immediate measure for increasing area under plantation and filling up of vacancies include 10 hectares extension planting for the first three years, and rejuvenation pruning including block infilling of one lakh plants. From the 4th year it is proposed to up-root/replant 2.5% of the total area under tea and undertake extension planting on 2.5% of the area under tea in the estate.

Rationalisation of Tea export

4011. **SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bureau of Public Enterprises had suggested to his Ministry to rationalise the export of Tea ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to implement the suggestions of the Bureau ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI) : (a) and (b) Bureau of Public Enterprises had recommended rationalisation of activities of all Central Government Undertakings in the field of tea exports. There are, however, practical difficulties for such rationalisation at this juncture as other public sector undertakings are dealing in various products and not exclusively with tea.

Opening of branches of United Bank of India in Orissa

4012. **SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of branches of United Bank of India opened in Orissa so far ;

(b) whether United Bank of India has been opening its bank branches in the backward areas where anti-poverty programmes are under implementation ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to open the branches of United Bank of India in Phulbani, Bolangir and Kalahandi districts

in Orissa where anti-poverty programmes are under implementation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that United Bank of India had 79 branches in Orissa as on 30.6.1986.

(b) and (c) United Bank of India has branches in 10 out of 13 Districts of Orissa. The poverty alleviation programmes are under implementation in all the districts including those where United Bank of India has branches. United Bank of India does not have any branch in Phulbani, Bolangir and Kalahandi Districts. The RBI in accordance with its branch licensing policy allots the centres to various banks. The RBI has allotted centres to the State Bank of India and Kalahandi Anchalik Gramya Bank, the Lead Bank and the Regional Rural Bank in Kalahandi and Phulbani Districts. No branch has been allotted to United Bank of India. The exercise relating to allotment of centres in respect of Bolangir District is not yet completed.

Import of raw rubber

4013. **SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to import raw rubber with a view to check the soaring price of tyres ;

(b) if so, the countries from which rubber is to be imported ; and

(c) the quantity of rubber to be imported during the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI) : (a) to (c) Rubber is imported keeping in view the demand-supply gap as reviewed from time to time in consultation with the Rubber Board, Department of Industrial Development and DGTD. For the year 1986-87 requirement of imported rubber¹ was assessed at 40,000 tonnes. The imports are made from Malaysia, Singapore (of Malaysian and Thai

origin) Thailand and Sri Lanka.

**Raids on companies, chairmen,
Directors of Industrial Houses**

4014. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) particulars of companies, Chairmen, Directors connected with one or more top 50 Industrial Houses whose offices/residential premises were raided for having committed economic offences during the year 1985-86 ; and during the current financial year ;

(b) the nature of offence alleged to have been committed by them ;

(c) the action being taken or proposed to be taken against them ; and

(d) if any compounding of offences has been taken place as a result of these raids, the names of offenders and the terms on which the offences were compounded ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) to (d) Information to the extent possible is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Export of agricultural products

4015. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the figures of production and value of each agricultural commodity exported during last three years ;

(b) the unit value and quantity of agricultural commodities exported during that period ; and

(c) the recommended quantities of fruits, vegetables for minimum nutritional needs of each person and whether these needs are met before export is permitted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI) : (a) to (c) The information

is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Financial package to boost tourism

4016. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry had a proposal to formulate a financial package to boost tourism ;

(b) if so, the areas identified (State-wise)

(c) the package formulated so far ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) and (b) The allocation of funds for formulation of tourism infrastructure is not made on region-wise/State-wise basis. This is made keeping in view the specific requirements of a particular scheme/project.

(c) and (d) Government has already granted a package of concessions, incentives for activities connected with tourism, which include exemption of hotels from the MRTP Act, income-tax holiday to new hotels, higher depreciation, Central subsidy for hotels in specified backward areas, interest subsidy on hotel loans advanced by IFCI and other Central Financial Institutions, foreign exchange incentive quota, concessional customs duty on a number of items imported by hotels for actual use, priority in allotment of telephone/telex connections and LPG, grant of loans at concessional rates to tourist car operators for purchase of tourist cars and manufacture of tourist coaches, incentive quota to travel agents & tour operators for undertaking promotional tours abroad, import of vehicles (upto two in a year) and office equipment etc. Several other proposals are under consideration.

**Effect of Gorkhaland agitation on
tourism in North East Zone**

4017. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased

to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Gorkhaland agitation has seriously affected tourism in North East Zone ; and

(b) if so, corrective steps taken ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) We have no such information.

(b) Does not arise.

**Publicity drive to attract tourists
from selected countries**

4018. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to undertake a massive publicity drive in certain selected countries in order to attract tourist from those countries ;

(b) if so, the names of the countries together with allocation of funds for the purpose ;

(c) whether any assessment or survey was made before selecting these countries ; and

(d) whether the allocation of funds for tourism publicity would be made use of in other countries also other than those already selected ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government have undertaken intensive publicity drive in some selected overseas markets in order to attract more tourists from overseas.

The Operation-wise allocation of plan funds by the Department of Tourism for the current year is as follows :—

	(Rs. in Lakhs)
Australasia	45.54
East Asia	38.95
West Asia	26.67
Europe	37.80
U.K.	48.00
U.S.A.	12.31

(c) and (d) Assessment was made on the basis of the interest generated following festivals of India held in various countries and on other relevant factors such as the growth potential, the need for special interest tourists and available market studies in some regions.

The funds allocated for tourism publicity for each individual Operation will be utilised in the respective countries.

**Unscheduled stop of Boeing 707 at
Prague**

4019. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Boeing 707 carrying the Prime Minister on his return journey from Mexico in last August had an unscheduled stop over at Prague Airport ;

(b) if so, whether this was in keeping with country's protocol and other angles ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) :**

(a) There was no unscheduled stop at Prague airport. This was a technical halt necessitated due to change of crew and refuelling as it is not possible to travel non-stop from Mexico to India using Boeing 707.

(b) and (c) This is a standard practice and the Czech Government and authorities were consulted before deciding on Prague as a technical halt. This transit visit was welcomed & highly appreciated by the Govt. of Czechoslovakia and is fully in conformity with protocol & diplomatic norms of high level exchanges. Prime Minister was able to utilise this opportunity to hold talks with the Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia on matters of bilateral and international interests.

**Loan to Maruti Udyog by Japanese
Banks**

4020. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the

Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Maruti Udyog Limited has been allowed to raise loan from six Japanese banks ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the reasons for allowing the loan in view of tight foreign exchange position ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. M/s. Maruti Udyog Ltd. has been permitted to obtain a loan of Yen 5 billion, to be repaid after a period of 10 years. The loan carries a rate of interest of 0.5% below Japanese Long Term Prime Rate. The loan has been sanctioned to meet the foreign exchange requirements of M/s. Maruti Udyog Ltd. While sanctioning the loan, the overall debt service liability both of the company and the country has been kept in mind.

Computerisation in Banks

4021. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of computerisation and mechanisation introduced in the banks ;

(b) the expenditure incurred thereon during 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 and the foreign exchange involved, bank-wise and year-wise ;

(c) whether the officers and staff have been given adequate training to handle the computers/machines ;

(d) whether the Unions in the banking industry are opposing the introduction of machines made in 1984 since they had agreed only for the machines made prior to 1983 ; and

(e) whether Provident Fund statements are not given to the State Bank employees

after 1977 due to non-acceptance of mechanisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) to (e) Information is being collected and to the extent available and permissible under the statutes will be laid on the Table of the House.

Inclusion of high seas transactions in the sales turnover by MMTC

4022. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that high seas transactions for period upto 7 April, 1986 have been included in the sales turnover of Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd. for the year ending 31 March, 1986 ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) since when the accounting policy of MMTC is like this and the amount so preponed in these years, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Office of Comptroller and Auditor General of India had suggested that a cut off date should be fixed by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd. (MMTC) so that purchases of imported materials in respect of shipments made by 31st March for which payments were made/documents retire/accepted by the cut off date were accounted for in the year itself. The cut off date fixed for the purpose by the Corporation is 7th April. The Corporation has included high seas transactions for the period upto 7th April, 1986 in its sales turnover for the year ending 31st March, 1986 pursuant to this accounting policy introduced in 1984-85 at the behest of the Office of Comptroller and Auditor General of India and accepted by its statutory Auditors.

(c) This accounting policy was

introduced by MMTC in 1984-85. Since then, the amount preponed has been as under: —

(Rs. in Crores)	
Year	Amount preponed
1984-85	15.02
1985-86	11.82

Expenditure on the workmen representatives of M.M.T.C.

4023. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount spent during 1985-86 and 1986-87 so far, towards T.A., D.A., office telephone, residential telephone, telex, local conveyance (company vehicle and hired vehicles) etc. for President and Secretary-General of Employees' Federation of Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation (M.M.T.C.) ;

(b) the amount spent on representatives of regional unions for same purposes

during the same period ;

(c) whether the expenditure incurred by M.M.T.C. in connection with the elections of Employees Federation in December, 1984 has since been realised ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI) : (a) and (b) A statement showing the expenditure incurred on TA/DA and residential telephones in respect of President and the Secretary-General of Federation of MMTC Employees' Unions as well as on representatives of Regional Unions during 1985-86 and 1986-87 (April-October, 1986) is given below. For the use of office telephones, telex, and local conveyance etc., the understanding between the management of MMTC, the Federation and recognised Regional Unions is that for restricted use of such services, no charges are to be recovered and hence no separate accounts are maintained in this regard.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The matter is being sorted out by MMTC with the Federation of MMTC Employees' Unions.

Statement

	1985-86	1986-87 (Apr.-Oct.' 86)
	Rs.	Rs.
(A) T.A/D.A :		
(i) President	46,812	25,023
(ii) Secretary-General	36,700	26,270
(iii) Regional Union Representatives :		
BOMBAY	16,112	17,639
CALCUTTA	13,231	11,688
MADRAS	51,210	21,590

1	2	3
VIZAG	26,950	11,742
GOA	17,564	6,600
BELLARY	23,500	18,323
CUTTACK	22,679	5,248
BARBIL	10,548	5,190
DELHI REGIONAL OFFICE	14,755	1,019
CORPORATE OFFICE	6,187	3,289
(B) RESIDENTIAL TELEPHONES :		
(i) President	1,574	985
(ii) Secretary-General	24,914	11,755

Decline in export of jute goods

during 1986-87 ; and

4024. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have examined the causes of declining trend in the export of jute manufactured goods ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to improve the export potential of jute manufactured goods in the light of modernisation scheme of jute Industry ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) While fixing the eligibility criteria for assistance under Jute Modernisation Fund Scheme it has been decided that Rupee-Team Loan will also be available to jute mills for financing modernisation aimed at export orientation.

Export of cereals by STC

4025. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether State Trading Corporation is trying to export cereals in a big way

(b) the firm orders in hand for 1986-87 and 1987-88 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI) : (a) and (b) State Trading Corporation has concluded contracts for export of 45,000 tonnes of wheat and 2,000 tonnes of Basmati Rice during 1986-87 and for export of 15,000 tonnes of wheat during 1987-88.

Investment made by ITDC on its projects

4026. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the total investments made by India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) on its projects during the last three years ;

(b) the extent of foreign exchange involved in these projects ; and

(c) the details of foreign exchange earned by ITDC during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM (MUFTI MOHD. SYED) : (a) to (c) The requisite information is given below :—

Year	Plan expenditure	Amount spent in foreign exchange	Foreign exchange earnings
(Rupees in lakhs)			
1983-84	794.86*	1.76	1204.59
1984-85	618.75*	2.81	1066.52
1985-86	750.42*	0.74	1455.74

*including joint venture hotel projects.

Trade deficit

4027. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO :
SHRI A. CHARLES :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the figures of estimated and actual trade deficit for last three years and reasons for consistent erroneous estimates ; and

(b) the deficit during the first half of 1986 and also as estimated by the end of March, 1987 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI) : (a) The initial estimates of trade figures are based on provisional information from Custom Houses. The provisional figures are less than complete in coverage of data and therefore subject to considerable margin of errors. The provisional figures are revised following receipt of late returns from Custom Houses. The initial estimates of trade deficit based on March Press Note of the respective years and the revised figures for the year 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-1986 are as under :—

(Value Rs. Crores)

	Initial estimates	Revised figures
1983-84	5951.16	6060.75
1984-85	5187.47	5318.10
1985-86	7950.91	8734.81*

*Provisional and updated as per press Note of Sept. '86.

(b) The latest provisional figures of India's foreign trade available for the first half of the financial year 1986-87 i.e. April—September, 1986 place India's trade deficit at Rs. 3381.57 crores. It is very difficult to estimate precisely the trade deficit with which we will end the financial year 1986-87. However, according to current trends available, the trade deficit during 1986-87 is expected to be lower than the trade deficit during 1985-86.

Revision of procedures with western countries for reciprocal liberalisation of visa rules

4028. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the procedures with the western countries for reciprocal liberalisation of visa rules are being revised ; and

(b) if so, the names of the countries, the present visa restrictions with them and the lines on which they are proposed to be simplified ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Visa arrangements with various countries are adjusted from time to time on the basis of reciprocity and a variety of other relevant considerations.

(b) Information is being compiled and will be placed on the table of the House.

Payment of interest on discounted basis to pensioners

4029. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that pensioners and other retired persons who were getting interest every month on long term deposits are now given monthly interest on a discounted basis by the banks ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether Government propose to restore the earlier practice in regard to long term deposits of pensioners in the banks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) and (b) All the depositors including pensioners and other retired persons who draw interest on their term deposits every month are paid the monthly interest by banks on a discounted basis with effect from 1.3.1978. As per Reserve Bank of India's directives, banks are required to pay interest on term deposits at quarterly or longer rests. Considering, however, the difficulties experienced by retired persons, banks have been advised to pay interest on monthly basis if so requested. In order to ensure that the depositors who get monthly interest do not get any additional advantage over others, who receive interest at the end of each quarter by re-investing the monthly interest so received, the monthly interest is to be paid on a discounted basis.

(c) Reserve Bank of India has reported that there is at present no proposal to make any changes in the procedures regarding payment of interest on deposits.

Increase in limit of deposit insurance

4030. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to increase the limit of deposit insurance from Rs. 30,000/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- ; and

(b) if so, when a decision is likely to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) and (b) The Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (DICGC) has reported that the insurance cover was last revised from Rs. 20,000/- to Rs. 30,000/- from July 1, 1980. At present, the Corporation has no proposal to further increase the limit of insurance cover.

[Translation]

Bihar Banking Service Recruitment Board

4031. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Bihar Banking Sewa Bharti Board — Adhyaksh Bina Sab Suna Suna" (Bihar Banking Service Recruitment Board—functioning without a Chairman) appearing in the Navbharat Times of 16 August, 1986 ;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government so far in regard to appointment of Chairman of the Bihar Banking Service Recruitment Board ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) to (c) Appointment of Chairman, Banking Service Recruitment Board, Patna has already been finalised.

[English]

Import of edible oil

4032. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the value of edible oil imported from 1.1.1986 to 30.9.1986 ; and

(b) whether any tender system is being adopted in regard to awarding of contract for import of edible oil ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI) : (a) The value of edible oils imported from 1.1.1986 to 30.9.1986 is approximately Rs. 384 crores.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Opening of branches of Union Bank of India in Orissa

4033. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of branches opened by the Union Bank of India in Orissa so far ;

(b) the location of these branches (district-wise) ;

(c) whether some branches are proposed to be opened in Keonjhar district, Orissa ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that Union Bank of India as at the end of June 1986 had 25 branches in Orissa. The district-wise details are indicated in the statement given below.

(c) and (d) Under the current Branch Licensing Policy for 1985-90 co-terminus with the Seventh Five Year Plan period, no target as such in respect of number of branches to be opened has been set. It would not therefore be possible to indicate the number of bank branches that may be opened in Keonjhar District of Orissa during the Plan period. The main objective of the current branch licensing policy is to achieve one branch office for a population of 17,000 in the rural and semi-urban areas of each Development Block and to eliminate large spatial gaps so as to ensure that the distance of a bank office from any village does not ordinarily exceed 10 Kms. RBI has advised

the State Governments/Lead Banks to identify centres for opening new bank branches on the basis of the norms laid down in the Policy and to forward the same to RBI. The State Government of Orissa has identified centres for opening branches in the State and has forwarded the same to RBI. The exercise regarding allotment of centres in the District of Keonjhar has not yet been completed.

Statement

<i>Name of District</i>	<i>Name of centre</i>
Puri	Puri Bhubaneswar Chandrasekharapur
Ganjam	Berhampur Parlakhemidi
Koraput	Jeypore Tamassa
Cuttack	Cuttack (Chowdhury Bazar) Cuttack (College Square) Jajpur Town Kendrapara Balamukuli Utanagara
Balasore	Bhadrak
Keonjhar	Keshadurapal Panchugochhia
Dhenkanal	Angul Sogar
Sundergarh	Ambagaon Rourkela
Sambalpur	Bargarh Brajarajnagar Jharsuguda Reamal Sambalpur

Import of edible oil

4034. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps to reduce the import of edible oil during 1986-87 ;

(b) if so, the value of edible oil imported in 1985-86 and likely to be imported during 1986-87, year-wise ; and

(c) the amount expected to be saved by reducing the import of edible oil in 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI) : (a) Imports of edible oils are arranged by the Government, keeping in view the requirements, indigenous production, availability of foreign exchange and other related factors.

(b) The value of edible oils imported during the financial year 1985-86 was Rs. 769 crores. The import plan for edible oils for the year 1986-87 is yet to be finalised.

(c) It is not possible to assess the savings as the import plan for 1986-87 has not so far been finalised.

Scheme to make available high quality of textile material at a cheaper rate

4035. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIR : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Textile Corporation has any scheme to make available to the people high quality textile material at a cheaper rate ;

(b) if so, details thereof with comparative rates ;

(c) whether the Corporation is running into loss ; and

(d) if so, reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b) Government have approved a scheme for production of low priced polyester blended fabrics, with duty exempt fibre, through National Textile Corporation.

The retail prices fixed for blended shirting range from Rs. 15.90 to 18.50 per metre. As against this, the prices of comparable varieties in the market are reported to range between Rs. 20 to Rs. 30/- per metre. The retail prices fixed for blended suiting ranges from Rs. 38.00 to Rs. 42.90 per metre. As against this, the prices of comparable varieties in the market are reported to be Rs. 48.50 per metre and upwards.

(c) and (d) During the year 1985-86, the nationalised mills under NTC have incurred net losses amounting to Rs. 117.09 crores. The major reasons for losses of the mills under NTC are as follows :—

- (i) old and obsolete machinery in most of the mills ;
- (ii) increase in the prices of cotton and other inputs ;
- (iii) power-cut and high cost of captive power, resulting in under-utilisation of installed capacity in various mills ;
- (iv) increase in cost of coal, fuel, petroleum products etc ;
- (v) increase in cost of dyes and chemicals ;
- (vi) wage increase on account of increased DA etc ; and
- (vii) excess labour force.

Rehabilitation of textile workers in Gujarat

4036. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of textile workers in Gujarat who still remain unemployed even after certain Textile Units have been taken over by Government ;

(b) steps proposed to rehabilitate these textile workers ; and

(c) whether Government propose to help the textile workers through a scheme on

the pattern of employment guarantee ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b) The number of textile workers who still remain unemployed after nationalisation of 12 textile mills of Ahmedabad by the Gujarat Government is 2513. Government of Gujarat have restarted a sixth nationalised mill to absorb all the remaining permanent workers willing to rejoin duty.

(c) The Central Government have no such proposal.

Utilisation of cess for education purposes by tea producers

4037. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the tea producers are regularly paying cess for education purposes ;

(b) if so, the details of the cess collected by Government each year ; and

(c) the amount out of this collection which was utilised for primary, secondary and higher education of children of labourers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI) : (a) Cess is levied by Central Government under section 25 of the Tea Act, 1953 for the purposes of this act, and is used mainly to meet the developmental needs of the tea industry. Apart from this, the Government of West Bengal also levies the West Bengal Rural Development & Education Cess on teas produced in the state.

(b) and (c) Out of the cess collected by the Central Government, during 1985-86 around Rs. 2 lakhs were spent on stipends to the children of tea plantation labourers. In addition, Tea Board also sanctions capital grants for extension of schools/colleges buildings in tea plantation areas.

Recommendation of Task Force on Textiles Committee

4038. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recommendations of the Task Force on Textile Committee appointed by the Government have been implemented ;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof and when they are going to be implemented ; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken to remove cess on hosiery articles ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) to (c) The Government have not so far taken a final view on the recommendations of the Task Force on Textiles Committee. Appropriate action has however been taken on some of the matters covered by Task Force on receipt of specific proposals from the Textile Committee. It is also pointed that the Task Force has not recommended abolition of cess on hosiery articles. The question of exemption to small scale hosiery sector from payment of Textiles Committee cess has separately been examined by the Textiles Committee, which includes members from trade and industry. The Committee has not favoured exemption to a particular sector as it would given room to other sectors to seek similar exemption.

Stoppage of Development of Pathini Tea Estate

4039. SHRI SUDARSHAN DAS : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that overall development including construction and repair of Labour and Staff Quarters, manuring of tea bushes of the Pathini Tea Estate has completely been stopped due to acute shortage of funds ; and

(b) the steps being taken to overcome the difficulties ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI) : (a) and (b) It is not a fact that overall development work at Pathini Tea Estate including construction and repairs of

labour and staff quarters has been stopped due to shortage of funds. The following amount of funds have been budgeted for the improvement of Pathini Tea Estate during 1986-87 :—

- (i) Replacement planting Rs. 4.50 lakhs
(10 hectares)
- (ii) Repairs of Staff and Labour Quarters Rs. 4.90 lakhs
- (iii) Manuring of tea bushes Rs. 2.20 lakhs

Hardships faced by Immigrants in U.K.

4040. SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the immigrants from India to U.K. have been facing many hardships like indefinite waiting, refusal etc. ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to help the Indian immigrants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India has taken up with the U.K. Government through diplomatic channels the question of removing the hardships being faced by the prospective immigrants from India.

Evaluation of NABARD

4041. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any evaluation has been made of the functioning of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development ; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed for an effective role of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) and (b) While no evaluation, as such of the working of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has been made, its operations are reviewed periodically in the meetings of the Board of Directors of NABARD which consist amongst others representatives from Government and Reserve Bank of India. The Central Board of Directors of Reserve Bank of India also reviews the working of NABARD on a half yearly basis.

On the basis of suggestions and recommendations made by Government and Reserve Bank of India, NABARD takes steps for strengthening and streamlining systems and procedures.

NABARD

4042. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development has been able to achieve its objective of agricultural and rural development ;

(b) whether in spite of making available loans at reduced rates of interests, the profit of NABARD have considerably increased during the last three years ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) how do Government propose to ensure that the NABARD fulfils its goal of agriculture development ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI) : (a) to (d) The Committee to Review Arrangements for Institu-

tional Credit for Agricultural and Rural Development (CRAFICARD) set up by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had recommended the setting up of a national level institution to be called the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) for providing credit for the promotion of agriculture, small scale, cottage and village industries, handicrafts and other allied rural economic activities in an integrated manner with pointed focus and forceful direction. The activities of NABARD which was set up in July 1982 are periodically reviewed by a Board of Directors which has also representatives from Government Departments and the RBI. The activities of NABARD are also reviewed half-yearly by the Central Board of Directors of RBI. The amount of refinance provided by NABARD for schematic lending increased from Rs. 802 crores in 1983-84 to Rs. 1192 crores (provisional) in 1985-86. The profits earned by NABARD during the 3 years since inception are indicated below :

1982-83	: Rs. 93.89 crores
1983-84	: Rs. 143.30 crores
1984-85	: Rs. 184.83 crores

The profits earned by NABARD are ploughed into the various funds maintained under the provisions of the NABARD Act, 1981 with a view to augment the resources of NABARD.

Streamlining of working of travel agencies

4043. Dr. P. VALLAL PERUMAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to regulate the operations of the travel agencies which help in obtaining passports/visas from the Passport Offices, particularly in Madras, for individuals/parties ; and

(b) if so, whether Government would consider reducing the number of those travel agencies and stop issuing further licences for travel agency business ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government has been keeping the matter under constant review. New guidelines were recently issued in September, 1986 for recognition of travel agencies for passport work on an annual basis.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

DR. V. VENKATESH (Kolar) : I want your protection, Sir. My questions have been tampered with and my rights have been encroached.

MR. SPEAKER : Not here, you come and see me.

DR. V. VENKATESH : I have already submitted to you, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : It is all right, I have already taken care.

(Interruptions).

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY (Nalgonda) : I tabled a question about my constituency, but it has appeared in today's Unstarred list in somebody else's name.

MR. SPEAKER : I will see. I cannot reply here.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : Sir, we are not raising any questions during Zero Hour because they are all being struck off the record !

(Interruptions)

12.01 hrs

PAPERS TO BE LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Notification under Tea Act 1953

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 488 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th August, 1986 regarding rate of cess on the variety grade of teas issued under sub-section (1) of section 25 of the Tea Act, 1953.
- (2) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 394 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1986 authorising the Chairman, Tea Board to exercise the powers of the Central Government under the provisions of section 45 of the Tea Act, 1953 in respect of the (i) The Tea Warehouses Licensing Order, 1980 (ii) The Tea (Regulation of Export Licensing) Order, 1984 and (iii) The Tea (Marketing) Control Order, 1984 issued under section 47 of the said Act.
[placed in Library. See No. LT. 3325/86]

Notification under Customs Act, 1962

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B K. GADHVI) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Baggage (Third Amendment) Rules, 1986 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1222 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th November, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3326/86]

Statement regarding results of the sixteenth valuation of Life Insurance Corporation of India as on 31st March, 1986, Report of Sri Venkateshwara Grameena Bank, Chittor, Sri Saraswati Grameena Bank, Adilabad, Sri Sathavahana Grameena Bank, Karimnagar, Pragjyotish Gaonlia Bank, Nalbari etc. etc. for the year ended the 31st December, 1985

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI) : Sir, on behalf of

Shri Janardhana Poojary, I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding results of the Sixteenth valuation of the Life Insurance Corporation of India as on 31st March, 1986. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3327/86]
- (2) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions):—
 - (i) Report of the Sri Venkateshwara Grameena Bank, Chittor for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon (Placed in Library. See No. LT-3328/86]
 - (ii) Report of the Sri Saraswati Grameena Bank, Adilabad for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3329/86]
 - (iii) Report of the Sri Sathavahana Grameena Bank, Karimnagar for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditors Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3330/86]
 - (iv) Report of the Pragjyotish Gaonlia Bank, Nalbari for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3331/86]
 - (v) Report of the Lakhimi Gaonlia Bank, Golaghat for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3332/86]
 - (vi) Report of the Vaishali Kshe-

- triya Gramin Bank, Muzzafarpur for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3333/86]
- (vii) Report of the Monghyr Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Moghyr for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3334/86]
- (viii) Report of the Santhal Parganas Gramin Bank, Dumka for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3335/86]
- (ix) Report of the Singh hum Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Chaibasa for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3336/86]
- (x) Report of the Mithila Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Darbhanga for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3337/86]
- (xi) Report of the Siwan Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Siwan for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3338/86]
- (xii) Report of the Gopalganj Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Gopalganj for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3339/86]
- (xiii) Report of the Bhagalpur-Banka Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Bhagalpur for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3340, 86]
- (xiv) Report of the Begusarai Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Begusarai for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3341/86]
- (xv) Report of the Ellaquai Dehati Bank, Srinagar for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3342/86]
- (xvi) Report of the Kamraz Rural Bank, Sopore for the year, ended the 31st December 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3343, 86]
- (xvii) Report of the Chitradurga Bank, Chitradurga for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3344, 86]
- (xviii) Report of the Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Hoshangabad for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3345/86]
- (xix) Report of the Surguja Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Ambikapur for the year ended the

- 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3346/86]
- (xx) Report of the Raigarh Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Raigarh for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3347/86]
- (xxi) Report of the Aurangabad-Jalna Gramin Bank Aurangabad for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3348/86]
- (xxii) Report of the Nagaland Rural Bank, Kohima for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3349/86]
- (xxiii) Report of the Puri Gramya Bank, Puri for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3350/86]
- (xxiv) Report of the Baitarani Gramya Bank, Baripada for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3351/86]
- (xxv) Report of the Rushikulya Gramya Bank, Berhampur for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3352/86]
- (xxvi) Report of the Gurdaspur-Amritsar Kshetriya Gramin Vikas Bank, for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-3353/86]
- (xxvii) Report of the Bikaner-Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Bikaner for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3354/86]
- (xxviii) Report of the Adhiyaman Grama Bank, Dharampuri for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3355/86]
- (xxix) Report of the Tripura Gramin Bank, Agartala for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3356/86]
- (xxx) Report of the Prathma Bank, Moradabad for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3357/86]
- (xxxi) Report of the Gorakhpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Gorakhpur for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3358/86]
- (xxxii) Report of the Rae Bareilly Kshetriya Gramin Bank Rae Bareilly for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together

- with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3359/86]
- (xxxiii) Report of the Bhagirath Gramin Bank, Sitapur for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3360/86]
- (xxxiv) Report of the Sultanpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Sultanpur for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 3361/86]
- (xxxv) Report of the Kisan Gramin Bank, Badaun for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3362/86]
- (xxxvi) Report of the Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Mainpuri for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3363/86]
- (xxxvii) Report of the Basti Gramin Bank, Basti for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3364/86]
- (xxxviii) Report of the Allahabad Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Allahabad for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3365/86]
- (xxxix) Report of the Pratapgarh Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Pratapgarh for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3366/86]
- (xl) Report of the Fatehpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Fatehpur for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 3367/86]
- (xli) Report of the Aligarh Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Aligarh for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3368/86]
- (xlii) Report of the Rani Lakshmi Bai Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Jhansi for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3369/86]
- (xliii) Report of the Vidur Gramin Bank, Bijnor for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3370/86]
- (xliv) Report of the Pithoragarh Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Pithoragarh for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3371/86]
- (xlv) Report of Nainital Almora Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Nainital for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 to-

gether with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3372/86]

- (xlv) Report of the Mizoram Rural Bank, Aizwal for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3373/86]

- (xlvii) Report of the Arunachal Pradesh Gramin Bank, Pasighat for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3374/86]

- (xlviii) Report of the Junagarh-Amreli Gramin Bank, Junagarh for the year ended the 31st December, 1985 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3375/86]

Review on the working of and Annual Report of Cardamom Trading Corporation Ltd., Bangalore, Trade Development Authority, New Delhi Marine Products Export Development Authority, Cochin, Cardamom Board, Cochin for the year 1985-86

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P R.
DASMUNSI) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Cardamom Trading Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1985-86.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Cardamom Trading Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1985-86 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3376/86]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Trade Development Authority, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Trade Development Authority, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-3377/86]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Marine Products Export Development Authority, Cochin, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts under sub-section (3) of section 22 of the Marine Products Export Development Authority Act, 1972.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Marine Products Export Development Authority, Cochin for the year 1985-86. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3378/86]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Cardamom Board, Cochin, for the year 1985-86.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Cardamom Board, Cochin, for the year

1985-86 together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Cardamom Board, Cochin, for the year 1985-86. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3379/86]

Annual Report of and Review on the working of Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council, Bombay for 1985-86

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY
AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT):
I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Silk and Rayon Textile Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Silk and Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1985-86. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3380/86]

12.03 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

[English]

Action taken Statements

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table English and Hindi versions of the following statements :

- (1) Statement showing action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and final replies in respect of Chapter

V of Eighty-First Report (Seventh Lok Sabha) on National Council of Educational Research and Training.

- (2) Statement showing action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I of 190th Report (Seventh Lok Sabha) on Establishment of Production facilities for an Ammunition.
- (3) Statement showing action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and final replies in respect of Chapter V of Eleventh Report (Eighth Lok Sabha) on Council of Scientific and Industrial Research—Engineering Science Group.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

[English]

Sixtieth and Sixty-fifth Reports

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool) :
Sir, I beg to present Hindi and English versions of the following Reports :

- (1) Sixtieth Report of the Public Accounts Committee (Eighth Lok Sabha) on action taken by Government on their recommendations contained in 211th Report (Seventh Lok Sabha) on Acquisition of Immovable Properties.
- (2) Sixty-fifth Report of the Public Accounts Committee (Eighth Lok Sabha) on Paragraph 1.27 of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1983-84—Union Government (Civil)—Revenue Receipts Vol. I—Indirect Taxes, relating to Customs Receipts—Incorrect grant of exemption—Default under the Duty Exemption Entitlement Scheme.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS

[English]

Sixth Report

SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM (Arakonam) : Sir, I beg to present the Sixth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House.

—————

12.04 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT) : With Your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 1st December, 1986, will consist of :

- (1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
- (2) Consideration and passing of the following Bills, as passed by Rajya Sabha :
 - (a) The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Bill, 1986.
 - (b) The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Bill, 1986.
 - (c) The Infant Milk Food and Feeding Bottles (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Bill, 1986.
 - (d) The Repealing and Amending Bill, 1986.
 - (e) The Mental Health Bill, 1986.
- (3) Discussion on :

(a) Economic situation in the country.

(b) Environmental movement.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : I request that the following may be included in the next week's agenda :—

The functioning of the Banks against the well defined norms has become a common feature and almost all banks are stinking in deep morass and Central Bank is one of them wherethere is no rule of law. Despite thousands of complaints there is no improvement in the situation. An attitude of neglect persists in the matter of implementation of socio-economic programme.

In the context of this situation there should be a detailed discussion in the House regarding functioning of the Banking Industry.

One lakh fifty thousand civilian employees of G.R.E.F. under Border Roads Organisation are working in the difficult terrains since 1960. They are being subjected to Army rules for the purpose of discipline and punishment. But they are denied the minimum facilities given to our armed forces. This is done despite the Supreme Court's direction.

This is also a very important subject which needs detailed discussion in the House.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Pratap Bhanu Sharma.

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA (Vuidisha) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not have paper with me.

MR. SPEAKER : You wait for one minute.

[English]

The matter is *sub judice*.

[Translation]

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA :

Then, chance should be provided. This is the last chance.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Dr. G.S. Rajhans.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjhapur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I request that the following may be included in the next week agenda :—

Initially planned to be completed by June, 1987, the Western Kosi Canal is miles away from it even after 15 years of its beginning. Approved by the Planning Commission way back in 1961 at an estimated cost of Rs. 13.49 crores, the actual work began in 1972 after an agreement with the Government of Nepal. In the meantime, the cost of the project has shot up to Rs. 400 crores.

Designed to irrigate a gross area of about 9.28 lakh acres in the Darbhanga and Madhubani districts of Bihar and 0.63 lakh acres in Sepatari district of Nepal, the main canal taking off from Bhimnagar (Nepal) is about 56.5 kms. long in India and about 35.13 kms. long in Nepal. Although the project has been completed in Nepal portion in June, 1985, there is very little progress in the Indian portion. In the mean time, there is colossal waste of material worth crores of rupees at the project site. It is urged that the Government of India, in collaboration with the Government of Nepal and Bihar Government should get this project completed at an early date.

[Translation]

SHRI MANKURAM SODI (Bastar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I request you to include the following item in the business for the next week. If we seriously think over the Bodhghat scheme Bastar district and examine it from all view points, it becomes clear that the Bodhghat scheme is completely in national interest and it will benefit specially the residents of Madhya Pradesh and Bastar. The implementation of this scheme covers only 5704 hectares of forest area which is less than even 0.25 per cent of the total forest area of Bastar. According to the National Forest Policy, 33 per cent of the geographical

area of a region should be covered by forests of balanced ecology of that region. 60 to 65 per cent area in Bastar is covered by forests and afforestation work on an area equivalent to the affected area is being undertaken in 23 blocks.

It has been the misfortune of Bastar that whenever some development project for this area is formulated it is shifted to some other place due to one reason or the other. Some people are trying to thwart the Bodhghat scheme also by furnishing false data about its effect on ecology and tribal culture. Today, the adivasis of Bastar want progress and they have prepared themselves psychologically to be with the mainstream of development in the country. Industrialisation of Bastar will raise economic and social standard of the adivasis and they will contribute to the progress of the country.

I, therefore, request the Central Government to grant Permission immediately to restart the construction of the Indira Sarovar Hydel Project to safeguard interests and progress of the tribal community of Bastar.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : Sir, I request that the following items may be included in the next week agenda :—

The threatened closure of A.B.L. at Durgapur will very seriously affect various on-going power generation projects in the country. As one of the major manufacturers of boilers and other equipment and accessories in the country, it has already been entrusted with the manufacture and erection of boilers of various power generation projects, especially Kolaghat project of West Bengal State Electricity Board. If, during the fabrication and erection of the boilers and other equipment, the Company is finally closed down, irreparable public prejudice will be caused. As such, all efforts should be made by the Government to see that the company resumes its activities at the earliest.

The problem of arrears in supreme Court and different High Courts in a matter of serious concern. Chief Justice of the

Supreme Court has again stated that under the weight of arrears, the judicial system in the country was on the verge of collapse. According to him, delay in the appointment of judges is one of the main reasons why arrears are mounting. It is essential that this problem is fully discussed in the House as the Chief Justice of India has strongly criticised the entire system now being followed in the matter of appointment.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY (Visakhapatnam): Sir, the TV viewers of Visakhapatnam are greatly shocked to find that 50% of the TVs in their possession have suddenly ceased to function and failed to receive any image ever since the commissioning of the High Power Transmitting Station a few months back. The HPT was installed in a valley in Simhachalam Hills with the result that several parts of Visakhapatnam city have come under a shadow zone with little or no prospect of the innumerable TVs properly functioning as the reception has been miserably poor. The authorities had conducted a trial run of the HPT when this position was noticed. Instead of rectifying the defects, the authorities have chosen to leave the people to their fate and commission the HPT quietly without any fanfare of publicity.

At a time when the country is poised for a leap towards the 21st Century, it is a sad commentary on the functioning of the Department that the HPT which has come in the place of LPT in Visakhapatnam has failed to serve even 50% of the TV viewers who were earlier served by LPT. It is still more pitiable that the Government should fail to rectify the defect even after six months of public uproar and constant agitation, even though we take the third place in the world as far as the large pool of scientists and technologists are concerned.

I urge on the Government to institute a probe into this state of affairs and also take immediate measures to rectify the defects and restore the former facilities to the TV viewers of Visakhapatnam before they resort to large-scale agitation.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore): Sir, we are all fully aware that 39 varieties of mushrooms are grown in our country of which more than 20 varieties are fit for human consumption. These mushrooms,

either edible or not, generally grow of their own, in some states like Himachal Pradesh. These mushrooms have markets in foreign countries and are thus great earner of foreign exchange. The farmers can earn as much as Rs. 800/- to Rs. 1,000/- by investing less than Rs. 200/- As the farmers are not properly educated, they are not coming forward to take up this cultivation in a big way even though some of the varieties of such edible mushrooms can be grown inside the dwelling houses easily.

Due to unsatisfactory functioning of telecommunication network in the state of Orissa, a meeting was held with the then Union Minister of Communications where some decisions were taken viz., the comparative accumulated backlog over the years be speedily cleared by providing necessary equipments such as transmission systems, high grade long distance media on priority basis and in larger quantities. Similarly, a decision was taken to put special thrust on the modernisation and development of telecommunication system in the state. But even after a lapse of more than 3 years, no progress is noticed in the field of telecommunication system in the State. Many major project which have been agreed to by the Communication Ministry for their execution like Cuttack-Sambalpur microwave system, Kourkela-Sambalpur microwave system, Bhubaneswar-Cuttack link, STD service to the district headquarters from the State capital, Crossbar Exchange at Bhubaneswar by providing electronic switching equipments etc., have not been implemented yet due to inordinate delay in supplying equipments and other materials etc. resulting in very tardy progress and causing hardship and difficulties to the users including the State Government.

These very important subjects may be included in the next week business.

[Translation]

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI (Satna): Mr. Speaker Sir, I request you to include the following item in the Business for the next week.

The entire area of Satna (Madhya Pradesh) Lok Sabha constituency is facing severe shortage of water for irrigation purposes. The people are suffering on account

of this shortage. The people of the area are not receiving full benefits of the schemes implemented there by the Department of Irrigation. The Suhaval and other schemes have been left unfinished and the projects which have been completed are without any canals. No construction work is going on in the area likely to be submerged due to the Sagar Dam Project. It is not certain how much time may be taken for the completion of the project and it may take as much as 10 or 20 years for its completion. Despite this the department of irrigation has stopped development works for roads, drinking water etc. The administration is complacent about paying compensation to the farmers for their land which has been acquired and thus, the farmers are feeling harassed. The work on the canal from the Bargi dam for the areas of Mayyar and Nagod is also lying unfinished. Farmers in Kemore, Badwara and Vijayraghu Garh are being prevented from using Chhoti Mahanadi for irrigation and they are not being provided electricity connections also, because that area also comes under the area due likely to be submerged the Sagar Dam Project.

The Central Government should pay special attention to these problems and make efforts for immediate solution of these problems by granting special financial assistance to the Madhya Pradesh Government. Particularly, efforts should be made on a war footing to pay compensation to the farmers and rehabilitate the farmers of the area likely to be submerged due to Sagar Dam Project. Similarly all incomplete irrigation projects including construction and repair work of canals be completed immediately by granting special funds for the purpose.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Vilas Muttemwar.

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR (Chimur) : I would like to submit that the industry and the farmers are waiting for the long-term sugar and sugar-cane price policy for a minimum period of five years. With the advent of new technology this is imperative. Government has already committed a number of times in the House that they would make announcement in this regard but nothing has

been done as yet. While announcing the new long-term Sugar Policy, the interest of backward and undeveloped region must be given priorities in setting up Co-operative Sugar Factories.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Brevity is the soul of wit.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT) : Sir, we have listened to the submissions made by the hon. Members. We will give them all due considerations.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev to make a statement...

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : Sir, he must not make this statement. We are opposed to it....

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) ; Sir, I am on a Point of Order. My Point of Order is that in this House, on a number of occasions when such statements are being made by the hon. Minister, whether the Minister of Railways or the Minister of Communications, various Speakers including yourself, have always given the ruling that coming before the House with statement like that, actually not leaving the matter to the budgetary process is really an impropriety. You have, in the case of Railways, given such ruling. The previous Speaker M. Dhillon had given such a ruling. There were a number of rulings at that time. Therefore, you should try to pull up the Minister, no doubt he is a young man....

(Interruptions)

Please pull up the Minister, Sir, and ask him to give up this practice.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bol-)

pur) : The regular budget is only three months away...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : There is no sanctity for the Budget. There is one non-official budget before the regular budget and one budget after the regular budget...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Don't pollute this House.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : The same point of order, the same ruling, Professor Saheb, as you said it.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Is he going to make the Statement ? What is your ruling, Sir ? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I know you are very unhappy. Let this pollution not continue. The whole parliamentary democracy, the whole system of budget, the whole thing becomes irrelevant. Anything can be introduced at any point of time !

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbub-nagar) : I have another point of order to raise.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Within three months, the Budget will come.

MR. SPEAKER : Technically they can do it. You change that rule ; then we will change...

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : They cannot increase the rates like this. This is the basic thing. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : After I raised my point of order, you made an observation, "Your point of order is the same and my ruling is the same". Kindly repeat your ruling. I am prepared to repeat my point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already said so many times. Is there any change ? I cannot

change my ruling.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : If such things happen, Parliament becomes irrelevant. There will be no discussion in Parliament....

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : This is anti-people, anti-parliamentary democracy.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : What is your point of order ? You can ask for a discussion and I can allow a discussion. No problem.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. No cross-talking.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : My point of order is this. The whole news has already appeared in the newspaper, and this amounts to a budgetary measure. It is also a kind of leakage of the budget. This House has been confronted with a *fait accompli*....

MR. SPEAKER : No, no.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbub-nagar) : This House has been bypassed.

MR. SPEAKER : You know my position. I have already made it very clear.

"Papers laid on the Table—A Minister cannot be prevented from laying on the Table rules framed or amended in pursuance of a Statute. However, it is open to the Members either to accept, reject or modify the rules through a separate motion."

You are free to move a Motion. I will get the decision on that.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : This is a subject which affects the common people more. The ordinary people are affected.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, I know. "The Central Government may from time to time fix the rates for the telecommunication services by a notification in the Telegraph Rules, 1959."

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am helpless.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have given my ruling on this subject so many times.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : We fear that many more will come.

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : Mr. Speaker, Sir...

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, no.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We are walking out...

(Interruptions)

12.26 hrs.

(Prof. Madhu Dandavate and some other hon. Members then left the House.)

12.27 hrs.

STATEMENT RE : REVISION OF
POSTAL AND TELECOMMUNI-
CATION TARIFFS

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : Mr. Speaker Sir. The House is aware that the Posts and Telecommunications Services are one of the biggest public utility undertakings of the country. These services are utilised by all sections of the community and

our effort has been to maintain the services in the best of satisfaction of the people and expand them in towns and cities as well as in rural and remote areas.

The House is aware that there are large demands for expansion and upgradation of telephone services in the country. At present, against about 32 lakh main telephone connections, there is a waiting list of over 10 lakhs. Some of the applicants have been waiting for years together. There are also demands for extending the telecommunication services in rural areas and also to improve the reliability and quality of service.

To do all this, the Department needs additional financial resources. These finances are to be generated internally and partly by public borrowings. To be able to generate internal resources and to service the borrowings, the Department must maintain an adequate rate of return.

The operation and maintenance cost of the telecommunication services has gone up very high due to increase in staff salaries and escalation in prices of maintenance stores and spares. While the index of wholesale prices (1960-61=100) has gone up to 700 in Nov., 1986, the average price (tariff) index for telephone services during the same period has increased to only about 360, clearly indicating that the Department has absorbed most of the inflationary impact in its input prices without passing on the burden to the subscribers.

12.28 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE in the Chair]

Similarly with the successive sanctions of DA and additional DA, the manpower cost per person has also continuously risen and stands at nearly 12 times the cost per person in 1960. Recently the recommendations of 4th Pay Commission have also cost the Department about Rs. 100 Crores a year.

Apart from increase in the operation and maintenance cost of the services, the capital cost of providing a new telephone connection has also increased substantially

due to escalation in prices as well as introduction of electronic and other exchanges with modern technologies in the network. The revenue per telephone connection is not commensurate with the capital invested. In fact, most of the new projects are running at a loss. Further, as a measure of social responsibility and balanced development of rural and remote areas, the Department is providing telecommunication services in these areas on a high subsidy, at a loss.

The Department of Telecommunications prepared an ambitious plan to invest Rs. 11,300 crores during the Seventh Plan against which the Planning Commission has allotted Rs. 4,010 crores only.

In the light of the above factors, the Government has very reluctantly decided to increase some of the Telecom. and Postal tariffs. In doing so, however, we have taken care that the burden of increased tariffs does not fall too much on the lower income groups. In the light of this it has been decided :—

- (1) Not to increase the local call charges from public telephones ;
- (2) Not to increase the call fees from the long distance public telephones in rural areas ;
- (3) Not to increase the tariffs for telegrams ;
- (4) Not to increase the rentals for telephone connections.
- (5) Not to increase the charges for installation of new connection and for the shifting of a telephone in a telephone exchange system of less than 500 lines.
- (6) Not to increase tariffs in respect of rural subscribers who are served by flat rate exchanges where only a flat rate of rental is charged.

At the same time we are increasing free call limit by another 75 calls in a bi-monthly period from 200 calls to 275 calls. This

will provide relief to the low calling rate subscribers whose telephone bill will, in effect, come down. The value of free calls will come to Rs. 990 per year at the new tariffs against the rent of Rs. 750 to Rs. 1200 per annum for different sizes of telephone systems.

The main increase in tariffs relates to the local and trunk call charges. The chargeable calls out of the first 2000 local calls made in a bi-monthly period will be charged at 60 paise per call instead of existing 40 paise. Calls made in excess of 2000 calls will be charged at 80 paise instead of 50 paise at present.

The increase in the local call charges will largely affect only the heavy calling rate subscribers. The trunk call charges are being increased suitably according to distance.

PBX and PABX are used basically by large establishments. The cost of providing and maintaining such facilities has been rising. It has, therefore, become necessary to increase the rentals for PBX and PABX.

Similarly, the cost of providing and maintaining the telex, teleprinter and telephone circuits has also been rising. The rentals for such facilities are suitably increased to cover the higher cost. These again are being used by large establishments.

The installation and shifting charges of telephone and telex are being increased to cover the actual cost. However, suitable rebate is provided to a subscriber wherever he arranges his own equipment and internal wiring.

The proposed increase is expected to yield an additional revenue of about Rs. 375 crores in a full year. I may mention that even with these increases the index for telephone tariffs with 1960 as 100, will still be only 490, which is only 70 per cent of the corresponding general wholesale price index.

It is proposed to implement the revised

tariffs with effect from December 1, 1986.

The Indian Telegraph Rules, 1961 will be suitably amended to bring into force the above changes under the authority vested in the Central Government under Section 7 of the Indian Telegraphs Act, 1885. The relevant notification in the official gazette will be placed in the House in due course. Annexure giving the existing and proposed new tariffs is attached.

I will now speak to you about the Postal Services in our Country. As you are all aware Postal Services play an important role in the life of the community. Our Postal network is the largest in the world. The Postal operations provide an essential service to the common man. We have as many as about 1.45 lakh Post offices spread all over the country of which as many as 1.3 lakhs are in rural areas.

The Department of Posts is incurring recurring losses in running its various services. The deficit, which stood at Rs. 136 crores in 1984-85, rose to Rs. 163 crores in 1985-86. With the further increase in the cost of operations due to the implementation

of the 4th Pay Commission recommendations and all round increases in other operational costs such as air freight, rail freight, etc., the deficit is expected to be of the order of Rs. 400 crores during 1986-87. The last revision in tariff was made in June 1982. Since the deficit will be beyond our expectations, we have no other alternative except to increase the tariff of certain items which are not largely used by the common man. We propose to increase the tariff on book packets containing printed books and periodicals, registration fees, commission on money orders and Indian Postal Orders. However, in order to protect the interests of rural population, who may be sending money orders for smaller amounts, we have not increased the commission for money orders upto Rs. 50/-. These revisions will come into effect from January 1 next year.

On account of these revisions, the Department expects to earn an additional revenue of about Rs. 79 crores in a full year.

Annexure showing the details of the tariff revisions is attached.

ANNEXURE

Statement-I showing revision of Telecommunication Tariffs

Sl. No.	Name of service	Present tariff (in Rs. unless stated otherwise)	Proposed tariff (in Rs. unless stated otherwise)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Installation fee for a new Telephone connection in an exchange system of :—			
	(a) less than 500 lines	300	No change	If a subscriber provides his own internal fitting in an exchange system of 500 lines and above, a rebate of Rs. 500 will be allowed for a new connection and Rs. 300 for shifting.
	(b) 500 lines and above	300	800	
2.	Shifting charges in an exchange system of :—			
	(a) less than 500 lines	150	150	If subscriber provides his own internal fitting, a rebate of Rs. 500 will be allowed for a new connection and Rs. 300 for shifting.
	(b) 500 lines and above	150	600	
3.	Installation fee for a new Telex connection	300	800	
	(b) Shifting charges for a Telex connection.	300	600	

1.	2	3	4	5
4.	(a) Temporary connection for the first 6 months.	1½ times the normal rentals	Double the normal rental.	
	(b) Connection from a temporary exchange or temporary PAX for the 1st KM	Rs. 150/- p.m. inclusive of call charges	Rs. 300/-p.m. inclusive of call charges.	
	(c) <i>Casual connection</i>			
	(i) 1 to 10 days	90	Equivalent to half of bi-monthly rental.	
	(ii) 11 to 20 days	180	Equivalent to one bi-monthly rental.	
	(iii) 21 to 30 days	180	Equivalent to one and half times the bi-monthly rental of respective exchanges.	
5.	(a) <i>Annual rental for Extensions to DELs</i>			
	(i) Internal extension with ICF	350	500	
	(ii) Internal extension without ICF.	300	400	
	(iii) External extension. First KM each addl. KM	700 400	1400 800	
	(b) Telephone connections to PBX and PABX (i) Internal connections.	300	400	
	(ii) External connections. First KM each addl. KM	700 400	1400 800	

1.	2	3	4	5
	<i>Charges for private wire</i>			
	(i) Internal private wire	300	400	
	(ii) External private wires	700	1400	
		400	800	
	(d) Charges for non-exchange lines.	700	1400	
		400	800	
6.	<i>Local Call Charges :</i>			
	(a) Free Calls (bi-monthly)	200 calls	275 calls	
	(b) Above 275 upto 2000 (bi-monthly)	40 Paise.	60 Paise	
	(c) Above 2000 (bi-monthly)	40 Paise upto 3000 calls and 50 Paise above 3000 calls (bi-monthly).	80 Paise	
7.	<i>Trunk Call charges :</i>			
	(a) upto 20 Kms	1	2	
	(b) More than 20 kms upto 50 kms	2	4	
	(c) More than 50 kms upto 100 kms	4	6	
	(d) More than 100 kms upto 200 kms.	8	12	
	(e) More than 200 kms upto 500 kms	12	18	
	(f) More than 500 kms upto 1000 kms	20	30	
	(g) More than 1000 kms	24	36	
8.	(a) Rental for electro-mechanical teleprinter. Teleprinter machine on TP circuits.	3600	4500	

1.	2.	3	4	5
	(b) Rental for Telex Subscriber line inclusive of rent of electro- mechanical TP machines.	4500	6000	
	(c) When the TP machine is provided by the Subscriber himself.	900	1500	
9.	<i>Rental for leased telegraph circuits :</i>			
	(a). 50 bauds			
	(i) Other than Press	60	125	
	(ii) Press	20	half of above.	
	(b). 75 bauds			
	(i) Other than Press	90	200	
	(ii) Press	30	half of above.	
10.	Leased circuits for Telephone and Telegraph will be provided only on full time basis and not for part of day. Hafid Micro Telephone Interment provided at each terminal of Telephone circuit.	60	150	
12.	<i>Rental for PABXs</i>			
	(a) 5 lines PABX	1200*	600 +	
	(b) 9 lines PABX	2400*	1200 +	
			* inclusive of rent for all their internal connection. + Represents rentals only for the board. Internal connections are to be charged for separately at the prescribed rate as in the case of other boards.	

1	2	3		4		5	
		Electro- mechanical		Electronics		Electronics	
		Hotel	Ord.	Hotel	Ord.	Hotel	Ord.
(Rs. in lakhs)							
12. (c)	Extendable type PBXs and PABXs for the capacity of :						
	(i) 100 line	0.7	0.85	—	1.2	1.5	1.8
	(ii) 200 lines	1.1	1.35	—	1.9	2.3	2.9
	(iii) 300 lines	1.5	1.85	—	2.6	3.1	4.0
	(iv) 400 lines	1.9	2.35	—	3.3	3.9	5.1
	(v) 500 lines	2.3	2.85	—	4.0	4.7	6.2
	(vi) 600 lines	2.7	3.35	—	4.7	5.5	7.3
	(vii) 700 lines	3.1	3.85	—	6.5	7.5	8.4
	(viii) 800 lines	3.5	4.35	—	7.2	8.3	9.5
	(ix) 900 lines	3.9	4.85	—	7.9	9.1	10.6
	(x) 1000 lines	4.3	5.35	—	8.6	9.9	12.5
	(xi) 1100 lines	4.7	5.85	—	9.3	10.7	13.6
	(xii) 1200 lines	5.1	6.35	—	10.0	11.5	14.7
	(xiii) For more than 1200 line capacity, the increase in rental for every 100 lines beyond the rental shown against item (xii) above.	0.4	0.5	—	0.7	0.8	1.1
							1.3

Statement-II showing revision of Postal Tariffs

Sl. No.	Name of the service	Present tariff (paise)	Revised tariff
1.	2	3	4
	5		
1.	<i>Book packets containing printed books :</i>		
	Upto 100 gms.	15	30 p.
	for every 50 gms. thereafter in excess of 100 gms.	10	30 p.
	for every 100 gms. thereafter in excess of 100 gms.		30 p.
2.	<i>Book packets containing periodicals :</i>		
	Upto 100 gms.	25	30 p.
	for every 50 gms. thereafter for every 100 gms. thereafter in excess of 100 gms.	30	30 p.
3.	<i>Registration:</i>		
	(a) fee for registration	Rs. 2.75	Rs. 4.50
	(b) concessional registration fee for VPP containing printed books.	65	Rs. 1.25
	Note : For the Purpose of (b) the value upto which this concession will be applicable is proposed to be raised from Rs. 20/- to Rs. 50/-.		
4.	<i>Acknowledgements :</i>		
	Fee for each acknowledgement.	30	50 p.
5.	<i>Recorded delivery :</i>		
	(a) Fee for recorded delivery	Rs. 1.00	Rs. 2.00
	(b) Intimation to sender	30	50 p.

1	2	3	4	5
6. <i>Money orders :</i>				
for every Rs. 10/- or part thereof.		30	For amounts upto and including Rs. 50/-	30 p. per every Rs. 10/- or part thereof.
for money order not exceeding Rs. 20/-		60		
For every additional Rs. 10/- or part thereof in excess of Rs. 20/-		30	For amounts above Rs. 50/-	40 p. per Rs. 10/- or part thereof.
			(Example for Rs. 51-60 Rs. 61-70 10 p.)	Rs. 2.40 Rs. 2.80 etc).
Price of money order form		10		
7. <i>Indian Postal orders :</i>				
Commission on each IPO				
Upto Rs. 10/-		30		Rs. 50
Upto Rs. 20/-		60		Rs. 1.00
Upto Rs. 30/-		90		Rs. 1.50
Upto Rs. 40/-		Rs. 1.20		Rs. 2.00
Upto Rs. 50/-		Rs. 1.50		Rs. 2.50
Upto Rs. 100/-		Rs. 3.00		Rs. 5.00

[Translation]

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazipur) : It is really very nice of you !

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : It will burden the poor man. You are increasing the limit from Rs. 50 to Rs. 500. Please do not do so, otherwise the poor will be crushed.

[English]

SOME HON. MEMBERS : This limit for not increasing the commission for money orders upto Rs. 50/- be increased to Rs. 500/-.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur) : It is the most inefficient Department of the Government of India. Is there any proposal to reduce the inefficiency in this Department. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : No interruptions please.

12.35 hrs.

DISCUSSION ON THE PERFORMANCE OF THE INDIAN SPORTSMEN AT THE TENTH ASIAN GAMES HELD AT SEOUL—(Contd.)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up further discussion on the performance of the Indian Sportsmen at the 10th Asian Games held at Seoul.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska) : Mr Chairman, Sir, as we know, the performance of India in the recently concluded Asian Games has been deplorable. The Members of the House irrespective of their party affiliations as also the country as a whole have mentioned their anxiety about this failure. This is a question of national prestige.

The hon. Minister, while replying to your own question, Sir, said that it was the Indian Olympic Association or the National Sports Federations which are autonomous bodies, which are responsible for this failure. However, I will draw the attention of the House to the report of the Indian Olympics Association which makes the Government responsible for this failure. There are the conflicting views between the Government as well as the Indian Olympic Association.

Sir, the sports culture is not unknown to India. What is required is reorientation of this culture in a scientific manner. We had imported horses from other countries at a huge cost and I do not see any reason, why these animals were not allowed to take part in Seoul. Many hon. Members of the House including yourself have alleged nepotism and favouritism in selecting substandard as also not selecting the proper athletes. In this connection, I would like to place before the House, the Government of India's policy on sports. It was laid on the Table of both the Houses on the 21st August, 1984. It has been stated in para 10 :

"The Indian Olympic Association and the national sports federations have a special responsibility with regard to competitive sports. They should present a unified and cohesive image in keeping with the dignity of the nation. Their responsibility is even greater where participation of national teams in international competitions is involved. Such federations should, therefore, be encouraged to regularly hold national competitions and implement effective plans for the preparation of national teams for participation in international competitions..."

In this Policy of the Government, the Indian Olympic Association and the national sports federations are made responsible for the games. There are many other features in this Sports Policy such as voluntary efforts, sports institutions, employment of mass media and the sports should start at the grass root level, there should be sports institutions right from the villages to the level

of cities etc. I would request the hon. Minister to let us know how far the Government has been successful in implementing this policy. Or, I want to know whether it is only a policy for the sake of policy. Taking all these factors into consideration, I invite the attention of the hon. Minister to the Report of the Indian Olympic Association. It is said in the Report :

"It is an established fact, and fully known to the Government and the public, that the sports infrastructure that we possess in our country, indoor and outdoor, is broadly limited to four cities—Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta—wherein also there is variation and no standardisation is available. The IOA and other sports bodies have been crying hoarse for these sports facilities to no avail."

So, I have submitted to you both the Policy of the Government and the Report of the Indian Olympic Association. The Association, in particular, has blamed everybody except themselves. They have stated in their report that there are no coaching facilities, no training and that funds are not made available. I want to mention one point in this regard. The Report of the Indian Olympic Association further says :

"...Leave aside sports, even physical education not being a compulsory subject in our schools, colleges and universities, no worthwhile attention is paid to this subject.

"In the recently concluded Asian Games at Seoul, in the IOA contingent, there was hardly any representation from the universities or the colleges. Whereas it is this source which should feed us with the maximum numbers."

So Sir, I would like to point out that because of all these factors, Government should not remain as a sad spectator. Some tangible action should be taken so that this sort of performance is not repeated. Even the Association has said in their Report :

"There is no need for India to participate in 1988 and 1992 Olympic Games, unless it is more or less certain that for every entry we can achieve minimum 6th place".

Who is responsible for this sad state of affairs ? Is the Indian Olympic Association responsible or somebody else ? This must be clearly stated.

Lastly, I want to submit that the Central Government is giving certain aid to the sports institutions in different States. Those sports institutions are asked to sponsor their schemes for aid through the States. But there are certain States, who do not send the applications received by them in time. That is the reason why the genuine demands of these institutions are not met. I would request the hon. Minister that besides asking them to sponsor their schemes for help from the Centre through the States, they can be permitted to send the same direct also. We, the members of Parliament are well aware of the needs of our States and Constituencies and we request the hon. Minister to consider this suggestion because in this way the genuine interests of sportspersons and institutions can be met.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN (Etah) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all I thank you very much for giving me permission to speak out of turn as today is 'jumma' and I have to offer 'Namaz'.

AN HON. MEMBER : He has shown special favour to you.

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: I wish and pray to god that may you be appointed a minister soon.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the debate is going on for the last two days. We are continuously complaining about non-completion of certain things and our Madam Minister is also listening. There are some two or three basic issues about which I want to ask you.

When we invested a huge amount in the Asian games in 1982, we had great expectation because we had stepped into field also. The Government was severely criticised for this extravaganza, but despite that we had a lot of hopes. Now those hopes have also been dashed to ground by the Seoul games.

There was wide ranging criticism and the opposition accused the Government of misusing and wasting public money. But in spite of it we had hopes that our youths will get opportunities to participate in the games and thus we shall turn out good sportsmen, but that has not come to be true. There are some reasons behind this. You have to make efforts to find out the talent.

Can we not turn out good sportsmen and teams out of a population of 80 crores ? The reason is that nobody cares for good sportsmen. There are many youngboys who complain that they are not provided any opportunity. There is no one to stand guarantee for them and grant them fee concession so that they could get admission in schools. They are very good players. It is a basic thing that if you want to produce good sportsmen you must catch them young at this school stage. This is our biggest weakness.

There is party politics in the matter of selections. Captains favour players of their own group. No one cares for the boys without any push. Therefore, you cannot turn out good players and it is gross injustice. Our Madam Minister should pay special attention to this matter.

Besides, 70 per cent of our population lives in villages and no attention is paid to sports facilities in villages. Cricket is a game of opium eaters. The authorities pay more attention to cricket and ignore Kabaddi. Kabaddi is a regular sport in villages, but is not encouraged in any way. Today, everyone is crazy about cricket. No one cares for Kabaddi, hockey and football. These games also require attention. Kabaddi is a rural game. There people take part in Kabaddi, long jump, high jump etc., but the Government is least concerned about them.

As all our Members have stated that there are no two opinions about the absence of discipline in the associations which have been formed here. You should believe it that coaches do nothing there, they do not give coaching and misuse the funds.

Whenever a team is to be sent somewhere, the selections are made at the eleventh hour. If the selections are made well in advance, then the players can prepare themselves, but you select them at the last moment and, therefore, no coaching takes place. Korea and Japan are very small nations in comparison to our country, but you can see that they are far ahead of us in the field of sports. We spend so much money on sports, but with little result.

The Sports Authority of India has now suggested that we should not participate in any tournament. What a cowardice it is ! Why do you accept this report ? This is no way *Phele bad to Khud Karen, Laanat Karen Shaitan Ko*. What a suggestion ! The fault is theirs, but they recommend non-participation in the games. How wrong is this approach ! This is not something justified. You should not accept this report.

Secondly, Players should not be allowed to indulge in party politics. They should be kept away from all these things. Today we notice that recommendations are made for inclusion or exclusion of a particular player. All such practices must be completely done away with.

So far as hockey is concerned, it has been totally ruined. Shri Aslam Sher Khan is a very good hockey player. You form a committee and appoint good sportsmen M.Ps as its members. You can include in that committee sportsmen ministers also .. *(Interruptions)*...

The persons who coach our players do nothing. They get salaries for doing nothing. They impart coaching only for one hour a day and remain at their houses for the rest of the day. Our Madam Minister has keen interest in sports and we hope that she will certainly pay attention to the suggestions of the

Members. I had only a small suggestion in my mind which I have put forward before you. I have not been a player, but this much I will say that it brings a bad name to the country that we could not turn out good players out of 80 crores of our people. This is highly shameful. It was a young lady who saved our honour at Seoul. Government should pay more attention to sportswomen rather than sportsmen. At least, they save our honour and do not let us expose.

With these words, I thank you.

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA (Vidisha): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is but natural that we all are concerned at the dismal performance of the Indian team in the recently held 10th Asian Games in Seoul. It is because of the fact that prior to this, we used to say proudly that the First Asian Games were held in our country and in 1982 we won a number of gold, silver and bronze medals. Our progress in this field since then was also significant. After the IXth Asian Games were organised in Delhi, the entire country had hoped that with the creation of new atmosphere in the country and with the availability of infrastructure, such as, stadia, training and coaching, our young generation and our youths would get its benefits. But as has been said by most of our colleagues, the working of our various institutions, and association such as, Indian Olympic Association, Sports Authority of India and National Institute of Sports, is not satisfactory. They lack coordination, as a result of which the talented sportsmen are not selected. I would like to cite one instance to the hon. Minister. When the hockey team was being selected, I had informed the hon. Minister of non-inclusion of a good player from Madhya Pradesh, Jalaluddin who plays right out. I had discussed this matter with the Hon. Prime Minister also, who had directed his Secretary Shri O.P. Arora to inquire into the case and find out from the Sports Ministry as to how such a talented player was not selected. In spite of all this, whenever I took up the matter with the hon. Minister, she expressed her inability saying that she could not interfere with the working of these federations or

in the selection of the team; she could only give suggestions. What I want to say is that when all these federations, associations and sports institutions are controlled by the Sports Ministry, why can't they have their say in making the right decision and in the selection of players? The suggestion given by Shri Mushran may come out to be a good one that the selection of players, whether it is for the international competitions or for Asian or Olympic games, should be made by a National Sports Selection Committee. When under the new education policy, the sports have been made part of education it has become imperative to bring sports activities in the Concurrent List with a view to ensuring proper development of our youths. Today, inspite of the fact that we are a nation of 75 crores, we could reach only the 5th or the 6th position in the medal tally in Seoul Asian Games. This is certainly a shameful situation for the country. I would like to make a small comparison in this regard. South and North Korea together had won 45 gold medals in the 1982 Asian Games, whereas in the 1986 games, South Korea alone bagged 93 gold medals.

We should give foremost attention to coaching and training. This should not be confined to only those who had excelled in the previous tournaments and competitions or we should not impart training by taking the last Asian games' records as base. We should keep the world records before us while giving training and the training should be so timed that the players should reach their full form near the tournaments so that the players could give their best and add to the honour of the country. At the same time, they should be able to further the new interest created for sports in the country.

12.56 hrs.

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

I would also like to remind that Olympic games are scheduled to be held in 1988 in Seoul and in 1990, the Asian games are going to be organised in Beijing. That means, we are not left with much time. We

have to prepare our sportsmen for the olympics in two years and after that we have to compete in the Asian Games to be held in Beijing in another two years. Therefore, I would like to say that whatever be the targets for training, we must start imparting training right now. We should not mind starting from grass root level after appointing good coaches and selecting talented players. Even if we are required to organise our camps in small villages, it can prove to be a good procedure. One of our sportsman colleague has cited an example that the best football player was a street player. There are hundreds of such street players in our rural areas, who if given training under the supervision of good coaches, can achieve excellence of the national level and can also hold Indian colours high in the Asian and Olympic games.

The hon. Minister of Human Resource Development, Shri Rao is also present in the House. I would like to make a submission to him also that it is high time to review our sports policy and to see it in the national perspective by bringing the sports in the concurrent list. We should set up such schools and institutions as can bring the talent to the fore by rising above nepotism and corruption and by adopting national outlook. The sports policy of Soviet Union, the leading country in the world of sports, was formulated by Lunacharsky, a literature and critic. Today, the need of the hour is to bring new talent and youths to the forefront through a national outlook and by rising above party politics. The weak persons who are occupying positions there need to be replaced. The new sports policy should be determined by taking into account the new infrastructure and the new outlook that has been created in the country.

13.00 hrs.

Now, I would like to give a few suggestions. We should create infrastructure at the district level and there we do not need big stadia. Good sports grounds should be developed and playing facilities should be provided there so that competitions could be

organised at college level in various districts. That way, we can give full benefits to them. So kindly pay adequate attention to it. The newspapers have carried reports to the effect that a leading athlete had resigned his post during the course of the games and had accepted a contract to become a coach in Taiwan. I want to say that we should prepare good coaches and bring the talented coaches to the forefront.

[English]

13.01 hrs.

DR. PHULRENU GUHA (Contai): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I do not want to mention our performance in Seoul. It is too tragic. What I want to emphasise is that we must learn our lessons and we should shape our policy accordingly. We must learn our lesson from our last performance. We must find out whether we have given training facilities and also what is our system of selection, on all sides.

Sports is an important event in our national life. We must start to train our young children from the very beginning of their life and from all walks of life, whether they are rich or poor, we should not leave it on them. It is natural that we have to select children mostly from the schools but knowing the condition of our country, we should not forget about the children who are dropped out and also who have not got the opportunity to attend the school.

Here I would like to mention about G.D.R. I was there and I have seen that children are selected from the age of three and they are finally selected at the age of six. And they give them the proper training from the very beginning. They have universities also. I would like to say that we do not have a number of sports schools, colleges and universities. Here I like to mention one thing. Most of the Members,—the young Members, will not know, we older Members may remember, that when we were children, not only we did not have any schools and colleges or even any university for music or dancing, but the demand was there and now

we have the universities. So, I request that we must start thinking of having schools and colleges and universities for sports in our country. And, I am sure, in the beginning, parents would not like to send their children because they may not think that Sports will be a career but in course of time it will be taken up in the country.

I take one minute more and I wish to inform the House that when there was a famine in Bengal in the undivided Bengal in 1943, because many children lost their parents and other family members, we ran a number of orphanages. You will be surprised to know that we brought up a boy who was admitted at an age of three, after some years, when he became a boy of 11 to 12 years old, he was painting very well. We were surprised to see it. When his paintings were shown to Shri Nand Lal Bose, he was extremely happy and he asked us to bring that boy to him, and he promised to take special care of the boy! Then in 1947 we had a number of colleges where art teachers are to be recruited. Nand Lal Bose had helped a number of them. This is just an example which I am mentioning.

DR V. VENKATESH : A very good example.

DR. PHULRENU GUHA : The time has come when the girls are also to be given training. For that we must have all the arrangements. Stipend should also be given to the future sports persons. Specially those who are coming from poor families, they must be given double the stipend because they need food and their parents will not be able to give them food.

What I would like to suggest is that we have to review the whole system and we have to change our attitude towards sports. A new thinking is necessary. Sports should be an integral part of our educational system. The entire system of sports should be changed. As far as talent is concerned, it does exist in rural areas and in poor families also. So, we have to pick up all these children according to their talent. Some machinery will have to be developed for this purpose. I would like the hon. Minister to

tell us what short term and long term measures are proposed to be taken to ensure better performance.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam) : It is appropriate for me to take part in the discussion with regard to Seoul Games when you are in the Chair because you are from the south and the Minister, Mrs. Margaret Alva is also from the south. Only south has brought prestige to the nation. Even Human Resources Development Minister is also from the south.

Games and sports should be developed on a large scale with the objective of improving the physical fitness and sportsmanship among average students and those who excel in this department. Now, play fields and other facilities do not exist. I request the hon. Minister that this should be provided immediately on priority basis.

Sports, under our Constitution, is in the State List. Physical education which is part of the education, is in the Concurrent List. I request the hon. Minister that sports and physical education should be brought to State List and it should not be in the Concurrent List. The hon. Minister knows fully well that formerly education was in the State List. But in 1975-76 this was brought under Concurrent List. I once again request the Minister to bring back education with physical education in the State List.

For many years the theme song of the Indian sports was that there was no Sports Ministry and not much resources were provided for sports. But now, for the last two years, the Sports Ministry has been set up and it has been put in operation. Mrs. Margaret Alva took special interest in selection, preparation and training of sportsmen for the Asian Games. As for resources, no expense was spared in the preparation stage and yet the result was inversely proportional to the efforts. More than a week went by without a medal in Seoul Games. We had been witnessing TV. For one week, we were not able to see the performance of India on the TV.

But only after P.T. Usha came, the glory

came. Actually, the glory came only because of P.T. Usha. There was a comment that only Usha should have been sent. I have read it in *The Week* magazine also. Even the hon. Prime Minister also asked Mrs. Margaret Alva when she was in Seoul... *(Interruptions)*.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): That is not true. Don't believe everything you read.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: All right. What is the counter-statement you have made for all these magazines?

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Let them say.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: So far you have never replied.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: I reply to Parliament, I do not reply to magazines.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: All right. Sir, what is wrong in all these things? Is it that the system itself is at fault? Why we are unable to produce more sportsmen?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): That is precisely what we want to know. Where is the system at fault? How is it to be set right? Please for heaven's sake do tell that.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: I will tell you. We have to admit one fact. Should we reconcile ourselves with the fact that there is dearth of efficient persons in the field of sports and physical education? This is a vital question that has to be debated on a nation-wide scale. A team of 380 strong

squad was sent to Seoul, out of which 296 were the sports competitors and 84 were officers. So, there was one officer for three competitors. That was the ratio adopted by the Indian Government. But what about the medals we have received? We have received only 37 medals—five gold, nine silver and 23 bronze. Actually, in the medals tally, we ranked as fifth nation. Out of 23 nations that took part in the Seoul Asian Games, we ranked as fifth nation. What about the fourth place? The fourth place went to Iran. For all its fundamentalism and the never ending war with Iraq, Iran was able to get the fourth place. But what happened to India? We were at the fifth place. With regard to medals also, are we actually improving from one Asian Games to another? First of all, we have to go through all these things. In the 1954 Asian Games, we got 18 medals; in 1958 we got 13 medals—that means the number came down; in 1962 we got 34 medals—the number went up; in 1966 again the number came down to 21 medals; in 1970 the number went up a little and we got 25 medals; in 1974 we got 28 medals; in 1978 again we got 28 medals; in 1982 the number of medals we got was 57, when Madam Gandhi was the Prime Minister and the Asian Games were held in New Delhi. The number of medals we got now was 37. So, from 57 it came down to 37. But what happened now in 1986 after the Ministry has been put into operation? We have come down in the medals tally. We have to admit all these facts. Somebody was telling that we should not compare ourselves with Japan or China. Then are we going to compare ourselves with Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Maldives—the small countries? Even I have gone through the IOA Report. The Report is nothing but passing the bug. Actually, our performance in Seoul is dismal, disastrous and disappointing. I have to praise P.T. Usha. Actually, the glory goes only to P.T. Usha. We have to improve a lot in sports and also in physical education.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: One thing I want to say to the hon. Minister. If you concentrate on rural areas for selecting the candidates, probably you can get more people. What we are doing is we are selecting only bureaucrats, that is, those who are

already employed in some departments, we are selecting them. But talented people we can get from rural areas which you are neglecting.

Language is not necessary for selecting people in sports. Healthy people are there in the rural areas. If you concentrate there, you will be able to get better stuff.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : 75% population is in the rural areas. 25% is in the urban areas.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur) : I need not mention Seoul because only they are disappointed who had some appointments and hope. I would say 'why'? We had a policy. But the implementation of policy is absolutely not there. Neither the officials nor the Ministry know what is sports and how they should be implemented. I now come to the concrete points. What do we find in our sports outside? In some games let us say foot ball, volley ball, basket ball or in Hockey, you will find that in the first half or for first 25 minutes our sportsmen in the field excel the opposite side. As the time draws on, they become slow. They are out of place. Why? It is because in this country we have only one way of selecting sportsmen. When we have Seoul or other game, six months we take to collect and put them to some kind of training for three weeks and after that we send them without any marking, without having any definition. We had decided long before in 1967 when for nine months I had been the Sports Minister of this country, that for sending in any event let there be some standard. For example, in Olympic we had—let 7th in Olympics be the qualifying standard in India. That is not so here. If you go to the selection procedure, upto the last date there is jogging about to push in their men. Therefore we have to-day in this country no Selection Committee for any sports. But they are 'pairwe' committee. We do not keep any standard-7th.

If Minister or sportsmen feel strong, let it be 9th. But let there be some standard of the olympic for the next one. Any other country will start preparation right now. We prepare only four to six months before the games start. Why? It is because there is a huge cry. I want to tell the Minister about the independence of the federation, about the autonomy of the federation. What is the autonomy of the federation? The autonomy of the federation is to manage, not to mismanage. That is what in this country the federations are doing. Most of them are managers. They are not sportsmen. You take any federation you like. I will give you by name what they are. They do not know. They are only jogging for power in the corridor of post power. They come in there. They make their 'pairwe' and push their boys and girls into this. They only sleep. They want only from Government money to go. Most of them are the officials. Government must have guts to say 'no' to their chaprasies, to their astrologers and their cooks being taken as a coach.

I was a Sports Minister, 'A big man in this country was made the Chief de-mission of course over me. He came and 'pairwed' me for astrologer as the coach to be taken, for his assistant to be taken as a coach.

In a Selection Committee, Mr. Minister, you must put your qualified men. I give a concrete example. Dr. Narsingh Rao wanted something concrete. For example NIS, National Institute of Patiala. I compliment the Government for an institution like the National Institute of Patiala. We have at least to show we have coach; Class A, Class B and Class C. In my time to class C I gave them their monthly payment at home. I said you sit at home and take the money. I cannot dismiss you under Government rules. It is because they do not know A, B, C of sports. They were just coach by 'pairwe'. B were B and A were A. To-day there are institutions where there are coaches. There are qualified coaches in this country who can be put in the Selection Committee when selection is made. Because in the selection Committee, Sports Federation made their own selection and they have in their mind,

while selecting, whom should be pushed up. Therefore, what I say is, in the team that you send outside or for that matter here also, you must have the qualified coaches.

Now, Sir, for example, the Government has got two institutions. One is SAI, the Sports Authority of India. Another is NIS. This SAI has got all the Colonels, Generals and Lieutenants, and the IAS and IPS men are in the Ministry, who have never played any part in the games. They are good men; they are experts; they are encyclopaedia of knowledge. You put them anywhere they fit in. Now the Generals are very good in their field, in the field of war, I must say. But excuse me, if I say so, they are the most misfit today in the field of sports. They only want one thing, the NIS. You see, NIS has got the very good reputation. It is the oldest institution with the Ministry, with the Government of India. It has got good coaches. We divide the functions of SAI to keep up buildings, stadia, fields and all that. NIS have the coaches. Now, the SAI wants to grab NIS so that, there are no coaches. We want gymnasium indoor expert for experiments, for practising in the NIS in Delhi. But it is not coming. But everyday the good coaches who are there are threatened. How can there be anything like that? Federation is useless—all conspirators, not professionals, to put the boys into training. Therefore, I would say that the Minister should have the courage to see that the federations have the autonomy to manage, not to mismanage. And when you give training, you should give effective training. For example, the Indian Olympic Association is there. When we ask a question, the minister would say, we violate the charter. Please listen to this point also. Mr. Deputy-Speaker. Sir, the moment we ask certain information from the Government about the Indian Olympic Association, they will say, you violate the charter. I am asking you how the Soviet Union, how Poland, how Bulgaria—I am quoting the Socialist countries—how GDR, win, corner all the gold medals. And yet, with the sanctity and chastity of the Indian Olympic Association, we could not win. It is only in India, because of these managers. The Minister or the Ministry has

hardly got the time to keep an eye on the manipulating managers. But talking of Indian Olympic Association, they would say, charter is being violated. They sit once a while.

They have all the good time of the life but they are never doing anything with the training. Therefore, I say that like the NIS training, Mr. Minister, let there be a coaching centre at Bangalore—You have started one. It is good. But the country is too vast to pull down the string from Delhi. Let there be coaching centres from different parts of the country—East, West, North and South. Then, like this NIS centre, you must have coaching centres there. Don't mix up coaching with SAI. I may tell you, they will spoil all that you will have till today. You have best coaches in the country. Therefore, my point is, keep an eye on the federations, No. 1. No. 2, start the thing right now from here. You must have selected some disciplines. Now, for example, everybody said about P.T. Usha. I tell you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, if they want to have 4 gold medals next time only through P.T. Usha, they are wrong. Let she be specialised in 400 metres, 200 metres and 100 metres. But let not everything be thrust on her. That is not possible. Let the disciplines be selected. Let the sportsmen be selected for each discipline. Let the coach be selected and we have done the thing here.

There are federations in the country. We have a rule that no official will be selected for more than 2 terms. Now, there are federations in this country. For example, Cricket, my friend, Mahfooz says, cricket is not a sports; it is an industry now. Kapil Dev, the Indian Cricket Captain—just released book said, it is an industry. Forget about it. But I cannot forget the gate money and the huge money that the Cricket Control Board of India has, when the match is held in Delhi or Calcutta. And the entire harem moves—the whole members. Their drinking bill is more in every function—I say, Mr. Minister, you should have the courage to say, It is the Indian people's money paid through the gate. It is the hard-earned foreign exchange of the Indian people that is paid for every tour. England came here when they

were rejected in Pakistan. During my time they came and Mr. Irani made an agreement that "India will host it." It was because they went to South Africa. I said "No." Addressing the children of India, I say India should not be readily available milching cow, who should come here and get the foreign exchange and have their money. I am not scared of defeat. But I ask a question. Why India should have the monopoly of defeat every time? That is the question before the Council. We are not scared of defeat. A sportsman should never be defeated. Why should we be scared? What I say is, Mr. Minister, you must kindly know to pull your power. It is the power given to the people. The federations in the country, most of them, only try to get money and drop in for going in there. When they go there, they do not go for playing. They go for marketing. I can quote you one dozen instances again where returning players and managers have paid as big an amount as Rs. 67,000 as customs duty. I say, Mr. Sports Minister, dismiss that fellow who brings goods and pays customs duty of Rs. 67,000/-. He is not a sportsman. He is not a sports manager and, therefore, right now start the process. In that process, you must start right from the training part. In that training part, you must have coaching of not the Generals, Lieutenants, Ahluwalias and Saluwalias who do not know anything about sports. They are a disgrace to ; the Sports Institute today in this country. But NIS where they have got something to show, please do that. Please come, Mr. Minister and Mrs. Minister, to this NIS one day without any programme for distributing prizes. I will take you round. I had made this camp. I brought it from there. Therefore, it is possible for us, I say, for this country, to have a big sports event and, show in the next Olympics, in every international event, only if we keep in mind, these important directions that are already there in the sports policy.

[Translation]

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, keeping in view the limitation of time, I shall not take much time. I had an opportunity to go through the

report of the Indian Olympic Association in which they have listed the reasons for the dismal performance of India in the Seoul Asiad.

[English]

Lack of infrastructure, lack of equipment available there with Indian Sportsmen, lack of coaching, quality of coaching, lack of finance.

[Translation]

So far as the question of infrastructure is concerned ; I would like to say that it might be true in the case of a few disciplines. but to say that we do not have infrastructure for football and hockey, I am not prepared to agree to it. Not that we have football and hockey grounds all over the country, but it is also not correct to say that we have none. There was a time when our country was the world champion and the olympic champion in hockey. The position now is that India will have to play and win qualifying preliminary rounds to compete in the competitions. The same is true of football. I agree that we lack finances, we do not have much to spend. I join other hon. Members in saying that our selection procedure is not correct. Hockey once earned glory for the country. Similarly, I think the selection of players in football too was not fair. If we really want to surge ahead in the arena of sports, if we want to improve our standards, I have a few suggestions to put forward.

If a sportsman gives a good performance today, it is not necessary that he will surely give the same performance in future also. I want that the Government's planning should be such that their future is assured. They should get good salary after they retire from active participation or the Government should guarantee them employment. As long as it is not done, the standard of sports in our country is not going to improve. We do send our words to schools and almost all the schools have some sports facilities, but no parent wants his ward to participate in sports. What they say to their wards is that he

should give top priority to studies; what is there in sports or what are the future prospects? The Government should extend their cooperation to ensure that outstanding sportsmen, Gold Medalists get employment opportunities in good institutions of the country with decent salaries. If they are assured of their future, I think they will certainly come forward in the field of sports and will pay attention to improve their standards.

Another point that I want to make is that sports should be given priority at school level and no fee should be charged in schools. For example, many of our school children want to participate in swimming, but they are asked to pay Rs 25/- as entry fee in the beginning and thereafter they have to pay some monthly fee also. As a result of this, many students belonging to poor families cannot afford it. No fees should be charged from them at the school level. We should give incentive to them at the school level. Whosoever is selected at the school level should get a scholarship and other incentives so that arrangement for meals—eggs and milk—could be made for him and he may be able to give full attention to the sports and games.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have many suggestions to make. But as you are ringing the bell repeatedly in the end. I would say that I agree with the suggestion made by several hon. Members that IOA should not be an autonomous body. I would request the Sports Minister to visit Soviet Union and GDR and see how sportsmen are trained, what facilities are given to them and how they are selected? After seeing these things you will get an idea how we can select our children and what type of facilities should be provided to them. I would also say that we should not include all the sports in one school. Rather we should observe the aptitude of the children and train them in sports of their aptitude, because a child cannot learn every sport.

[English]

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurdhars) :

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the entire House has expressed its resentment and displeasure on the performance of our Indian contingent at the Seoul Games and the responsibility of the Government.

Sir, Sports in our country is considered more as a luxury rather than a necessity. The selection procedure of sportsmen and sports-women for the various International tournaments usually gives more weightage to family background rather than the talent, skill and sincerity in the field of sports and games. It has become more business-like rather than giving importance to the sportsman-spirit, in the selection process.

Selection is more confined to affluent society rather than giving importance to national outlook. The big towns and cities consume the lion's share of the grant given for training and coaching, provision for luxurious stadium, keeping aside the countryside people's talent and skill. In this connection I would like to point out that no club or association can afford to pay the enormous rent realised for the Stadia like Talkatora, Indira Gandhi Indoor Stadium, Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium etc. for practising purposes.

Sir, our stadia in the capital city of Delhi and elsewhere have become show-models. They are beyond the reach of the village people in India. Further, I would like to mention that politics and corruption have taken the major part to play in every step in the sports and games Organisations. The participants selected for various purposes outnumber the real sports-men and sports-women.

It has been observed that a good number of participants in international games have no connection with, or interest in, sports and games. They were found to be much more interested in sight-seeing and some considered it a good occasion for honeymoon trip at the expense of public money.

I suggest that there must be sports school in every State where sports men and women could be trained at the expense of the govern-

ment. Then we can regain our prestige which we had in 1928.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would first of all like to clarify that the Report which has been circulated is the Report of the I.O.A. Some hon. Members seemed to think it was a government document. It is not a government report. It has not been accepted by the Government. Hon. Speaker had desired that the IOA's Report should be circulated before the debate and so it was circulated. I want to say that it is not a document of the Government.

Several points have been raised and very useful suggestions have been made. I am very grateful both for the criticism and for the constructive suggestions which have been brought forth since yesterday.

In the IOA's Report, I want to point out, a number of suggestions have been made by them. Some of them are suggestions on which action has already been initiated even before these Games. I can only say this that we are starting at a point today where the new schemes have not yet shown the results.

Several hon. Members has spoken about the last Asian Games and asked what happened after that. I do want to say that the Ninth Asian Games hosted by us in Delhi was a turning-point for us because it was after those Games that real attention to organizing and improving sports in the country was given. For the information of the hon. Members—I am sure most of them are aware of this—I would try point out what were the outlays in the past and what are the outlays now. We have got to talk about Indian sports keeping in view what happened in the past. I would like to say that, in the First Five-Year Plan, there was no allotment for sports at all; it was 'nil'. In the Second Five-

Year Plan we had Rs. 1.15 crores. In the Third Plan it was Rs. 1.53 crores. In the Fourth Plan it was Rs. 3.04 crores. In the Fifth Plan we went up to Rs. 5.34 crores. In the Sixth Plan it was around Rs. 15 crores, that is, Rs. 14.73 crores. It was for the first time in the Seventh Plan that we have jumped to Rs. 200 crores. It is for the first time that we have money for the infrastructure and for broadbasing of the infrastructure throughout the country. I can assure the hon. Members that, ever since this allotment was made, we have already started a massive programme for expansion of sports infrastructure.

The Bangalore Centre was mentioned just now by my friend, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad. I do want to say that that is not the only Centre. Besides the NIS at Patiala now, we are in the process of commissioning five Centres. We have one at Bangalore. The one at Imphal is going to be commissioned in the next few months. We have taken over the Gandhinagar Sports complex which is already in operation; it will be opened very shortly. We have got one at Calcutta. Kerala is going to get a sub-centre. Aurangabad is going to have a sub-centre. We have a sub-centre coming up in Assam. Unfortunately, the land has not been given; we have requested for land in Assam and we are going to have...

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : What about Madras ?

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : We have centres in Kerala and Bangalore.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Why not in Madras ? We are producing so many sports men and women. We are spending a lot.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : What about Patna ?

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : Besides these Centres for the various regions, we are going in also for distribution of artificial track and synthetic play-fields.

That is where Jamshedpur and Ranchi come because of its special interest in Hockey that we are going to build depending on the local games. All I want to say is that I am no longer giving the excuse of paucity of funds. I think, with the money we have, now, a great deal can be done. I would also like to say and it is not a lame excuse, that the States have got to play a much more positive role in the development of games and sports. It is no point saying that the Centre has got to do everything.

I can say here that in many many cases it is so. In the case of Kerala a question was raised yesterday. We have given, I don't know how many reminders, asked them to give us the location where the synthetic tracks may go. One says Cannanore, one says Calicut, one says Trivendrum, one says Cochin; but we have not got the final location. We have been begging of Kerala to give us selected children from the fishermen community so that we can train them for swimming. We have not yet got the list from the State Government.

In so many states the first instalment of infrastructure has been given as per their own requests. We got no utilisation certificate from them with the result that we cannot give the second and the third instalments—unless the first utilisation certificate comes—with the result that foundation stones are laid and then you never hear of it again. We keep sending lists of pending projects to the States with no reply.

It is easy to say that we must create the infrastructure. We fund, we approve, but there has to be some responsibility also from the States in order to make it work. I would request Mr. Dinesh Goswami to please see that the land that we are asking in Guwahati for the sub-centre is given to us.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati) : It will be communicated today even.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : I can give you the copies of the letters that we have written to your Chief Minister and our officers have also gone.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : I will do it.

AN HON. MEMBER : The Chief Minister is here today.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : I would be grateful if that is given. In fact, in the Sports' Ministers meeting a commitment was made; but we still have not got the land.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Are you the Chief Minister of the State?

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : Yes, he represents the State.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : They are assuring as if they are the Ministers of the State.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : They play a mediator's role. That is all they can do.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : I will come to the point of how much importance we are giving to sports. Everybody is talking about the sports culture in the country today. I would like to just mention here that Item No. 33 on the State List—List-2—the way in which sports is mentioned as a subject, it is listed at No. 33, theatres, dramatic performances, cinemas, sports, entertainments, amusements. They are all clubbed together in one entry even in the Constitution, with the result that nobody in the past has really given the attention which it has now started to receive.

I am not going into many of the things perhaps which one could talk about. But I do want to say that about Seoul basically three points have been raised. One is selection, the second is the large contingent which went—why the third has been the sports officials and the sports persons. They say that it has been a sort of disproportionate. I am not saying that somebody should have gone, or somebody should not have gone.

We come back basically to what all of you have spoken about the autonomy of the

IOA as far as selections and criteria are concerned. I wish to reiterate before the House, I have already done it in the other House, somebody said to me why have you not replied to press reports. I know there have been various articles and criticisms. As I said to somebody the other day, if Indian sport could do with the John of Arc to be burnt at the stake, I am prepared to offer myself. I alone cannot put sports right. It is a much bigger job and I certainly would like Parliament to know why and how the criteria was changed.

We have stuck to the criteria which the Government had insisted ; that is, third place in the last Asian Games or any subsequent tournament of Asian standards. We refused to change. The notification is on the file and this has been issued. But then there were pressures from the IOA and I would, with your permission, quote just one part where the IOA called on Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao in a big delegation and recorded their minutes as a document and sent it for follow up.

"The IOA delegation explained that in no country in the field of sports is the selection criterion laid down by the Government of the country...

.. This is the prerogative of the National Olympic Committee of the country. Therefore, it will be wrong if the Government lays down a selection criteria and insist on its being followed by the National Olympic Committee. This will tantamount to interference by the Government in the functioning of the National Olympic Committee. The IOA delegation submitted that the Government could suggest a selection criteria and finance only such competitors who come within their criteria. The IOA in accordance with the selection criteria accepted by them would then consider bearing the expenditure on the competitors who do not qualify on the Government suggested selection criteria but qualified on the IOA accepted criteria."

This is where the rub came. They said

if you do not want to pay you do not pay. You pay upto third. We are responsible for the rest but we have the right to decide what the selection criteria will be. Rather than create at that stage this conflict we said if you are going to the sixth place you are responsible and that was the condition on which they were allowed to go upto the sixth place. We have not paid for the rest.

But it is surprising that after this one of the suggestions and recommendations made in the report is that we should not participate either in the next Olympics because the same IOA in arguing their case had said to us that Olympic and Asian games are meant not for winning medals only but also has a much wider perspective of creating goodwill.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I had given the example of Soviet Union and GDR where there are no such kind of Olympic associations. Why Government should quote such trash. They say not for medals and we also say not for defeat of India. Olympic Association is not above the country.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : I am also agreeing with you. This is now that Members of Parliament say you need not follow the criteria of the Olympic Association. That is a different question. *(Interruptions)*

Now we have got an expert group which is studying legislation of all these countries including the Socialist countries. For instance, Shri Lanka has a different system. Other countries which are not necessarily on top have got legislation of their own which is different from what we have and we hope that in the next two months we will be able to come with some kind of a definite legislative alternative to the existing so-called autonomy which exists.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : You may not have control in selection but you have control in releasing foreign exchange. Why foreign exchange was released from the third to sixth place ?

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : I

agree with you that we could have said 'no'. We will not allow anyone to go. But there was this feeling that they had laid a criteria and made selection and they insisted on it. We said we are not responsible for paying. They said we will raise the money.

Now a point was raised that the number that went was quite large. I can give you the figures of those who went under these sportsmen and officials but I can tell you there were so many people who came to Seoul on their own. They had nothing to do with the Federations. They went as tourists and there is nothing I can do about it. They did not need our clearance. Let me tell you, as I said in the other House, from my own State of Karnataka there was a delegation of 34 MLAs. It is completely outside our purview. There were State Ministers who were leading delegations. They had nothing to do with the official delegation or the contingent. They were not part of the contingent or anything else. They went on their own.

There are many of you who have said that there were so many non-players and so many others. When you talk of 84 people who went, I want you to know that who they were. There were coaches, you have to have with the wrestlers their masseurs, they had gone, you had with the cycle team one or two of their mechanical people. Then, with the horses, you have to take two or three persons to look after them, because they do not provide them there. Then, for the events of shooting, you had to have some technical persons to look after the equipment. All this added up has come to the figure of 84. In this, there were also those who were invited as referees and judges in the Asian Games. Some of them selected as referees and judges on certain committees had to be cleared for attending the games. The break up is with me and I can place it before the House. It is, therefore, wrong to say that everybody who went were the people who had nothing to do with the games. They were connected with the games. Twelve of them were there for the Asian Federation elections of their respective federations, whom we had to clear for participating in the Asian

federations elections and meetings which are held during the games.

About the training, yesterday, a point was raised by Mr Basheer, I think that originally we had selected only 14 disciplines for the 10th Asian Games. It was decided after a seminar in Patiala that only 14 disciplines need to go and based on that, a detailed training programme was launched. I must say that it was not just six weeks, it was over two years of training; consistent training programmes had been held. Schedules were drawn up by the experts, by the federations and the total funding was done by the Government. Even when they asked for particular coaches from abroad, they were sanctioned. I must say that a lot of things have been said about the Indian and foreign coaches. I have got a comparative statement of coaches who were from outside and India and how many medals each one of them has been able to produce as a part of their coaching programme.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : Our main coach left half-way.

That was the whole problem. He has given a report that there was no discipline whatsoever..... (Interruptions).

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : Which coach are you talking about ?

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : Athletic coach.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : Athletic coach did not leave.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : I would give you the name.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : I am talking of the swimming coach who had come from Australia, who was here right up to the final trial. The only point was, they said, we have a convention that foreign coaches do not accompany the teams. They come to train only. Therefore, there was a little difference of opinion about that, the swimmers had been under him even in

Australia. We had sent them there for getting training. Anyway, I do not want to say whether he was good or not. He did a very good job. If he had differences with the federation at the final stage, then, it is something which we are looking into even for the future.

It is true that these fourteen disciplines were originally agreed to, but later as we went along, it was felt that we did have the talent, and they showed national marks and qualifying standards in other disciplines. They were allowed to start training programmes, the moment they had reached the qualifying standards, which had been set originally, and the camps were started for them also. Originally, they did not have the required minimum standard to go into the camps. Until they had reached the standards of international competitions, they were not considered

As far as the training is concerned, I can assure you that this has been of the longest duration and the longest number of camps. But I agree with the hon. Members who have said, and that is our assessment also, that unless, we have training for a period of three to four years minimum for Asian or Olympic games, we cannot expect to reach any standards. What is happening today is that our teams, our individuals are actually trained in different parts of the country, they come together to play as a team, for the last six or eight months. You cannot build a team that way. We have realised that. Even our relay team for girls said that they had only the last two months to run as a team. In spite of that they did what they could. They cannot practise together because they are working in public undertakings in different parts of the country. Now we are examining the possibility of doing it the way they are doing in Korea and many other countries, which have been quoted. In these countries, they are realised from their regular work; they are realised from school and college examinations and they only undergo training going on for vacations, while their salaries, promotions and even their degrees are guaranteed. Unless we can do something like that to put our young people together, we will not be able to achieve better results.

The organisations where they work and the families of the sports persons do not allow them to go away for long periods and this is the basic requirement if you want to give them an opportunity to compete equally. Therefore, we have already taken this up. We will be writing to the different Departments and Ministries. There is where we have been saying that we have no way by which we can either legislate or issue certain guidelines because the various groups and organisations are still involved. But now, as has been said, we mean business and we do intend to insist on certain pre-conditions before the teams can go out for any meets of prestige.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : We staged a come back in volley ball. You are not referring to it.

SHRIMATI. MARGARET ALVA : Exactly. That is where I am coming to. Every one has been saying that we had fared disastrously. But I would like to say that in volley ball, for the first time in 24 years, we have come to win the bronze medal. We have not been anywhere in volley ball. There are certain other games also where we participated for the first time and where we have done well. For example in Judo we have won four bronze medals for the first time. So, there are certain games where we are coming up. Silver in swimming is a first time ever in the Asian games for us.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnager) : I would like to say just one point. What about the gross failure of the equestrian events? In the 1982 Asiad we got three gold and silver medals and one bronze. This time we did not get any gold. We got only bronze. And this was because of the bungling and swindling indulged in by the Equestrian Federation of India which was given a grant of Rs. 10 lakhs. Has the Government looked into this aspect?

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : Sir, the Equestrian Federation is one of the federations about which it has already been announced in the other House that the Government are ordering an Inquiry to look into this question. But the question is not

about the Asian Games. It was about the purchase of Australian horses. We have the horses. But two of them died and one of them, they said, was lame. This is the charge or a part of the charge that has been made. That is why we have already announced that we are ordering an inquiry to look into the whole deal of purchase and so on.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : It must have appeared in the papers also.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : The point that you asked is why we lost in the event. Let me tell you one thing.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Do not yield Madam. Otherwise, they will go on disturbing you.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : I am not yielding. As far as the equestrian event is concerned, we did have a problem. The serum testing samples of the horses which won gold medals in the last equestrian events in Delhi were sent there and the samples of all the four horses which went last time, were rejected by the Korean authorities, on the ground that the blood showed some infective disease. Now after that, the federation appealed to the international federation and the samples sent to England and Germany were cleared by the International Federations. But our hosts in Seoul refused to accept that opinion and they said that they were the final authority to decide. They refused to let our horses go in, with the result that our horsemen who were trained on a particular set of horses had to ride horses on which they are not trained. In spite of that, they were able to get two medals. This is the basic reason that we could not keep up the performance expected of us in the equestrian events.

As far as the purchase of the horses is concerned, we have already stated that we are going to have an inquiry.

14.00 hrs.

Sir, the other point that has been made is about, what we plan to do? I can assure

the House that we have already launched all that has been recommended. Thank God, we have already started doing it. About picking rural sports talents, we have already launched the rural sports competitions. We have them now and they are held at the district level and at the national level. I do realise that, in a country of 800 million, we may not be able to straightaway reach in every nook and corner. But, we have started for special area games which probably, some of you—my friend from Ladhakh—will know, that we have something there this time. We are having them in various parts, for picking up children which have special talents. We are going to the circus community. In Kerala, we have launched a scheme. We are picking up children from the circus families for the Gymnastic events.

We have gone to the tribal areas and have picked up Archers last year. And I am glad to say that with one year of training, these youngsters have already broken the national mark in the Archery. All the tribal boys were picked up and given international equipments and put under intensive training for six months at a time. Now, from this kind of schemes, probably, you will see the results in the next three or four years.

About children under 12, I want to tell the House that for the first time, last year, we had launched a programme for picking up children. Now, we have raised. I think to eight disciplines. Children under 12 were selected under the National Sports Talent Search Competition. In fact, last year, 156 children were selected. This year, we are selecting 300 children. Once, they are selected, their education, their training, their nutrition, their coaching, their kitting, is all looked after by the Government right through and we will be monitoring their progress. So, for this purpose, we have launched a programme of adopting schools and developing them into Sports Schools. Last year, we had adopted 17 Schools, this year we are adopting another 40 Schools. We hope to reach 100 Schools by 1990 and each State will have one rural school with a local language medium—one for boys and one for girls—and two English medium Schools, because then

children from other States also perhaps could be sent and we gradually want to develop them into centres of specialised training. These children, if they are not sent I mean and if we immediately cannot find the language school for them, and until that is done and are being paid Rs. 300 a month, in lieu of the special schools which is yet not available because of the language problem or the location and I hope that by next year, this problem will be totally solved. We are spending Rs. 5 lakhs on each school to upgrade the infrastructure by way of equipment and other things that are needed for their development and their total expenses including their education is being looked after by us. So, besides this, we have also launched sports hostels, for young people who are working or who are in universities. The sports hostels are coming up, close to our NIS centres, to our field stations, so that they can have training facility, while they are working and the hostels for them are totally free. The board, the lodge, the nutrition the coaching and every thing is managed and is paid for by the Government and they do not have to spend anything for whatever their training and others requirements are.

SHRI MULLAPPALLI RAMACHANDRAN (Camanore) : Madam, Miss Shiny Abraham was disqualified just because of the fact that she was not given proper coaching.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : Let me be honest about this. Shiny Abraham has participated in eight international competitions before and the technical fault in this case, because, we were there and we are very much involved in the protest there was that she crossed her track ahead of the marking.

SHRI MULLAPPALLI RAMACHANDRAN : That is due to lack of proper coaching.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : I do not know. I will not blame anybody. It was just an error of judgement. It could happen anywhere. She has not said it and let me also tell you that her time, she reached her finish, without realising that, she had made a mistake. But she had improved on the Asian

record for the event and yet she was disqualified because the reel was played and replayed and the jury refused to accept the point. It is nothing to do with the coaching.

SHRI MULLAPPALLI RAMACHANDRAN : At a press conference in Kerala, she said, she she was not given proper training or proper coaching.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : She had her own coach. They had their own coaches. They were trained, I will not go into the details but I think in this case at least you cannot say she did not have training ; I hope that Shiny Abraham will go back to those tracks and show that she will still win over the rest, because she was the best.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Madam, one question, with your permission....

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P.V.NARASIMHA RAO) : She is on her track, you see. I think you do not want her to change the track. (Interruptions)

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : I am not yielding. Please don't disturb. Let me finish. I cannot change the track. (Interruptions)

I also want to say this : The question has been raised again, of incentive for sports people. For the first time, we have this year announced it ; and the first group this time will get it—Rs. 1 lakh for anyone winning the gold medal in the Asian Games, and Rs. 1.50 lakhs for anyone who breaks the record, in winning the gold ; Rs. 75,000 for a silver medal ; Rs. 50,000 for a bronze.

As far as Shiny Abraham is concerned, even though she did not win the medal, we have made a special announcement of Rs. 25,000/- as a gift for the performance that

she put in. As far as the team events are concerned, it is increased accordingly ; for a team of two, it is more ; for a team of three it goes up in similar manner.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : The Kerala Government has made an announcement.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : Yes, Kerala Government has done it. Many Governments have done so, but that is not the point here. I think now it will be a more paying business. There are many suggestions which have been made. One hon. Member who is not here now, said that we must get politics out of sports. Well, we are all for that. But in the next sentence, he said that we should get all the MPs here into the sports federations, as office-bearers. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : He mentioned Aslam Khan....

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : But I want also to tell the House that a number of MPs are on our sports bodies ; and Aslam Sher Khan is a member of the Sports Authority of India's governing body. We have got outstanding sports people from both the Houses who are on our governing bodies, But I will not give details now. But we have associated them certainly with the sports bodies.

Finally, I just want to say one thing : Everybody has said that we should have done very much better at Seoul. I do agree, but I also want to tell you that there are many of our athletes—you have talked about improvement—whose records are there—and they have made an improvement on their own on national and on the last Asiad records which were established in Delhi. But they have yet not qualified, for the simple reason that others, I agree, have been far far ahead of us. But improvements in Indian standards have clearly been shown, with regard to timings and records in many field events. It is there ; I agree. *(Interruptions)* That is why we say that scientific and long term coaching is absolutely necessary.

Now about nutrition—here, I want to say something about sports medicine. In all these countries you have the most modern modern sports medicine centres where blood pressure, food intake and even heart-beat are monitored from time to time. We are still trying to set it up. We are establishing it. Here, the other controversy which came up was about dope testing. We still do not have dope testing equipment in this country. I was very surprised. I do not want to speak about anybody by name. But when the President of IOA came back and said that our athletes had been taking dope to reach selection levels, and that is why when they went out they did not do well enough, it is surprising that their names should have been forwarded to Government for approval—i.e. if IOA knew that they were taking dope for the selection trials. If they knew it, then it was wrong for these people to have recommended them to us. If you knew it, why did you not disqualify them at the level of IOA, before they went abroad, rather than talk about it after they came back and saying that they took it for trials, and that because they were tested, they could not take dope ? I think this is either an irresponsible statement, or an unfair one to those who participated. I know that even at the cost of your shouting, I have to admit that there are fields in which we still are doing extremely well : billiards, cricket, snooker, ; in volley ball we have come up ; in swimming, we are improving, as also in chess, even in tennis. There are various games in which we are today.....

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : All elite games

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : Till now you are speaking like Usha. Now you are speaking like Shiny—crossing the track.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : As I said, there are elitist games which have been essentially for the urban and upper middle classes. Now, we are broad-basing games. Recently, we have organised mass participation running and so on. I was told that we were squandering away money and wasting our time over fun games. But I do

want to say that unless you get young people, children, young people even older people, to run and develop sports culture and take interest in mass participation, you cannot broad-base sports. When we do it, we are told that you are wasting time and money in fun games ; if we do not do it, you say there is no mass base and what you are doing to build up sports. So, it has got to be two-pronged attack while we are talking about centres of excellence and improving the standard of sports. We are trying very much now to make, convert Novodaya schools ; for instance, we are giving to every Novodaya school the status of sports school with all the infrastructure ; we hope to convert our central schools into sports-oriented schools as we go along. This is a process which is an ongoing process, and I don't think any one of us has a magic wand by which it can be done overnight.

I thank you for your participation in the discussion.

SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayinkil) : What about the title of national athletes ?

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : I am sorry, that point was made by declaring athletes as national athletes. We are giving them all that they want. They are national pride. I don't think we can not deny them anything. Yesterday it was mentioned by somebody else Neither Pele nor Maridonas, we have checked, have been declared as national athletes in their own countries. We have checked it from the embassy. So, I would not go further into it. I thank you for your support and I hope that, with the cooperation of all of you, sports will march a step forward.

DISCUSSION RE : NEED TO PRESERVE SANCTITY AND DIGNITY OF THE NATIONAL SYMBOLS

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House now shall take up item No. 12. Only one hour has been allotted for this discussion.

Shri C. Madhav Reddy.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, The honour and dignity of the national anthem is very important in the context of various incidents and episodes which have happened in our country. There are instances reported that our National Flag is being burnt the Constitution of this country is being burnt and so on. There are also instances of the National Anthem not being sung deliberately.

Now, the most important incident which has occurred and which has attracted the attention of everybody in this House is the incident relating to the singing of the National Anthem in one of the schools in the Kerala State. There is a judgment of the High Court and the Supreme Court. Now a petition for revising the judgment is pending before the Supreme Court. I do not want to cast aspersions on the judges, but, certainly, I am within my right to comment on the judgment notwithstanding the fact that our petition is pending before the Supreme Court. Though technically it is *sub-judice*, Yet I feel that—it seems that the court has not started hearing.

14.14 hrs.

[SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI—*in the Chair*] in the fact, the court has not accepted the petition for constituting a bench.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : They have a bench of 5 members Constituted.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : But even then I think I am within my limit to quote the judgment and to tell this House the consequences of the judgment and the action that we have to take, the government has to take. Otherwise, there is no meaning in accepting this kind of discussion here, because everybody knew that we are going to refer to this judgment.

The whole episode started with the refusal of a section of students about, three students belonging to the Jehovah's Witnesses sect, in one of the schools in Kerala State, while they had respectfully stood up when the National Anthem was being sung, they refused to participate, and refused to sing.

Now, this refusal was on the ground that their religion and their conscience did not permit that they should participate in the singing. A fundamental question has been raised in the judgment delivered by a two-member Bench of the Supreme Court, and that is whether the Fundamental Rights guaranteed under Articles 19 and 25 of the Constitution, Right to Freedom of expression and the Right to Freedom of Religion—that is right to free expression and the right to protect religion Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion—whether that Fundamental Right should have Precedence over the right to Fundamental Duties enunciated in Article 51.

Article 19 is very clear, I need not refer to or read out the Article, which is very well-known to us, and Article 25 also is well-known. But Article 51 which guarantees or which casts some duties on the citizens of this country to observe the Fundamental Duties, says :

“51 A. It shall be the duty of every citizen of India—

- (a) to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem ; .. .”

Now, that only means that the National Anthem should be respected, there cannot be any disrespect shown to the National Anthem in this case.

Now, the question arises as to what is disrespect, what constitutes disrespect to the National Anthem. Because, the Supreme Court says that participating in the singing of National Anthem is not necessary. It is enough if respect is shown to the National Anthem, if the people stand up with respect. Just standing up and not singing National Anthem is enough under this Article, that

means that sufficient respect has been shown to the National Anthem in this case.

Now, the question arises as to what constitutes disrespect to the National Anthem. Is it necessary for somebody to sing the National Anthem ? The National Anthem is meant for singing, we must be clear about this that the National Anthem is only meant for singing, it is written for singing, it is tuned for singing and if you do not participate in the singing, with the same tune in which it is cast, then certainly, it constitutes a disrespect. But if suppose somebody is passive while the National Anthem is being sung, if a member of mass is passive,—that is passive and he does not sing—according to my view it does not constitute a disrespect, but when it is challenged and when he refuses to sing it constitutes disrespect. This aspect has been lost sight of by the Supreme Court, that this was a case in which it was challenged and the pupils were asked to sing and they refused to sing the National Anthem. Refusing to sing is a serious matter. Being a part of the mass where the national song is being sung with full throated gust and patriotic fervor which thrills your heart, if a man says : “No, I do not want to sing ; I can just stand up, but I do not want to participate and I do not want to sing”, then what type of citizen is he going to be if he is not going to be thrilled by the national anthem ? It is not necessary for everybody to sing. But the fact remains that it is challenged that you are not singing and you say that you will not sing ; your religion, your conscience says that you should not sing. That is where the real mischief lies. This has been lost sight of by the Supreme Court. But even so, I feel that when the Government says that it is not prepared to accept this judgment of the Supreme Court and it has gone in for appeal ; the hon. Minister has expressed on the floor of this House that there is no question of changing the national anthem, there is no question of showing any disrespect and that he is going to see that the statute is changed and so on, then what is the statute which we have today ? The only statute dealing with this is the statute relating to the Prevention of Insults to the National Honour Act. Section 3 of this Act says :

“Whoever intentionally prevents singing

of the national anthem or causes disturbance to any assembly engaged in such singing shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both."

This is the section which is applicable. Now, this section does not specifically mention about the refusal to sing. What happens if a particular person being a member of the mass refuses to sing? Does it constitute a crime? No. It is a very clear case of a lacuna in the Act. And the Minister has accepted this. Having accepted it, why do you not take action to amend this Act? Why should you leave the lacuna? Why should you go to the Supreme Court for changing the judgment because the judgment was delivered four months back? Already four months have passed. During these four months, schools in Kerala have stopped singing the national anthem. That is the report.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : But that is not correct.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Any way, that is the report. Even so, Jehovah's Witnesses children are not singing. This is a fact. The point is that when Government sees a lacuna in the Act, immediate action should be taken to see that lacuna does not remain and does not cause any disrespect to the national symbols or national anthem even for a fraction of a minute. And when you pass an Act, you must give it retrospective effect. No period should lapse during which it would be possible for anybody to say that there is no need for him to sing the national anthem and he continues to show disrespect to the national anthem. What type of administration are we having? When we go to the Supreme Court, what is it on which we are relying? What are the points raised? Only the point on which we are relying is Article 51 of the Constitution because there a duty is cast on each individual to see that the national anthem or national symbols are respected. I have read some extracts of the judgment. Even though I do not agree with many of the observations made by the judges, the ruling given on certain legal matters, particularly article 19 and article 21, clearly says that unless there is a statute, you cannot

restrict the freedom of expression and freedom of religion and other freedoms mentioned in those articles.

So, there is no statute. If there is no statute, it cannot be enforced. Even when the full Bench is going to hear this case; I am sure there is not going to be any change in the judgement except some observations here and there. The main lacuna remains that we do not have a statute today on the Statute Book which restricts the freedoms enshrined in Articles 19 and 25. That is the main fact. That being so, there is no justification for the Government to go in for the reconsideration of judgement. Well, reconsideration can take place certainly but in the mean time the Government should have immediately come forward before this House to amend the Act, that is, the Prevention of Insult to National Honour Act. That has not been done. That should be done immediately.

I feel that in a matter of this type where national honour involved, where the people are going to feel about it and they are going to see the complications which are likely to come because of the judgement, it is possible that the fundamentalists who are already very active in this country, might come forward tomorrow and say and advise their own students not to sing the National Anthem because it is against their religion. What are you going to do? There have been such circumstances in the past. It is not the Jehova's children that have come forward for the first time, earlier also there were some other sects which had raised such slogans and it will give scope for some other fundamentalists to raise these points. for this reason, you should not have given any scope for them to raise such issues. It seems to me that we take action only after there is some agitation, some pressures or counter-pressures, and when we yield to pressures, we do not know to what type of pressures we are yielding, whether they are the right pressures or the wrong pressures, as we have done in the case of Muslim Widows Bill. My point is that instead of waiting for the pressures to build up in the country in various schools, why don't you take action to see that the scope is not there for such pressures, for such fundamentalist

thinking among the people? So, that is the point which is most relevant and even now I feel that the Government should come forward immediately, in this session itself, to introduce a Bill amending Section 3 of the Insult to National Honour Act and then only we can prevent the fissiparous tendencies to develop.

SHRI D.P. YADAVA (Monghyr) : Madam Chair Person, I thank very much Mr. Madhav Raddi Ji for raising this issue and bringing this to the national forum which is regarding national symbols. How has this case been raised? A bit of background has to be known about this Mr. Krishna Warriar, Head Master of Sudarsana Sanskrit School, Trichur (Kerala), who has been waiting to break chains ever since his anti-anthem stance which was reported last year is responsible for debate. A fissiparous tendency has developed in this country and some sort of air is given to it to further blow it up which is a danger to the national integrity and unity. Now, let us deal national symbols? Let this House make it known to the public, to the people of this country, that the national symbols are the National Flag, the State Emblem, the National Anthem and the National Song. These are four fundamental things. These are four fundamental aspirations of the country which cannot be compromised at any cost with anybody at any stage.

About the National Anthem, when we go back to its history, this is itself the history of the Indian National Congress. We trace back the history of the Indian National Congress, the people who participated in the movement of freedom fighting, the persons involved in making the country free. We recapitulate and remember them, their valour, what they had done by giving everything of the self and the family for making this country free.

This National Anthem - Jana-gana-mana-adhinayaka, jaya he, was composed by Rabindra Nath Tagore and was adopted by our Constituent Assembly as a National Anthem of India on the 24th January, 1950 i.e. two days before we got the sovereign status of our country. So, this is a

historical day. On that day the whole House of the Constituent Assembly adopted this National Anthem as one of the aspirations of our country. This is the symbol of the country. Why was it adopted? It has got a history. It was written by late Rabindra Nath Tagore, the great nobel laurette, who had the fervour, zeal and perspective of the Indian society. In the first sentence—Jana-gana mana adhinayaka, jaya he, he hails. What is the meaning of this National Anthem? It has been illustrated thoroughly like—

Thou art the ruler of the minds of all people, dispenser of India's destiny.
Thy name rouses the hearts of Punjab,
Sind, Gujarat and Maratha.

Of the Dravida and Orissa and Bengal ;
It echoes in the hills of Vindhya and
Himalayas, mingles in the music of
Jamuna and Ganges and is charted by
the waves of the Indian Sea.

They pray for thy blessings and sing thy
praise. The saving of all people waits
in thy hand, thou dispenser of India's
destiny. Victory, victory, victory to thee.

This National Anthem is not a simple anthem. This is an integrating force right from Panjab to West Bengal and right from Kanya Kumari to Kashmir—whole of the country. Should there be any occasion, can there be any instance where a single person is allowed to hurt the feelings which were so cherished by Rabindra Nath Tagore? I personally feel, any one who has got an iota of doubt about sincerity of oneness of the country, they must be declared as traitor of the country. They are traitors and we must not pardon them. I fully share the views of Shri Madhav Reddi—that should the necessity arise let the Minister come forward, the whole House will combine together and we shall vote; the whole country and the whole House is unanimous on this issue of National Anthem. This the symbol of our sovereignty. It is not compromisable at any place or with any person whoever he may be.

Likewise take the case of the flag also,

Some time people insult our flag. There is a Notification and constitutional provision where persons involved in this Act will be punished. This should be stringent. If any one insults the national flag, tears the national flag or mutilates it, it should be severely dealt with. It should not be allowed to go as they like. So, the National Flag has also got a history and has a design which was adopted by the Constituent Assembly itself on 22nd July 1947, about 20 or 25 days before we got the Independence. So, everything—the National Flag, the National Emblem, the National Anthem and the National Song—has got a historical perspective and all these historical perspectives have been adopted and made not by us alone, but those makers of our Constitution, those stalwarts who were not only the members of the Constituent Assembly, but they were the freedom fighters also. So, all these freedom fighters who fought for the country assembled together in the form of the Constituent Assembly of India and formulated aspirations for the country.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at one place has very rightly said about the Emblem. He said :

“The Emblem, more than anything else represents India’s past as well as her aspirations for the future.”

Are we going to compromise with the aspirations of the future? No, Sir, there is no question of compromising in the case of National Flag also.

About the State Emblem, I think more or less the same issue will arise. So, all these things—the National Flag, the National Emblem and the National Anthem—are covered under the National Symbols and if at all there is necessity, I would respectfully request the Minister to come forward with a Bill which should be passed unanimously in this House.

Sir, this kind of a case sometimes was reported in one of the American courts also, where it was very frankly said :

“Religious freedom is one thing, nation-

nal awareness, unity and honour are another. Is it for the legislature to take necessary steps by amending the existing law of national honour, integrity and identity, and supercede nationality instead of religion?”

Very categorically even in the American court when the Flag case came it was said that there was no question of insulting anything and there should be no compromise and that was the episode of the American court which I have cited.

Now I am quoting one of the editorials written by Shri Rajmohan Gandhi. He has very aptly said about this episode. He said :

“Our nationhood is not based on a single race, religion or language. History and geography have fashioned India as she is and there are intangible bonds that link Indians across this sub-continent. But if we are looking for recognizable symbols of India, we have to be thankful for the flag, for our anthem and for our national motto. If dishonouring them is an offence, how many of us can claim innocence in relation to it? Can that nation prosper, or even survive for long, which day by day repudiates what it still dares to call its national maxim that thought about the victory of truth?”

So, Shri Rajmohan Gandhi has very aptly said that we cannot compromise so far as our national flag is concerned. In this way the whole House, Madam, is one on this issue. The suit is coming up in the Supreme Court now and, I hope the honourable Judges of the Supreme Court will feel the anxiety of the nation of about 750 million people whom we represent. The aspirations of about 750 million people are represented in this House and the whole House is unanimous on this issue and I hope the hon. Judges will take note of our feelings. This is not a matter of technical thing or judicial thing or anything else. It is a matter of purely the aspirations of the country, the prestige of the country and what is called the whole status of our sovereignty will be judged in this case. So, I will appeal through this House to the hon. Judges also

not to do anything so that we are compelled to bring in a legislation in this House. And should there be any occasion we must bring in legislation. This is the unanimous view of this House.

With these words, I thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Bholanath Sen.

14.41 hrs.

SHRI BHOLANATH SEN (Calcutta South) : Madam, Chairman, Sir...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Madam, Chairman, Sir ?

SHRI BHOLANATH SEN : I am sorry. Madam Chairperson, now.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : It is only incorrecting the injustice done to women-kind with retrospective effect.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT) : You are mixing up the chair and the madam.

[Translation]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mand-saur) : Madam, his name is Bhola (meaning innocent), so kindly excuse him.

SHRI BHOLANATH SEN : This is the difficulty, Chairman is Ardhnarishwar.

[English]

Madam Chairperson, this is a very very serious subject which has come before this House today. From the time India was partitioned on account of religion and other divisive reasons, India has been towing the line of secularism at all costs. When Gandhiji was in Noa Khali trying to stop communal violence, from Punjab, train-loads of dead bodies were sent to Delhi. One man in the East, Mahatma Gandhi, just by undertaking a fast, stopped killings in a course of a day or two, and stopped all violence that was there. But it did not stop in the West. Since then, every now and then, for one reason or the other, from one corner or the other, problems have been raised to create a

situation where again a sense of disunity could crop up. It is well-known that India is a country where people of so many religions live. So many languages, so many food habits, dress habits, so many differences are there amongst the people. And yet there is one unity—we are all Indians. And this was in the mind of everyone when the national flag was accepted.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru presented the national flag before the House on a motion and I just want to read a few sentences—kindly you will pardon me—to say how big the dream was of our leader. He was talking about the Ashok Chakram. Thereafter he is saying :

“Now because I have mentioned the name of Asoka, I should like you to think that the Asokan period in Indian history was essentially an international period of Indian history. It was not a narrowly national period. It was a period when India’s ambassadors went abroad to far countries and went abroad not in the way of an Empire and imperialism but as ambassadors of peace and culture and goodwill.”

About, this culture and goodwill, we talked in the Parliament House yesterday. Something was said, peace, culture and goodwill. That was the reason why this symbol was accepted. He further went on to say :

“Therefore, this Flag what I have the ; honour to present to you is not, I hope and trust, a Flag of Empire, a Flag of Imperialism, a Flag of domination over anybody, but a Flag of freedom not only for ourselves, but a symbol of freedom to all people who may see it.”

“And wherever it may go—and I hope it will go far,—not only where Indians dwell as our ambassadors and ministers but across the far seas where it may be carried by Indian ships, wherever it may go it will bring a message, I hope, of freedom to those people, a message of comradeship, a message that India wants to be friends with every country of the world and India wants to help any people

who seek freedom.”

India is following that path since that day. That was the dream of those who were incarcerated in jails, those who have given up every comfort and lived a life of a person dedicated only to freedom, freedom not only for our men, freedom not only for India but freedom for all oppressed people of the world. That was the idea of Congress. That was done under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi and it is to be noted also what Mrs. Sarojini Naidu said. Just a few lines from that debate. I would like to place what the wording was at that time. Parsees, Jains and all were in, the Constituent Assembly and Punjabis and everybody, people from all States, were framing, the Constitution. They were becoming the founding fathers of the Constitution. A new era was beginning to start, a new era for India in their search for truth. This is what she says.

She has said :

“On the day when peace was signed at Versailles after the last war, I happened to be in Paris. There was great rejoicing everywhere and flags of all nations decorated the Opera House. There came on the platform a famous actress with a beautiful voice, for whom the proceedings were interrupted while she wrapped round herself the flag of France. The entire audience rose as one man and sang with her the National Anthem of France—the Marseillaise. An Indian near me with tears in his eyes turned to me and said “When shall we have our own Flag?”. “The time will soon come”, I answered, “when we shall have our own Flag and our own Anthem.”

Then she is saying :

“It was also a moment of anguish for me when a few months later forty-two Nations sent their women to an International Conference in Berlin. There they were planning to have, one morning, a Flag parade of the Nations. India had no official flag. But at my suggestion some of the women Indian delegates tore

strips from their saris, sitting up till the small hours of the morning to make the Tricolour Flag, so that our country should not be humiliated for the lack of a National Banner.”

She is saying that this is the flag not only of the Hindus but also of the Muslims and Parsees and of the Zoroastrians, Christians and everybody. She is giving the names from each community as all of them went to the gallows or to the jails. People welcomed their incarceration only for the sake of the freedom of the country, freedom of the downtrodden and freedom of the world. This is the flag that contains the emblem and that is the flag of India. It is known all over the world now. If you go to the United Nations, wherever our men go, specially our Prime Minister, you will find the flag is flying, whether it is America, whether it is Russia, our flag is flying. Can we disrespect that flag, the flag which is meant for the progress, the flag which is meant for the freedom of all downtrodden people, and for the freedom of the world? Can we do such things which will put our heads down in shame and make us a criminal in our own mind?

People are saying about the judgement that has come in. I have gone through that judgement. The most peculiar mistake, to my mind, is that the learned judges have said about Part-III of the Constitution and talked about Article 51(a) of the Constitution. One thing I would like to say. So far as Part-III is concerned—i.e. about the Fundamental Rights—it is talking about the freedom of Religion. What has that religion to do with the national anthem. You have the right to practice your own religion. Nobody is going to stop you. You have the right not to practice your religion. You have the right to have your own schools. You have the right not to have own schools. Freedom of religion is there? But that is nothing to do with the national anthem. This Clause that has been given under Article 51(a) is more or less same as the Russian Constitution. Unfortunately, I have not got the book of Russian Constitution in Delhi. Same thing is there. National Anthem is nothing to do with religion.

National Anthem is Anthem of the nation by which it sings the history of the past ; it sings the hope of the future. That is the National Anthem. Fortunately, I have got the translated version of Tagore himself — *Jana Gana Mana*. Is there any religion excepting the religion of man ? There is no religion in the narrow sense of the term which the Constitution has mentioned. There is no religion in the narrow sense of the term by which our country can be divided in our very presence. There is no religion in the narrow sense of the term by which our people can kill each other. Unnecessarily, people are being killed in the name of religion in this narrow sense. There is no religion of that type. There is no ritual. I have brought the book of Tagore containing the Anthem which he himself translated. I am reading it :

‘Thou art the ruler of the minds of all people...

Personally he has translated. This was sung in 1911 in the Calcutta Congress for the first time in Bengali. Then it was not known as the National Anthem. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has said in the Centenary Volume that I feel proud that I have got myself, somehow or other, associated in bringing about this song as the National Anthem. This will remind me not only the thoughts that I had about this great national song but also it will be a constant reminder to our people of the thoughts of Rabindra Nath Tagore. Two persons have influenced his life—One is Mahatma Gandhi and the other is Tagore. It was because of the greatness of them individually. I am now reading the translation made by him. Everybody can follow it :

“Thou art the ruler of the minds of all people,

Thou Dispenser of India’s destiny.

Thy name rouses the hearts of the Punjab, Sind, Gujrat and Maratha, of Dravid, Orissa and Bengal.

It echoes in the hills of the Vindhya and Himalayas,

mingles in the music of Jumna and Ganges, and is chanted by the waves of the Indian Sea.

They pray for thy blessing and sing thy praise,

Thou Dispenser of India’s destiny,

Victory, Victory, Victory to thee.

Day and night, thy voice goes out from land to land,

calling Hindus, Buddhists, Sikhs and Jains round thy throne

and Parsees, Mussalmans and Christians.

Offerings are brought to thy shrine by the East and the West

to be woven in a garland of love.

Thou bringest the hearts of all peoples into the harmony of one life,

Thou Dispenser of India’s destiny,

Victory, Victory, Victory to thee.

Eternal Charioteer, thou drivest man’s history

along the road rugged with rises and falls of Nations.

Amidst all tribulations and terror thy trumpet sounds to hearten those that despair and droop,

and guide all people in their paths of peril and pilgrimage.

Thou Dispenser of India’s destiny,

Victory, Victory, Victory to thee.”

When the long dreary night was dense with gloom

and the country lay still in a stupor thy Mother’s arms held her, thy wakeful eyes bent upon her face,

till she was rescued from the dark evil
dreams,

that oppressed her spirit,

Thou Dispenser of India's destiny,

Victory, Victory, Victory to thee.

The night dawns, the sun rises in the
East,

The birds sing, the morning breeze
brings a stir of new life,

Touched by golden rays of thy love

India wakes up and bends her head at
thy feet.

Thou King of all Kings,

Thou Dispenser of India's destiny,

Victory, Victory, Victory to thee.

Is it religion? I mean in the narrow
sense? It is the religion of man. As Pandit
Jawaharlal Nehru said that his religion was
the religion of man. He was not limited to
a narrow or to a geographical area. His
mind went broader and broader and he
touched really the whole of the universe.
This was the type on man he was. That is
why, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru suggested that
this song might be accepted as the national
song.

Part III deals with religion. The Hindus
will pray to their God like the Hindus; the
Muslims will pray in their own way; the
Christians will pray in their own way. These
are the things that are there. In fact, the
Constitution provides that no religious instr-
uction shall be given in State-aided school.
Article 28 reads :

"(1) No religious instruction shall be
provided in any educational institu-
tion wholly maintained out of State
funds.

"(2) Nothing in clause (1) shall apply to
an educational institution which is
administered by the State but has

been established under any endow-
ment or trust which requires that
religious instruction shall be impar-
ted in such institution."

Suppose a minority institution wants to
impart religious instruction, they are free to
do so. But this is the national anthem
whereby everybody and, all types of people
of our world are remembered and asked to
come and join in the march for growth of
our nation. That is why, everybody is
mentioned here - the Christians, the Jains, the
Muslims, the Hindus and others. That is why,
all parts of the land, all provinces, have
been mentioned here.

This is the biggest mistake that was
committed. The Supreme Court viewed with
narrow, myopic outlook, that these are the
Fundamental Rights and these are the Funda-
mental Duties; that Article 25 is only subject
to certain things that are mentioned there.
But this is the national anthem. Whether you
make a law or not, what does it matter? It is
the duty of every one to respect the national
anthem. It was being flouted, and that is
why, in the Constitution, by an amendment in
1976 it was brought in. That is a different
concept altogether.

A man behaves like a husband when he
is a husband; he behaves like a father when
he is father; he behaves like a son when he
is son. A song may be a song, but when it is
a national anthem, it stands on a different
footing. When it is national anthem, every
citizen in India owes a duty and he feels
proud, and ought to feel proud, that he is a
citizen of India. A citizen can file an appli-
cation under article 226. I was surprised,
these three boys did go to the High Court
and Supreme Court. They must have affirmed
and filed an affidavit, they must have
affirmed a petition and they must have gone
through the Constitutional machinery for the
protection of whatever they thought their right
to be. How could they go like this? If the wit-
nesses of Jehovah do not believe in these things,
namely, human laws and institutions, how
can they say that they are citizens and that
Article 19 and 25 had been violated. It is
only a citizen who has got the Fundamental
Rights under Article 19 as well as the Funda-
mental Duties. But this has been overlooked.

I am very glad that, very promptly, action was taken by the Attorney General and an application has been made for review. It has been said that the prevention of insult to National honour Act should be amended. I only suggest that there is no hurry ; in a case like this there should not be any hurry, in the sense that the law need not be amended immediately, because we do not know what the Supreme Court will do. Whatever the Supreme Court says, let it be considered and thereafter action can be taken ; before that, the law need not be amended.

Another thing is this. This is the occasion when every one should rise as one man because our unity is at stake, the very existence of one nation or one India is at stake.

15.00 hrs.

So, whatever we do, we should work very carefully so that our India, our motherland remains united and free as always we expect it to be.

I forgot to say, there was a problem once whether Vandemataram is to be sung because the word "mother" is mentioned there. I notice that in Bangladesh and Indonesia "mother" is mentioned in their own national anthem. Whether it is true or not, there are forces which are trying to disrupt our life and our dream of peaceful existence in the world. We should be careful about it.

I thank you for the opportunity given to me.

15.01 hrs.

RE : PRIVATE MEMBERS' BUSINESS

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House is now going to the private members' business. Shri Piyus Tiraky to move his motion.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : (Mahbubnagar) : I want to make a submission, Madam. The private members' resolution is being taken up today. The point that I want to make is that there is another private

members' resolution tabled by Shri Bhattam Srirama Murty which is very relevant. So, we must see to it that he tables his resolution today itself.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That will be seen. Today, as it stands, Mr. Piyus Tiraky has to move his Motion.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : We have discussed it at great length.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will take notice of it. We will look into it.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad) : From opposition, there is no speaker on this.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT) : I think, on the previous one we have allotted six hours, of which we have already taken five hours and forty minutes. The Hon. Minister is going to reply now and thereafter we will take up the next one.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : The only point that I would like to mention is that before the House adjourns today, we should see to it that the Hon. Member Shri Bhattam Srirama Murty is able to table his resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We have taken notice of it. Whatever has been allotted is getting over. Mr. Piyus Tiraky.

15 02 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

[English]

Twenty Seventh Report

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduars) : I beg to move

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 26th November, 1986",

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is

“That this House do agree with the Twenty-seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members’ Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 26th November, 1986”.

The motion was adopted.

RESOLUTION REGARDING GROWTH OF RURAL ECONOMY-(Contd.)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up further discussion on the Resolution moved by Dr. D.N. Reddy. The Hon. Minister may intervene.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SUKH RAM) : Madam Chairperson, several hon. Members have participated and have put forth several suggestions on the Resolution moved by the hon. Member Shri D.N. Reddy.

[English]

DR. D.N. REDDY (Cuddpah) : May I request the Minister to speak in English ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : I cannot insist the Minister. There is a translation you can go through it.

SHRI SUKH RAM : I can speak in English also. But many members have spoken in Hindi, so I want to speak in Hindi.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister may speak in whatever language he would like to speak. There is a translation going on already.

DR. D.N. REDDY : I am not questioning the right of the Minister. I am only requesting.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I cannot insist on him to speak in a particular language,

[Translation]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mandaur) : Mr. Minister, you may speak the language of your heart.

SHRI SUKH RAM : India lives in the villages and there is no doubt that the strength of villages is the strength of India. The Planners have always kept and will always keep this thing in mind. When India became independent and we started the system of planning, attention was paid in this direction. At that time our great institution under the leadership of Pandit Jawhar Lal Nehru framed land reform laws and many other laws were passed in the country to give ownership right to the farmers and the tillers. During those days about 169 laws were passed in the country under which lakhs of tillers who were not the owners of land, were given the ownership rights. By including all these laws in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution, these were kept outside the purview of the courts of law and in this way a revolutionary step was taken by the Government of the Independent India. For whom all these things were done ? These were done for the welfare of the farmers living in the rural areas. Under those laws, 7.7 million tillers were given the rights of ownership for 5.6 million hectares of land. I concede that till now some of the States have not implemented the land reforms in the desired manner but the Government of India is continuously making efforts to get these laws implemented. We want that the man who tills the land should be the owner of the land so that he is able to do farming independently, use modern means properly and produce more. Under the ceiling law, 7.45 million acres of land has been declared surplus. In this way, you will find that by giving possession of 5.76 million acres of land to the landless farmers, our Government has taken a revolutionary step. This helped in improving the condition of the rural people, particularly that of the farmers. In addition, there are people in our society who were called landless. Under the 20 Points Programme of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, these people were also distributed land. I agree that land is inadequate for them to make both ends meet, but earlier they were considered inferiors and how they have got a status in the society.

Alongwith this, the planners formulated a scheme for the small and marginal farmers so that they could be helped. We helped them so that they could take the maximum advantage of their land. For that a sum of Rs 500 crores has been earmarked in the Seventh Five Year Plan as Centre's contribution. It is true that the agriculture contributes 36.6 per cent in our net income and I am of the view that it is time now when we should modernise and mechanise our agriculture sector. I feel that a big change has been witnessed in the farming. We have become self-reliant in the matter of agriculture. We produce 150 million tonnes of foodgrains at present and are no more dependent on foreign countries for foodgrains.

Our land is capable of producing much more and we need mechanisation for exploiting it. I, therefore, want that this august House and the hon. Members may discuss it and express their views so that during the Eighth Five Year Plan period, we are able to increase our GNP or NNP by producing the maximum in agriculture sector.

Madam Chairperson, I have heard the discussion and views expressed by both the sides on this Resolution and I have noted down the suggestions made, but certain things have been said due to ignorance, which I think have been said in the absence of full knowledge of all the facts. Had Shri D N. Reddy been aware of the facts, he would not have demanded Rs. 10,000 crores through this Resolution, because the Government of India and the State Government are spending more than that and are trying to improve the lot of the rural people.

When our planners observed that the Plans are helping in improving the economic conditions of the people and bringing them above poverty line, they included more programmes in the Plans so that the evil of poverty could be eradicated from India. For this purpose they undertook ambitious programmes in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

At the initial stages of IRDP and NREP all the Blocks of the country were not covered under them and they were included on a selective basis. In the Sixth Five Year Plan all the Development Blocks were covered. We have achieved more than the tar-

gets. For example, under IRDP it was decided to bring 150 lakh families above the poverty line, but instead, 165.62 lakh families were brought above the poverty line, which means that we have surpassed our target. Similarly under NREP a target of 15,000 lakh mandays was fixed. Against that we were able to create 17752 lakh mandays of work. In RLEGP also, against a target of 3600 lakh mandays, the number of mandays created was 2627 lakhs? During the Sixth Five Year Plan Rs. 3880.16 crores were spent on these programmes. In the Seventh Five Year Plan which is in its second year now, through these programmes not only have we achieved our fixed targets, but have also crossed them. For example, in IRDP, our achievements are 123 per cent, in NREP these are 137 per cent and in RLEGP the achievements are 128 per cent. Whereas in the Sixth Plan, the amount spent was Rs. 3880 crores, in the Seventh Five Year Plan we are going to spend Rs. 6590.06 crores. In addition, we are spending Rs. 1685 crores for the upliftment of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

Had the hon. Member glanced at these programmes, he would have come to know that around Rs. 8,000 crores is going to be spent only on these three items in the Seventh Five Year Plan. Alongwith these, there are schemes which relate to amelioration of the lot of the rural people, removal of regional disparities, improvement of the living standard of the people. There are certain basic needs which should be provided to every person in the country and these have been included in the minimum needs programme. In such a programme, schemes for adult education, primary education, rural health, rural water supply, roads in the rural areas, electrification, housing for rural people domestic cooking fuel and such other schemes have been included. In this way, 10 components have been incorporated in these programmes. Rs. 6547 crores were spent on basic services during the Sixth Five Year Plan and in the Seventh Five Year Plan Rs. 11545.94 crores have been earmarked for these services. This is 80 per cent more than what was provided in the earlier Five Year Plan. There is no doubt about it that all these programmes are being run for improving the economic condition of the people. These programmes are in addition to our

normal services.

If you look at the figures, you will find that these normal services benefit the farmers and the rural people. During the Sixth Five Year Plan Rs. 14490.95 crores were spent on programmes relating to crop protection, animal husbandry, fisheries, irrigation etc., but in the Seventh Five Year Plan, allocation for these items has been increased to Rs. 22319.51 crores. You can very well see that such a huge amount is going to be spent for the people living in villages to improve their living conditions.

A point was raised during the discussion that money is being provided, but programmes are not being implemented properly and the funds made available by the Centre or by the State Governments do not reach the intended beneficiaries. When this complaint reached the hon. Prime Minister, he took the requisite steps and made arrangements for concurrent evaluation of the programmes. The State Governments also evaluate the programmes. The nodal departments of the Centre running the programmes also review the position. But in addition to that, one more concurrent evaluation was started in October 1985. 29 research and educational institutions were entrusted this work so that they may make independent evaluation. In addition, they were to find out from the beneficiaries, whose number is about 20 in each Block, what is the difference between the assistance provided to them and the assets created by them with that amount. If the difference is more than Rs. 500, then the District Collectors were made responsible and they were required to report to the State Government where that money was spent?

Simultaneously, a grievance cell has also been opened. The State Governments were directed to open grievance cells in which the beneficiaries could lodge their complaints. They should take proper action on them.

Similarly, there is a proposal to form a flying squad also to detect the bungling. The most important thing is that these programmes are to be run by the State Governments. So far as the function of the Planning Commission is concerned, we have repeatedly been writing to it that they should follow the policies and rules which the centre has formulated.

As you are aware, there is a separate Ministry for the 20 Point Programme. The Ministry finds the shortcomings. In addition, the Planning Commission also reviews the position. Recently, the review made in July 1986 about the minimum needs programme revealed that we have almost achieved the targets and the implementation of the programme has been quite satisfactory. Wherever any shortcoming was seen, that was noted and the State Governments were informed about that asking them to take proper action to avoid recurrence of such shortcoming.

The issue which is being discussed is very important. Every hon. Member is concerned with it. The implementation of drinking water programme in the villages should be accelerated. 2.31 lakh problem villages were identified as on 1.4.80 and out of them 1.92 lakh villages were provided drinking water facilities during the Sixth Five Year Plan. In addition, 47 thousand ordinary villages were also provided water. In this way till 31.3.1985, people of 56 per cent villages had been provided drinking water facilities. In the Sixth Five Year Plan, Rs. 2485.3 crores were spent out of which Rs. 1566.62 crores were spent in State Sector and Rs. 918.65 crores were spent in the Central Sector. This amount was spent during the Sixth Five Year Plan.

SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH (Mathura) : I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister that in my region, Mathura a survey for drinking water has been made. I want to say something about that. Those villages where water was found to be saline have even now been left out and the people have to go 4 to 6 kms. away to fetch drinking water. I, therefore, request that orders for a fresh survey of the area should be given, because the survey so far made is not correct.

SHRI SUKH RAM : If you listen to me patiently, you will agree with me. When such complaints were received, another survey was made and as I have been informed, there are 1.92 lakh villages where drinking water facilities have been made available, but due to sources of water going dry or sources of water being on the sea coast, became saline. Several reports of this nature have been received that in the villages where water was shown to have been provi-

ded are facing water shortage. We shall think over this problem also.

There is a programme called International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, 1981—90. It is a Central Government Programme and we feel that in this decade, those villages should be provided drinking water where it has not been provided.

Just now the hon. Member talked about his region. For me, it will be difficult to give region-wise details, but I shall find out what is the State Government programme. I shall definitely look into the problem, but just now I was referring to the position at national level.

[English]

DR. PHULRENU GUHA (Contai) : I would like to know from the Minister what is the arrangement for supplying sweet water, where they only have saline water, because there are lots of villages in our country where only saline water is available for the people. But upto now we do not find that it has been changed.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think the Minister has already spoken about the problem villages ; probably the hon. Member did not listen to it.

SHRI SUKH RAM : We will look into that problem, and see what can be done by us and what the State Governments can do.

SHRI D.N. REDDY : It is not about one village. Every village is a problem village. That is why this resolution was moved.

[Translation]

SHRI SUKH RAM : Whereas in the Sixth Five Year Plan, Rs. 2485.33 crores were spent, in the Seventh Five Year Plan a sum of Rs. 3454.47 crores has been allocated. In the first year of the Seventh Five Year Plan i.e. in 1985-86, 45,000 villages against a target of 30663 villages, have been provided with drinking water. In this connection the Planning Commission has

taken one more decision also that 10 per cent of the Plan allocation will be spent on such schemes where no expenditure is made on maintenance and repairs. We have taken a decision that 10 per cent of the Plan allocation may be set aside for the proper maintenance of water schemes and other works that we have carried out. However, the funds for maintenance come under non-plan expenditure. As I have just now said that the number of those villages which have been provided drinking water facility is 1.89 lakhs and not 1.92 lakhs.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopergaon) : Madam Chairman, the problem of water is getting acute due to drought. When facilities are available in the villages, then why are the people migrating to cities. When everything is going on so smoothly. (Interruptions)

Even after providing so much drinking water facilities, why do the schemes of drinking water or tubewells are not working. It is because there is a situation of drought and famine in that area. Sitting in the office you can furnish figures that water has been provided to two lakh villages, but how will you solve the problem of water caused by the drought and famine ; as 90 per cent of water sources have gone dry.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : He is not yielding. Please listen to me.

DR. PHULRENU GUHA : The mechanics are not available in most of the villages for doing repairs of the tubewells. What are you doing for that ?

SHRI BALASHEB VIKHE PATIL : His speech should be realistic one only on the basis of field work, not paper. Paper may speak anything.

[Translation]

SHRI SUKH RAM : Madam Chairman, as I have just said the Planning Commission gathers information and chalks out programme on that basis. It allocates funds to the State Governments according to the pro-

gramme by taking into account the funds available with the State Government and the Centre. So far as the question of the Centre is concerned, it has no office in the field to run those programmes. Only the State Governments can run these programmes. The State Governments have Assemblies and M.L.As. Through them the State Governments can be informed as to where the loopholes lie and how these can be removed. In our opinion the consumer must get the benefit of the money that we spend. That is why we have furnished these figures. We have allotted this amount for this purpose and so much of amount has been spent. If it has not been spent properly, you can lodge a complaint. You can make complaint to the State Governments as well as to the centre. It becomes your duty to ask the State Governments to implement the programmes properly. So it is not proper to say that these figures do not reflect the actual work done in the field. If there is any difference, we would like to have your suggestions in this respect.

So far as the question of planning is concerned, if you point out lacunae in our policies we shall try to remove them. If it is not being implemented properly, you can raise this matter in the proper forum like the State Assembly and the administration of that State or can also write to us. We will also write to them to implement these policies properly.

A point has been raised about marketing. It is our view that the farmers have been exploited for centuries, and to some extent the same thing is there even today. Taking this into consideration, a scheme has been devised under which it is aimed to make available the produce of the farmers to the consumers through co-operatives and remove the intermediaries. We have launched a big programme in this direction. I do not say that this programme is hundred per cent according to the requirement. It is not yet according to the requirement. When the First Five Year Plan was launched, there were 286 regulated markets before the plan and now their number has gone up to 5663. This number is likely to increase further. But there are still some States which have not passed this legislation. We repeatedly remind them that they have to provide regulated

marketing facilities so as to safeguard the interest of the farmers. At present there are 22,000 such markets which are run either through local bodies or private agencies. Besides, agricultural produce is also marketed through co-operatives and by the end of Sixth Five Year Plan agricultural produce worth Rs. 3,032 crores was marketed through them. We tried our level best to know about the total agricultural marketable surplus, but we could not get details of the agricultural produce sold through private marketing agencies and there seems to be nothing wrong in it. because why will the dealers in the private market tell us the factual position. But we have details of the agricultural produce sold through regulated markets. Our aim is to market agricultural produce worth Rs. 5,000 crores through co-operatives by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan. For this we have made a provision of Rs. 149.44 crores in the Seventh Five Year Plan. Our efforts will be to market agricultural produce through co-operatives. The co-operatives should be free from any bungling and there should be only farmers in it and not the middlemen. But this is a State subject and it is for the State Governments to see that the policies formulated by the Centre are implemented properly.

SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH : In this context an important issue pertains to the farmers also. The Government should see to it that whatever the farmer produces in the country, he gets reasonable price for it. The Government should increase the prices of agricultural produce of the farmers. The prices of all the items are increasing. The cost of fertilizers, agricultural implements, pesticides and labour has shot up. The Government should increase the prices of agricultural produce in that position, but they are not paying any attention towards it.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : He is not yielding. After he completes his reply, then you can ask him.

[Translation]

SHRI SUKH RAM : Everyone knows

that we have set up a Commission for this purpose. It determines prices of agricultural produce every year and the Government approves them. This has benefited the farmers to a great extent.

Besides, discussion on rural industries has also taken place here. Earlier there were 26 such industries which could be set up only in the rural areas. At present the Ministry of Industries is preparing a draft under which about 43 industries or even more would be set up only in the villages and the Government will give assistance for it. But it is the responsibility of the State Governments that they run those industries in a proper way. A sum of Rs. 1160.20 crores had been earmarked for this purpose in the Sixth Five Year Plan for the Centre and the States taken together and now a sum of Rs. 1626.46 crores has been earmarked in the Seventh Five Year Plan for the same, so that more and more industries are set up in the villages. We have to encourage the traditional industries in the villages like agriculture, handloom, sericulture, handicraft etc. The marketing of the products of these industries which took place in 1973-74 was to the tune of Rs. 2183 crores. In 1984-85 it was Rs. 7725.63 crores. In 1973-74, whereas 101.21 lakh people were employed in this sector, their number rose to 164.95 lakh. There is even now much scope for work and expansion of rural industries.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, when we are discussing matters related to farmers, it becomes necessary to deal with the subject of irrigation. Probably it is not possible to increase agricultural production without irrigation. Much progress has taken place under the programme which we have formulated for the whole country. I would like to inform you that in 1950-51 about 22.6 million hectares of land was under irrigation and at present it is 68 million hectares and in the Seventh Five Year Plan 13 million hectares of additional land will be brought under irrigation. We shall also achieve the aim set in this plan. Although I agree that there may be some difference in the area under irrigation as has been mentioned and the area that is actually irrigated. We are getting it examined so that we may be able to

use the potential we had created we had spent Rs. 10258.66 crores in the Sixth Five Year Plan for that purpose. In comparison a provision for Rs. 16060.55 crores has been made in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKE PATIL : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to request the hon. Minister to tell us about the total amount that has been spent.

SHRI SUKH RAM : If you ask me to calculate and if indulge in calculations, it will waste your time. I would, therefore, request you to calculate it yourself.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mandsaur) : Madam, Chairman, I would request the hon. Minister through you to State the total area of the land that will be brought under irrigation in the entire country by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan.

SHRI SUKH RAM : The figures which the hon. Member wants to know are not available with me at present. In the Seventh Five Year Plan we have set a target to bring 13 million hectares of additional land under irrigation and I have also told as to what will be the expenditure on it.

Madam Chairperson, in the course of discussion on the administrative expenditure, it has been said that there has been increase in this expenditure. I would like to tell the hon. Members that the administrative expenditure on IRDP is 10 per cent, it is 5 per cent in the NREP and 5 per cent in the RLEGP.

SHRI BHARAT SINGH (Outer Delhi) : Hon. Minister, Sir, what about the funds that are bungled.

SHRI SUKH RAM : It is not enough to say it. We cannot take any action unless it is proved. It is not possible for us to change our policy on the basis of someone's statement only. I have already requested you to help us by pointing out the shortcoming. For that if we need be we shall further study.

Presently, through this Resolution a point

has been raised that the cities are improving a lot whereas the condition of villages is deteriorating. Though cities and villages are both part of India, yet as a major part of the population lives in villages, more attention should be paid to the villages.

[English]

SHRI D.N. REDDY : That is the main theme of the Resolution—disparity between rural economy and the urban economy.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Reddy, if you want to reply, you can reply after he has finished.

[Translation]

SHRI SUKH RAM : I am telling you that in urban areas the main aim of the Plan is removal of poverty. The removal of disparities is its aim and all programmes aim at that. At the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan, 37 per cent people have been left below the poverty line and it is our endeavour to bring down this percentage to 26 by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan. It is also our plan to bring down the percentage of people living below the poverty line to about 5 by the end of this century. We are trying to achieve this and it will be done with our cooperation.

If you look at the ratio you have mentioned in case of urban areas and rural areas, you will find that in urban areas there has been reduction to the tune of 14.3 per cent, whereas in rural areas this has been 15.6 per cent. We also feel that large scale programmes cannot merely be implemented fully by official machinery. This thing we have been repeatedly saying and writing and impressing upon all the State Governments that people's representatives should be involved in these programmes. In several States, this has been done ; but in certain States complaints have been received.

I am pleased with one thing that none of the hon. Members, who have taken part in this discussion, has complained that the State Government does not have the national approach. Only one complaint has been received from West Bengal. I feel that too should

not have come, because our programmes are not based on any particular region, religion or a particular section of the community. These are based on human considerations. If any political party, it may be in any State, functions on political basis, then we shall have to think over it.

We want that right from Panchayat members to the Members of Parliament, all should be involved in these programmes and unless they are included, even if our target is achieved, there will be no one to monitor the programmes. It is the Panchayat members, Members of the Assembly or the Members of the Parliament who can oversee the implementation at the field level, because they keep on touring the villages. They have direct liaison with the people. They have to be included in the programme implementation committees and about this the Prime Minister has written a letter recently.

I have just now submitted that the Prime Minister has written to the Chief Minister of all the States that Panchayat elections should be held, because Panchayat laws have been passed in all the States. It has been observed that at certain places Panchayat elections have not been held for years together. About District Boards also, we have received suggestions that these should be set up. Two things require consideration in this respect. In case of small States and the Union Territories it may not be possible at the district level to find out as to what will be the expenditure, but it is necessary to see that the work at the lower level should be good. Alongwith it, we should associate Panchayats at the formulation stage.

As I have submitted, elections for Panchayats should be held. For this all the Members of the State Legislatures and MPs, to whichever party they belong, should know what is happening in their constituencies. At the implementation state they should also be involved. In this connection, as the Prime Minister has said, if we can consider such a legislation we should do that and if some suggestion in this regard comes to us, we shall consider it.

In the end, I would like to say that we should bring about maximum possible progress in the country through these Plans.

But population growth is a big hurdle in it with a view to control it, several programmes have been going on for the last many years. We had speeded up the pace of this programme in 1974-75. In a programme which involves crores of people, mistakes are bound to be committed. But those mistakes were so much exaggerated that not only we but those also had to face its consequences who made it an issue. Presently, there is no political party in this country which may control the population through dis-incentives.

China whose population is the largest in the world has marched ahead in controlling it, through incentives, and greater disincentives. That country gave overriding priority to this problem. If we do not take proper steps to control the population, the country will have to suffer heavily. We are already suffering the damage that has been done. Therefore, all the political parties have to ponder over this issue, because the question relates to the whole of the country. Due to our Plans, our economic growth has been 3.5 per cent, whereas the population has grown by 2.1 percent. We are proud of the fact that the most ambitious programmes were included in the Sixth Five Year Plan and we succeeded in fulfilling the target of 5.2 percent economic growth in that period. In the Seventh Five Year Plan also which has completed its first year and is going to complete the second year very soon, we have fixed the target at 5 per cent. In this plan also, we are moving towards the right direction and we shall be able to achieve this target also.

I would like to say to the hon. Members whether they belong to this side or that side that I agree that there complaints should come before this House, but unless they present balanced views, our knowledge will remain incomplete and we shall not be able to draw proper conclusions. We have undertaken ambitious programmes in the country and a big movement has been launched by our organisation through which we will be reaching every village. There can be difficulties like non-availability of drinking water, but I would like to know from the older people—not the younger ones—who have seen the conditions prevailing in the villages some 25 to 30 years back whether even today the

same conditions prevail in the villages ? Have not the radio, transistor, television, electricity and roads reached there ? It is not that we have achieved everything. Much is to be done yet. As regards the infrastructure to be provided in the Seventh Plan, electricity has been given priority.

I am thankful to the hon. Member who moved this Resolution as he has given an opportunity to the hon. Members of this House to draw the attention of the Government to the shortcomings. I too belong to the rural areas and my political life has been linked with the implementation of the schemes and plans. I, therefore, know that there are several difficulties which will have to be removed and for that we have taken steps. If you find any shortcomings in our policies, please do tell us about them. But we shall have to manage within our resources optimum use of our resources and though we require large sum of money What must make must ensure that they are utilised properly and reach the people. It seems you have not gone through all the statistics. If you go through all the figure you will find that we are spending much more on the rural development than what you have demanded. You have demanded Rs. 10,000 crores, but we are spending three to four times more than that. Therefore, I appreciate the intention to draw the attention of the Government, but your version that nothing has been done for the villages and urban people have marched much forward is not true.

With these words, I would request that he may withdraw his Resolution and the suggestions put forward by the hon. Members will be fully taken care of at the time of implementation of the policies.

[English]

SHRI D.N. REDDY (Cuddapah) : This is not the first time this subject has cropped up in this House. I am sure it must have been discussed quite a number of times and quite a number of times the concerned Minister would have come out with figures supplied by his officials. But the village have been the same in the last so many years in the post-independence era,

At the outset, I would like to submit to the House that the resolution is meant for Rs. 10,000/- crores in addition to the amount allotted in the Seventh Five Year Plan. I hope the hon. Minister will take that into account.

Rarely a subject crops up in this House on which the hon. Members irrespective of their party affiliations speak in one voice. This is the one such occasion when Member after Member on both sides of the House agreed that there is a great disparity in the development between the urban and rural areas.

In his concluding speech, the hon. Minister said that the cities have not grown. That is not true. It is there for everybody to see. Population has almost doubled in the cities. Villages are getting desolated and no less a person than the hon. Prime Minister himself expressed that the exodus from the rural areas to urban areas should be stopped as there is brain-drain also from the villages. That should stop. So, the hon. Minister must correct himself when he says that the cities have not developed and the villages are not disolated. No. It is not true. The cities are developing at the cost of the villages. My anguish is, there is lot of disparity and it has been increasing after each Five Year Plan between rural economy and urban economy. In both the Houses, the Members agreed that disparity has developed in the economy between rural and urban sectors. Vigorous steps have not been taken to bridge this gap. In spite of the Five Year Plans in the post-independence era, in spite of pious pretensions by the Government and slogans doled out now and then like the Garibi Hatao and the 20 Point Programme and all that, it has not achieved the real result. The main reason is the intentions are good but political will is not there. They are not sincere and they are not pursuing their plans properly and there has been topsy turvy planning in all the Five Year Plans. Due emphasis is not given to the really urgent problems and the plan programme has been topsy turvy.

Even Jawaharlal Nehru, in the later years of his rule admitted that there was some faulty planning and that emphasis was not placed on agriculture in the First and Second

Five Year Plans. But unfortunately for the whole country and for us by the time he realised his mistake, he was no more.

In one of his.....speeches as India's first President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad reminded the Government and his partymen, that the fruits of freedom should reach all the countrymen, rich or poor and especially those in remote areas.

The Father of the Nation also has been stressing equally throughout his life time that India really lives in the villages and the villages should first be looked after. Three-fourth of the population of our country lives in the villages. More than half of them are farmers and nearly 40% or more are living below poverty line. In his anxiety, our first Prime Minister to bring our country on a par with other countries, emphasis was laid on the major industries. So, agriculture got the second position. The production targets set in the first second Five Year Plans were not achieved. In the later years of his stewardship, Pandit Nehru realised that priorities have been distorted in the Five Year Plans. Later the country discovered that without rigorous policies, it will be difficult to improve the conditions of the rural masses. There has been a widening gap between the promises and the performances. The hon. Minister has rightly emphasised that the great Pandit Nehru really started the land reforms. As a matter of fact, even in the pre-Independence days, the first slogan was about the land reforms. But let us be clear in our conscience. Let the hon. Minister himself reply why land reforms have not been implemented with a clear conscience. It took 40 years to find out the importance of land reforms. Whenever we raised an uncomfortable question, they said that the problem is with the States. This has been the reply given by the Minister day-in and day-out. Land reforms have not been implemented even till today. It requires a lot of political will in the implementation of land reforms in the rural areas.

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh) :
Specially in the Congress (I)—ruled States

SHRI D.N. REDDY : In spite of the various programmes formulated for the

welfare of the rural masses and the statistics given, the conditions of the rural people have not improved due to the lack of political will to achieve results at any cost. I would like to emphasise here that the expenditure is more in the urban areas than that of the rural areas. I would like to cite an example. In this city itself, about a few years back, during Asian Games, we were told that we have spent Rs. 800 crores. I am sure, the hon. Members would have read in the papers that a block was constructed at a cost of Rs. 20 crores. For a period of three years, it was kept vacant. First, it was meant for an hospital. Later it was considered for a hotel and till now no decision has been taken. Now they want to turn it into a guest house. So, a sum of Rs. 20 crores have been spent on that block and that was vacant for the last three years.

Another point I would like to say, with shame is, about the Apna Utsav which has been celebrated at a cost of about Rs. 8 crores. Second-hand, third-class artisans were invited from all over the country. There were 4,000 such artisans who look part in the Utsav. I would like to say here that absolutely second-rate performance were given at a cost of Rs. 8 crores. We could have got any number of useful projects out of that. We see such kind of unproductive expenditure in the cities. What is the condition in the rural areas? Still, the percentage of literacy is very low. The death rate is much more—almost double the amount when compared to the cities. That is the case prevailing now. An honourable member himself has objected to your statement that 60 per cent of the villages are without pure drinking water. It is perfectly true. Protected supply of drinking water to the villages is not at all available. We are having protected drinking water facilities in the villages to the extent of one per cent or two per cent. That is all. Whenever we raised this issue, the reply is that the infrastructure has not been there. Infrastructure for any project—education or health or any other institution—cannot be built in a day. We have to make a beginning. My point is that we have not made a beginning for the last 40 years. Atleast it should be done now.

I am very glad that the hon. Minister has

mentioned that politics has no place. I fully agree with him that politics should not have any place in this. For God's sake, let us forget about politics atleast in issues like this. Also, I hope the Minister would have noted that every member who spoke on this subject supported my Resolution. So, to ask me to withdraw this is rather very unfair. Even, you please ask them to vote according to their conscience. Conscience vote did create a history in this very House and in this country a few years back. Let it create another kind of history now in voting on my Resolution.

(Interruptions)

I plead with all the members to ask their conscience whether my demand is right or wrong.

SHRI ANIL BASU : It is very right...

SHRI D.N. REDDY : The Minister is much complacent that much more than what I have asked for is spent in our country. I have asked for an additional sum of Rs. 10,000 crores—Rs. 10,000 crores of additional amount of what you have allotted in the Five Year Plan. So, I do not want to repeat all these things. I have already mentioned all these things. I only say that politicians look for votes. But a statesman looks forward to the next generation. At least in matters like this, let us be statesmen and not politicians....

AN HON. MEMBER : You are a politician.

SHRI D.N. REDDY : I do not deny it. At least on some occasions let us be statesmen. We cannot forget that we are all politicians. But in a project like this, the politicians should act like statesmen, including the hon. Minister. I request the whole House to support my Resolution. The Government should sincerely make a beginning to develop the rural areas. The expenditure in the urban areas must be cut down. It is three times or four times more now. I do not agree with the hon. Minister when he says that the cities are not expanding, they are not spending more money on towns and cities. As a matter of fact, the stage has come when matrimonial alliance with any

villager is considered a taboo. Nobody wants to give his daughter in marriage to a villager and nobody likes to marry in a village. That stage has come in our country where 80 per cent of the population lives in villages. You can really imagine, what a sad state of affairs our villages are in. It is no use saying all sorts of things and giving out all sorts of statistics every now and then. That does not serve any purpose. It is no use saying that so much money is spent. I agree with you that money is not the only point. We must see—it is your responsibility and it is our responsibility—that the money spent reaches the deserving poor. It was not so all these years. The middlemen should be eliminated. The farmer should get his dues, Hon. Speaker himself admitted the other day that the farmer was not getting the fair price that he ought to get, the farmer is suffering and he must get a fair price; he also assured that a further discussion would take place on this subject. It is not my only voice; the whole House is of the opinion that the rural areas are neglected and the urban areas are getting richer and richer at the cost of the rural areas. This should cease. Let us make a beginning now at least. I appeal again to the conscience of the Members and request them to support my Resolution. Let politics not come into this.

SHRI SUKH RAM : The hon. Member has just now said...

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : He cannot speak again...

MR. CHAIRMAN : He wants to clarify.

SHRI D.N. REDDY : The hon. Minister mentioned about family planning. I fully support him. It is better that we pass a legislation that the population should be controlled.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : He only wants to clarify. You do not want him to give any clarification?

SHRI SUKH RAM : On a point of clarification.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please be very brief.

SHRI SUKH RAM : The hon. Member has said that land reforms laws are not properly implemented by certain States. I simply want to draw the attention of the hon. Member to Andhra Pradesh. According to this brief, Andhra Pradesh is one of the States which have not implemented the land reforms laws ..

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, no.
(Interruptions)

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijaywada) : Andhra Pradesh is one State which has implemented the land reforms in letter and in spirit. It is Bihar and U.P., which are under the control of the Congress Government, which have failed to implement the land reforms. 'Our State is the first' in the country which has distributed millions of acres to the landless poor and the other weaker sections of the society...

SHRI D.N. REDDY : We all object to what the hon. Minister has said (Interruptions)

16.14. hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : The Minister was speaking again. The reply is already over. The Resolution has to be put to the vote of the House. There is no scope now for saying anything now. The Resolution has to be put. That is all. Nothing else.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"In view of the growing disparity between rural and urban incomes, resulting in overcrowding of suburbs of towns and cities, and lack of incentives and opportunities for growth of self-generating rural economy through rural industries, crafts and arts, this House urges upon the Government to allocate rupees ten thousand crores for the growth of rural eco-

onomy during the Seventh Five Year Plan."

The motion was negatived.

16.15 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE : ECONOMIC POLICIES

[English]

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY (Visakhapatnam) : Sir, I beg to move :

"Having regard to the planned development of the country and the realisation of the constitutional obligations, this House takes serious note of the wrong economic policies being followed by the Government and the distortions introduced in the earlier policies which are leading to increased concentration of economic power, widening the gulf between rich and the poor and threatening the economic independence of the country by increasingly relying on foreign sources, and calls upon the Central Government to take immediate steps to—

- (i) correct the distortions introduced into the Industrial Policy since 1980 ;
- (ii) give public sector its due place as envisaged in the Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956 ;
- (iii) curb monopolistic trend and reduce concentration of economic power ;
- (iv) protect the small scale sector from the onslaught of the big business and the multinationals ; and
- (v) stop the avoidable dependence on foreign technology and capital and support the indigenous R & D efforts and technological capabilities".

Sir, before I proceed with further discussion on the matter, I would like to know from the Chair whether the Minister in charge who is going to reply to this is present here at all.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have to reply. The Minister will only intervene.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : The Minister has to respond, to react to this. The concerned Minister should be present in any case. Because it mostly deals with the industrial policy, licencing policy and distortions introduced in the licencing policy. The Minister is conspicuous by his absence.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Minister present will take care.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : I don't think that this is the correct procedure Sir.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SUKHAM) : Your Resolution does not cover only industrial policy, it covers something else also, that is why it has come to the Planning Ministry.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : I know that it covers something else also. That something else is already covered by Dr. D.N. Reddy's Resolution.

Sir, we have before us the Constitution which embodies the Directive Principles. It says, the Directive Principles clearly direct :

"That the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment".

So, concentration of wealth should be avoided. The policy of the Government should be such that it should not result in the concentration of economic wealth in a few hands. Secondly it says :

"That the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good".

So, the distribution aspect also is very clearly brought out here. Any resolution undertaken by the Government, any policy pursued by them, any programme which is undertaken should not be in contravention with the ultimate goal we have in mind. The Constitution prescription cannot be

violated flouted.

That being so, let us examine to what extent the Constitution obligation has been duly discharged and the ultimate goals and aims are sought to be realised through various measures which the Government are now implementing. I have clearly stated in the course of this Resolution that the policies which are leading to increased concentration of economic power, widening the gulf between the rich and the poor, are the fundamental and basic aspects I would like to deal with them now.

Sir, let us examine whether it is a fact or not that the operation of the governmental policies is resulting in the concentration of wealth. For that purpose we will examine each one of the factors which I have now brought within the scope of the Resolution.

Let us take the top twenty industrial houses and see how they are able to multiply their wealth in the course of the last decade or so. In the year 1972 their total assets were Rs. 2,872 crores which by 1981 became Rs. 8,959 crores and by 1982 the figure was Rs. 11,286 crores. So between 1972-82 from about Rs. 3,000 crores their assets became Rs. 11,000 crores. So, the increase is obviously seen. That is how wealth is accumulated in the hands of a few monopoly houses. For instance, let us take Tatas.

In the year 1972 the total assets available with the Tatas were Rs. 642 crores. In 1981 they went upto Rs. 18.40 crores and by the year 1982 they became Rs. 2,431 crores. The increase between 1972-82 is four-fold.

Now let us take Birlas. In 1972 the total value of the assets available with them was Rs. 589 crores. In 1981 it became Rs. 1,692 crores and by 1982 it rose to Rs. 2,005 crores. Let us take Mafatlals. In 1972 their total assets were Rs. 184 crores and by 1981 it became Rs. 555 crores and by 1982 the same became Rs. 611 crores.

Now let us take Sarabhai. In 1972 the value of their assets was Rs. 84 crores which in 1981 became Rs. 331 crores and in 1982 it rose to Rs. 374 crores. The increase is nearly five-fold. Let us take Modis. In 1972 the total value of their

assets was Rs. 58 crores which in 1981 became Rs. 242 crores and in 1982 the same rose to Rs. 359 crores. Lastly I will quote the figures about Kirloskars. In 1972 the total value of their assets was Rs. 86 crores which in 1981 became Rs. 278 crores and in 1982 the same became Rs. 338 crores. The increase here is more than four times.

This is how the big monopoly houses year after year are accumulating riches. The wealth is being concentrated in a few hands. The top few monopoly houses have come to own the riches. That is the situation.

Now let me give the figures as far as unemployment is concerned. In the year 1980 the unemployment figure was 1.44 crores which by 1986 became 2.75 crores. So, it is double here. Therefore, on the one hand unemployment is increasing ; poverty is increasing and people below the poverty line are acutely suffering and on the other hand these big monopoly houses have been able to accumulate their wealth four fold.

The revenue locked up in the court cases etc., as far as excise arrears are concerned is about Rs. 1500 crores. After all, courts do come into the picture in these cases and because of their decisions, some difficulties do arise in the collection of arrears. Therefore, these people stand to gain and they take advantage of this and utilize this amount for furthering their business.

There is another feature. The big business houses continue to float personal trusts. They float a plethora of investment, trading and other non-productive companies to avoid taxes. For instance, Birla Group have floated 24 trusts like All India Hindu (Arya) Dharam Seva Sang Trust, Jan Kalyan Trust, Durga Devi Memorial Trust, Vishwa Mangal Trust etc. Similarly, Garware Group have constituted several trusts, 74 in number. How do they make use of the trusts in promoting their business interests ? This is very relevant and interesting. The misuse of tax exemptions given to trust funds for charitable purposes has been confirmed by various studies. At one time, the Public Accounts Committee had gone in depth into this matter and they made their recommendations. The Wanchoo Committee also made some observations. I quote here ;

"A recent study made by the Department of Company Affairs of 75 trusts, of which 62 were charitable, showed that the business houses creating the trusts had mostly appropriated the trusts funds for their own businesses."

This is an extract from the Wanchco Committee Report.

Then, the Public Accounts Committee (1969-70, 4th Lok Sabha), in its 121st report observed :

"While trusts fulfil a laudable social objective, they have also been used as a device to avoid tax. The Committee also took note of the fact that out of 45 trusts connected with industrial houses and having a corpus of Rs. 24.11 crores, the investment by 32 trusts in concerns connected with the industrial houses were 30 per cent or more of their funds. In some cases, it was noticed that the investment in such concerns amounted to as much as 90 per cent of the funds of the trusts."

Through the mechanism of trusts, they are able to subvert the law and avoid payment of the taxes to the Government and accumulate private wealth. All these trusts and companies are not only avoiding taxes but also none of them are registered under the MRTP Act.

The big houses generally avoid wealth tax which has become possible through the mechanism of trusts. In order to bring out this fact in a very clear terms, I would like to quote a few figures. Shri M P Birla is stated to have possessed according to one study in the year 1957-58 wealth of Rs. 45.28 crores and then the wealth possessed by him in 1977-78 i.e. after a period of twenty years as per the records came down to Rs. 11.65 crores. In the case of Shri B M Birla, the wealth in 1957-58 was Rs. 58.67 crores and in 1977-78 it came down to Rs. 16.85 crores.

In the case of Rukmini Devi Birla, it came down in 20 years from Rs. 75.43 crores to Rs. 19.43 crores. Similarly, many number of such instances can be quoted. I do not want to take the time of the house by quot-

ing all these figures but it is for the Minister to look into it and see as to how this has become possible, through what method, through what mechanism, through what design and in what manner these people are able to show such deflated figures. In the case of Mafatlal, in the case of Sarabhai and in the case of several others, this has happened. The case of Sarabhai is very interesting. In the year 1957-58, the value of his total assets was Rs. 22 crores ; by 1977-78, unfortunately, his fortunes dwindled so fast that it came down to just Rs. 59 lakhs only. This is how the figures are being presented from time to time. It is for the Government to look into this matter and examine how it is all managed and how things are being done. How this has become an inevitable feature in figuring.

Of course as I said earlier in my speech, so far as the central excise is concerned, it is estimated that the revenue locked up in court cases is of the order of several crores of rupees. This is an inevitable process in a democracy where courts play their role and the rich take advantage of the delay and try to plough back this money for promoting their personal interest and private business.

That apart, as far as the excise duties from Multinationals in the Small Scale sector are concerned, concessions available to small scale sector are being cornered by MRTP companies and Multi-National Companies. In this way, through all these methods they are able to accumulate wealth. This aspect also requires to be more deeply studied and suitable action taken by the Government.

I would like to quote from the Report of the Public Accounts Committee, for the year 1986-87. The 49th Report of the PAC observes :

"When asked what was the intention in giving concession in excise duty to the small scale sector, Member of the Central Board of Excise and Customs stated :

'It primarily aims at providing protection from the large scale Sector'."

So many MRTP companies and Multi-

National Companies have linked themselves with the small scale units and all those benefits which are to be availed exclusively by the small scale sector are now being enjoyed by these big companies and these MRTP Companies and MNCs stand to gain by them. The names of these companies are also mentioned here. They are M/s Parry and Company, Bajaj Electricals, Bombay ; National Radio Electrical Company Limited of Tatas, M/s Lucas TVs, M/s MICO, M/s Bata India Limited ; M/s PIECO of Philips, Cinthol Talcum Powder of Godrej and Company and so on. These are all various multi-nationals operating in this country, completely grabbing all the concessions which are purely meant for the small scale sector. At the time when the matter was brought before the Public Accounts Committee, they questioned and interrogated the officials appearing before them. They gave the evidence. The following reply was elicited.

"The Ministry of Industry has reported that there is no machinery existing in the Ministry of Industry to exercise a check with a view to ensuring that the concessions meant for small scale units are not taken advantage of by MRTP/large scale industries."

The Directorate of Industries of the States which are the implementing agencies of the programmes of small scale industries development are expected to ensure this. Therefore, the centre expects, the State Governments to do something about this. As far as the Government are concerned, they are complacent about all this. They are blissfully silent about the possible steps they may take in future at least to plug the loophole, to prevent such recurring eventuality. They are not prepared to do that even now. They shift the responsibility or pass on the buck and say that State Governments are responsible because the small scale sector is within their purview. That is, one stock reply which is often given. So, Sir, this is how the multinational companies, big monopoly houses, etc. have come to occupy a place of pivotal importance and accumulated the riches, in a very speedy manner by cornering all the benefits legiti-

mately due to Small Scale Sector.

Now, Sir, the other day, discussion took place in this House about the amounts held in the Swiss Bank. How this happening? A study by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has confirmed that deposits in Swiss Banks are there to the extent of about Rs. 1332 crores. At least 15 to 20 times that money lies in the secret accounts of the Indians, in Banks of Hong Kong, U.S.A., Manhattan and several other places. Sir, it is estimated, that the total amount thus comes to about Rs. 30,000 crores. This figure is again escalating at the rate of 15 per cent to 20 per cent per year. Last year; foreign trade—import and export together—was of the order of about Rs. 30,000 crores. At least 10 per cent of this cost goes towards secret accounts this covers trade only. There are defence and other contracts also. Therefore, we can very well understand what will happen in that sector also instead of the money being made available for this country, it is being kept elsewhere in furtherance of their own interests. It is not available for any national purpose and developmental purposes.

Sir, I made a passing reference to the big business, entering into small scale sectors, and cornering all the incentives, concessions and exemptions due to small scale sectors. With a view to harness these benefits, large houses have started setting up their own units in the small scale sectors. Prominent monopoly houses and FERA companies have done so and are still doing this. Some of the small scale sector enterprises are owned by the multi-national companies. Small scale units are small because of the limited resources of the entrepreneur. The definition of the small scale sector which is so changed as to permit monopoly houses to enter into the small scale sector. Therefore, what I urge, that the Minister should give a considered thought to the definition of the small scale sector which is giving every scope to the multinationals to enter into small scale sector and corner all the benefits. The monopoly Houses enter the small scale sector. I name some of them.

Lakme Ltd. (a Tata Co.)
Kaycee Industries (Bajaj)
Drayton Greaves-(Thapar)

British Drug Houses (Glaxo)
Suhrid Geigy Tradind (Sarabhai)
Sharp Edge (Hindustan Lever and
Escorts)
Castal Corporation (Birla)
Textile Engravers (Mafat Lal)
Coats of India (Bird Heilgers)
Lakki Works (Kirloskar)
Automobile Rubber Products (Chidam-
baram)

And several other companies numbering 292 are in the small scale sectors because of the lacunae in the definition which is deliberately retained/continued. I use the word 'deliberate'. I am sorry, if I am wrong and I may be corrected. I will be too happy for that correction. Large houses entrance in the small scale sector by virtue of their large resources both technical and commercial. They place the real small scale manufacturer at a definite disadvantage. He is eliminated, he is being annihilated : the big shark is devouring the small fish. There is no turnover ceiling. There is no reference to the character of ownership. There is a constant upward revision of investment ceiling.

I give one more glaring example of an electronic company, Weston, for instance. It registered itself as a small scale unit. But the amount it spends on publicity alone must be several times larger than the total investment of most of the small scale units. I will give one more instance of companies which are subsidiaries to big houses. There is a big list available. The Minister himself must be knowing it. Government of India says that small scale undertakings which are subsidiaries, or are owned or controlled by any other undertaking, are not eligible for special concessions. Let the Minister then identify those industries. The stock reply is : "This is a matter within the purview of the State Government." This information is not maintained by Centre. Let them not come forward with such replies. When I put a Question, a reply came that the information was not maintained by the Centre. This was the reply. Is Government in the dark ; do they want us to be in the dark ? In either case, it is not good for the country. Government having more than 50% equity.

We have private companies where Government have more than 50% of equity. I am coming to that aspect. There, Government has a definite and decisive say. Government have full freedom. But they have given up the right of decision-making in favour of big Business Houses.

Everyone thinks that they are private sector industries only. Nobody is aware that they are private public sector industries. I refer to the Andhra Valley Paper Ltd. The percentage of equity held by Government is 59.87 i.e. about 60%; Escorts Ltd. 54.04% ; Kirloskar Pneumatics 60.4% ; Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. (Tata) 51.18% ; Hindustan Brown Boweri (Larsen & Toubro) 63.93%. Hastings Mills (Bangur) 53.6% ; Gujarat State Fertilizers 74 12% ; Poysa 'Industrial Co. 52.86% ; Nagarjuna Steel Ltd. 68.36% ; Banswara Synthetics Ltd. 82.15% ; Vikrant Tyres 71.34%. The list of private companies in which Government have more than 51% equity is long. I have read out a few of them, not all of them. It is a big list. How is it that Government has forsaken its responsibility, and gives us everything and plays into the hands of the big monopoly houses ? How private is the private sector ?

The real owners of the private corporate sector industries like DCM and Escorts are never known. We hear of the fight between Sri Rams and Nandas on the one side, and Swaraj of Apejays' group on the other. But who are the real owners of these private sector industries like DCM and Escorts ? It is interesting to know the magnitude of the shares held by the public sector financial institutions. It is very substantial. In DCM the public sector financial institutions were holding 42.54% equity capital. DCM is having only 10 lakh to 12 lakh shares, out of 80.25 lakh shares. DCM cannot obviously control the company without the support of the public sector financial institutions. The public sector would enjoy a clear majority at any Annual General Body Meeting. Therefore, DCM cannot remain in control, unless it has the confidence of the Ministry of Finance.

Now let me come to Escorts. This case is more clear. The public sector financial insti-

tutions have more than a majority equity in the Escorts during 1980 ; that figure is available with me. Nanda could control Escorts because the Government of India agreed to keep them in power. Nanda controls Escorts by the courtesy of the Ministry of Finance, not otherwise. Public sector holdings are having a majority in good number of private sector giant companies—some of them I have given just now. What is the result ? In the case of public sector companies, their accounts are audited and the C & AG will come into the picture. Their accounts will come before the Parliament and also the PAC. In all these cases what is the position ? The Parliament is in the dark. They are out of the purview of the Parliament and also the PAC, etc. Even though govt. has more than 51% equity shares. Democratic accountability has gone. This is something which is highly reprehensible. The Government have to assert its own right and claim its own and take a definite stand instead of being the private companies in the forefront while they recede to the background themselves. This is not in the interest of the nation. Let not Govt. run into the pocket of the private monopoly big houses.

Earlier I referred to big monopoly houses entering into the small scale sector. Now I particularly refer to East India Carpet of Birlas. Carpets come under small scale sector—the parent company is oriental Carpet ; then let me take Porcelain insulators ; it comes under a small scale sector ; Blue Mount Ceramics entered here—the parent company is General Electric of e.g. House. Then take toothpastes, parles have entered here. Then take garments ; finalays entered here. Similarly, cosmetic—JK Singhania ; antibiotics Breweries entered here. Here is an illustrative list of small-scale companies which are subsidiaries of big companies, the names which I have just now mentioned above. Under these circumstances, there does not seem to be any hope. The Government of India say that most of the industrial undertakings which are subsidiaries of the monopoly House owned own and controlled by big Houses are not eligible for special concessions. If that is so, let us see how they enforce this norm what would they do in regard to companies tax planning I have suggested just now.

Multinationals and big monopoly houses

avoid registration under MRTP Act. Thus they avoid coming under the control regulation of the government. They are not thus subject to the directions and policy stipulations of the government. Investment of the scarce resources for socially and nationally useful purpose does not apply to them. They should be normally invested to meet the national requirement in consonance with the declared plan priorities. But is it being now done ? Can it be done ? It is not possible. Take for instance H.P. Nanda—a number of companies were started by him. The address is the same. In the case of Reliance Company, the Minister of Finance, the other day, had given an instance where the address is the same ; 10-15 companies are there, but the address is the same. Similarly, here, again, the address is N II, South Extension, Part II, New Delhi. That is all—Niky Tasha Communications Pvt. Ltd., Niky Tasha Refrigerators Pvt. Ltd., Niky Tasha Technologies Pvt. Ltd., Niky Tasha Appliances Pvt. Ltd., and so on. Like this, there are a number of companies, but the address is the same. M.P. is the same. Why are they doing this ?

Let us take another instance of TVS House, Bangalore. There are 31 companies, owned by the members of the TVS Iyenger family, but none of them are registered. where is the tool for the Govt. to control them. In Madras only, they have got 24 such companies under them.

Similarly, I refer to Mr. Damotharan Ramachandran. He had 15 to 20 companies, many names are there. Number of companies are there. He is the Managing Director of all the companies. Why should a single person float so many companies ? What is the motive ? Is it not tax evasion ? If this is the intention, if the intention is to do only investment business. one single company could have served the purpose. But that is not what is happening. The entire thing, as I said earlier, is done only with a view to tax evasion. It is all tax planning distorting the I.D.R.

Now, let me come to the other aspect. I here refer to some, of the certain distortions introduced in the Industrial Policy Resolution. Government is moving away from the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956. The regulation drive is a pro-industry approach, a pro-rich approach. The national leadership

shifted the emphasis from socialism to pragmatism. They are continuing to take an anti-labour policy. They have diluted the MRTP Act. They have de-licensed several industries, and they have thrown open the flood gates to the multi-nationals. And, they have cut at the roots of the concept of strengthening the indigenous and native industries. All this is being done in the name of import of high technology. It has of late become a fashion to run down the public sector undertakings. "The whole concept of public sector was uneconomic and un-viable from its very inception. Public Sector is being treated as a holy cow." One of the Cabinet Ministers, Shri Vasant Sathe, has been saying this, he goes on saying this. He comes down heavily against the public sector. He mounts severe attack day in and day out on public sector. It appears as though, the public sector has lost its role and relevance in the development of this country, or in the industrial development of this country according to the school of thought.

The other day, on the floor of this very House, Shri Vasant Sathe said, "I do not want to be populist by insisting that power should only be in the public sector." It is populism ! If he says, power should be in the public sector, it is, populism ! He does not want to be populist ?

After all, the Industrial Policy Resolution is there. It has very clearly laid down, what industries came under Appendix—A, what industries are in Appendix—B. That being so, if any violation of the principles laid there—under it cannot be justified on any account.

Shri L.K. Jha, the other day, bemoaned that "the private sector does not have the resources or the will to take over the public sector units, except of course, a few which are doing credibly."

This is what is said by Mr. L.K. Jha ! They do not have resources enough to take over the public sector units. It is a very sorry state of affairs according to him. Of course, they may have an eye on some lucrative financially viable, profit yielding industries.

The Prime Minister himself, very unfortunately, having occupied such an eminent position, he has come down very recently very

heavily on the labour. This is very unfortunate. I have to record my sense of protest on this occasion. The Prime Minister said, Indian labour as a whole was most inefficient in the world. To condemn in unequivocal terms, by a sweeping remark, a total condemnation of the entire working class. Condemning the entire labour movement, the labour in this country is most inefficient in the entire world ; is rather unfortunate. (*Interruptions*) If it is wrong... (*Interruptions*)

I have not stated wrongly. This was published in the daily papers.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : It is altogether wrong.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : If it is wrong, let me hear from the horse's mouth. I have the cutting of the paper with me. If he corrects himself, then I will be too happy. And I will correct myself. He has also said : "It has lost interest in production. Its interest is in more money and protecting their jobs." This is a sweeping, whole sale, total condemnation of the working class as a whole in the country, which is not desirable. That is what I can say.

He attacked the trade union leadership again on the floor of this very House. The records will bear me out. That was the occasion when the textile strike in New Delhi was going on. He said : "A new organised people and the so-called trade union leaders cannot hold the country to ransom."

SHRI SUKH RAM : What is wrong in that ?

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : Everything is correct for you. After all, wherever I differ I have to point out. That is why, I am here and you are there.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : You want us to swallow what Mr. N.T. Ramarao has said.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : Why do you bring Mr. Ramarao here ? Do you want him to be in the place of the Prime Minister ?

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : No.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY :

Then why do you bring him here now ? I am dealing with the national issues and not State issues.

Mr. Vasant Sathe has also presented a picture at the time of discussion in this House on Singreni collieries, which implies as though the working class is the villain of the piece, because the economy of the industry is going down the drain ; year after year it is running into losses. He says that its poor performance is because of repeated strikes by the working class there. Of course, there is a rationale behind the strike. There is a logic behind the Minister's assertion. Ultimately, the whole impression stands out that the working class is being singled out for attack made scape goats. They are also attacked in a veiled manner. I do not appreciate that Shri Sathe again gave a statement. He wants to give a golden handshake to the workers as most of the public sector undertakings are having surplus workmen. He wants to give them compensation and get rid of them. That is one method. Another method, according to him is to recruit workers only on contract basis, say for two years or three years. And that proposal is under consideration by him. As far as working class is concerned, this type of attitude will not help. Running down the public sector is also not good. After all, the founding fathers of our constitution have very clearly stated that the public sector should occupy commanding heights and it should rightly have that position. Even then what is happening ? Public sector had a dominant role in investments. Year after year, during every Plan its share is going down. In the fourth Plan the percentage of total investment in the public sector was 63.9 per cent ; in the Fifth Plan it came down to 61.1 per cent, in the Sixth Plan it came down to 56.6 per cent and in the Seventh Plan it has further gone down to 51.7 per cent.

As far as private sector is concerned, what is the percentage of investment ? Let us see that also. It is for the benefit of the Planning Minister who is present here.

17.00 hrs.

During the Fourth Plan, the investment made in the private sector was 36.1 per cent ; in the Fifth Plan it increased to 38.9 per cent,

in the Sixth Plan it was 43.4 per cent and in the Seventh Plan it is 48.3 per cent. So, from plan to plan it is increasing. Let us see in quantitative terms what it comes to today. Rs. 1,80,000 crores are going to be spent in the public sector during the Seventh Plan. For the private sector it is Rs. 1,68,000 crores, which is very close to the amount being spent in the public sector. Now if you decentralise, if you denationalise, if you privatise, if the private sector's domination is allowed, then it will be a great doom to the future of this country.

How privatisation is taking place today has also to be seen. Let us take mining and quarrying. During the Sixth Plan, for the public sector it was 41.8 per cent, in Seventh Plan it has come down to 40.6 per cent, whereas in the private sector in the mining and quarrying, it has gone up from 58.2 per cent to 59.4 per cent. For the other transport, in the Sixth Plan for the public sector it was 70.1 per cent and it came down to 33 per cent in the Seventh Plan. In the private sector, as far as other transport is concerned, from 29.2 per cent it went up to 67.2 per cent. The share of the transport other than the Railways has come down drastically from 70.9 per cent to 33 per cent. In the power sector, captive power plants in industries as a rule have been permitted. In principle it has already been agreed to by the Government. Of course, the Planning Commission has raised certain issues which require to be further sorted out. They wanted the decision of the Government to be further reviewed. Establishment of new units in the private sector was also accepted in principle and this again is not correct as per the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956. Mr. Vasant Sathe takes the credit for this. He said it is in the national interest. The policy framework has provided enough scope for private sector to come into the core sector also if national interest so demands. I will read out from the IPR. Let us see whether it is borne out by the facts : "The State shall secure the co-operation of private sector enterprises, in the establishment of new units, when the national interest so require. Railways and air transport, arms and ammunition, atomic energy will, however, be developed by the Central Government. Whenever the cooperation with the private enterprises is necessary, the State

will ensure either through majority participation in the capital or otherwise that it has the requisite powers to guide the policy and control the operations of the undertakings. It is also simultaneously said, "It is not as if they will have unbridled strength and complete and total control over the entire situation." But what is happening here? Unfortunately, they are giving scope for private enterprises to come into this core sector. Air transport again is in the core sector. For Air India and Indian Airlines, a committee has recently been constituted on 22nd May 1986 with Mr. Ratan Tata as chairman. The Union Cabinet has cleared the proposal for starting air taxi service in the private sector. For 19-seater aircraft it has been permitted. That is another decision taken very recently on 22nd May, 1986. In the telecommunications sector, on 23rd March 1984 the Government relaxed the policy to encourage participation of private sector in the manufacture of telecommunications equipment, switching in transmission equipment, etc. This again permitted in violation of the Industrial Policy Resolution. How aberrations and distortions are taking place! How is the Government totally ignoring and by-passing and neglecting the Industrial Policy Resolution?

Oil exploration : This again comes under the Core Sector. Private bids have been invited for oil drilling both by IOG and OIL in Defence Ministry. The Defence Ministry informed on 22nd May, 1986. It was published in papers. The employees union leaders were told—as may as 17 items of Defence production have been offloaded to private sector. This is the recent decision. Some of the key public sector projects have been thrown open to scrutiny by the private sector. The most recent instance is of setting up of a National Level Advisory Council on programme implementation under the Chairmanship of Rattan Tata. All central sector projects costing Rs. 100 crores and above will be monitored by this Council. The total cost of 103 delayed projects costing Rs. 100 crores and above comes to Rs. 43154 crores and on this Rattan Tata has got supervisory powers. He will be looking after them. The Government is being handed over, not merely one industry, but entire Government operations are being given on a platter to Rattan Tata. He is now visiting

place after place. He is now going into these matters, looking after these matters. Perhaps, the Planning Minister may receive some instructions from him to-morrow or day after. What do people think of all this?

In answer to a question it was stated on the Floor of the House by the Minister for Civil Aviation—for Air India Rattan Tata is the Chairman and for Indian Airlines Rahul Bajaj as the Chairman and now a list of persons who are there in that Committee was also given. What are their qualifications? So in that column, relating to background, qualifications, something has to be said with regard to Smt. Retu Nanda, what did he say? She is a woman entrepreneur. That is the qualification. Then Jatji Rangoonwala is there—what is the qualification? Nil. No qualification. Nothing could be mentioned? You are going to appoint persons as you like, as you please and the entire governmental operations are coming under the purview of those private individuals.

I read from newspaper—

"The private sector scooter giant Bajaj Auto Limited has conditionally accepted the Government offer to take over the lucknow based loss making State owned Scooters India Limited."

The Chairman and Managing Director of the Company—Rahul Bajaj told Pressmen at an informal meeting that the offer to him for taking over of Scooters India was made by the Industry Ministry. This is the thing. This is long back. Now he is considering. He wants to take it over. What is happening to our country? Where are we going?

I will make one quotation and stop this as far as this item is concerned.

RCF—Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers at Chambur in Bombay—What are they doing? It is a public sector undertaking. They have got their own marketing division for industrial products. They are selling the entire production of monopoly item to a

private company at a throw away price.

B.C.D.C they are selling previously at the rate of Rs. 300 per tonne but in 1984 it was revised to Rs. 1000 per tonne. B.C.D.C., the private company sells it to the consumers at Rs. 5200. This is the press report.

In everything that we come across so many private industrialists are being encouraged and they are being supported in this manner. The doors are open to the multi-nationals for foreign collaborations. Here, I will show how things are happening. The number of foreign collaborations approved and investment involved are :

1981 — Rs. 389 crores
1982 — Rs. 590 crores
1983 — Rs. 673 crores
1984 — Rs. 752 crores
1985 — Rs. one thousand crores
(around)

Now, it is on the ever-increase. So, the latest fashion is to go in the for foreign collaborations. We are going in for high — tec import.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : The doors are kept open for multi-nationals. Under the heading conducive climate for the Canadian investment, it is reported in the Press that the team of delegations, the businessmen who have come from there the hydro power, pipeline projects, oil exploration, oil equipment, telecommunication, dry-land agriculture projects, edible oil production, bio-technology are the areas in which they have shown interest. Most of them are in the core sector. Again I read in the *Hindustan Times* under the heading Italian Giant seeks more cooperation. They have showed interest in chemicals, gas, oil, refineries, energy system etc. What are there in the core sector ? The Union Minister, Mr. Vasant Sathe identified that in energy sector coal slurry transportation, coal gasification etc., Indo-Italian cooperation could take place. There is another heading, ONGC's dubious deal with a US firm. These are various headings every day we are confronted with, when we open newspapers. This is

the situation. That is the treatment which is being given to multi-nationals. The doors are open to them.

But what happens to small scale sector ? The small scale sector had very low investment level initially. But the investment limit went on increasing from Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 15 lakhs ; to Rs. 20 lakhs, Rs. 25 lakhs and in 1985, it went to Rs. 35 lakhs to Rs. 40 lakhs. A large number of big units are categorised as small scale units. The Government is thinking of increasing the limit to Rs. 75 lakhs. Therefore, competition from the big industries with the small scale units is becoming inevitable. Most of the items reserved for the small scale units have been removed from the list. Nail cutter was in the small scale sector. That was deleted. Nail cutter is now not in the small scale sector. It is in the big sector now. It has been given to monopoly houses. It is all goods ?

Similarly, I will show some more items. The terminology of certain items continues to be used but the essence of it is totally changed. For example, Zip fastener was in the small scale sector. It is still in the small scale sector. But an amendment is substituted for zip fasteners, namely :

"Zip fasteners—Non-metallic except in the case of integrated plants manufacturing all components."

Similarly, in the case of zip fasteners (metallic) the following has been substituted :

"Zip fasteners metallic except in the case of integrated plant manufacturing all components."

Though this item appears to be reserved for the small scale sector, as a result of this amendment, large companies can manufacture zip fasteners. Now, I will take electrical wiring accessories. This is in the small scale sector. What is the recent amendment made to it ? It is substituted with, electrical wiring accessories other than switches, plugs and Sockets. Plugs are not there ; sockets are not there ; switches are not there in the reserved items. But electrical wiring and electrical equipment is there in the small

scale sector. What does it mean? That means, the whole essence of this thing is taken out from the reserved list by way of substitution and amendment.

As far as the small scale sector is concerned, the Government, unfortunately, are giving a raw deal and therefore they are not able to sustain in the severe competition from the public sector undertakings and large companies.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Mool Chand Daga.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) :
Sir, I beg to move :

That in the resolution,—
after “obligations”
insert “ and available sources ” (1)

That in the Resolution,—
omit “wrong” (2)

That in the Resolution,—
for “ threatening the economic in-
dependence of the country ”

substitute “delaying economic self-
reliance” (3)

That in the Resolution, in part (v),—
add at the end—

“and such collaboration agree-
ments be entered into which
may provide for effective steps
to be taken to update the
modern technology in the field
of variety, quality and pro-
duction cost of products, with
special emphasis on the devel-
opment of rural industr-
ies.” (4)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You can speak briefly because, it is already 5.15 p.m. Otherwise, you will make another marathon speech from 5.15 p.m. to 6.15 p.m.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRDHI CHAND JAIN (Barmer):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Resolution moved by
Shri Bhattam Srirama Murty regarding

economic policies of the country is quite important. I want to present my views in brief on this subject in this House.

17.16 hrs.

[SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI
in the Chair]

The Prime Minister of the country had expressed his views on public enterprises on 4 October, 1986 on the occasion of Silver Jubilee celebrations of the Shipping Corporation of India. I want to draw the attention of the House towards that :

[English]

Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi asked the public sector to evolve a package of efficiency and to deliver more than you take. “We cannot pour people’s money down the drain no matter what some people employed in the public sector may say”.

[Translation]

The Prime Minister of our country is also very much worried as to how to make the public sector efficient and strengthen the economy of the country.

It is very clear that the role of the public sector has been such that on the investment made in this sector, 2 or 3 per cent return is being received and that too because 10 or 15 Public Sector Units are earning profit. Majority of the industries are incurring losses.

Therefore, there is need to make effort in this regard as to how to increase efficiency in the public enterprises and thereby make them profitable.

We have adopted socialism in the Constitution of the country. We are following the policy of nationalisation. Besides, we have adopted the policy of the mixed pattern of economy under which there will be public enterprises as well as private industry and the small scale industry.

I also agree with some of the views expressed by Shri Bhattam. Srirama Murty in this respect, because some public enterprises

are also on the way to privatisation. The O.N.G.C. is one such organisation which gives contract to the private companies for undertaking drilling. The public enterprises whether in the telecommunications or in the field of defence should undertake work themselves and should not get it done through other agencies. They should adopt this policy which is very essential. The Unanimous views of all the persons in this respect should be respected.

Just now our friend was saying that the posts of Managing Director and Chairman are filled from among the people working in the multi national companies. I fully agree with his views. After all, what is the weakness in us; why can we not get efficient persons from outside these companies ?

In my State, majority of the Members, Managing Director and Chairman of all the corporations belong to the I.A.S. cadre. They are not capable of dealing with those subjects. As a result, they do not take any interest in their work. That is why these corporations are running at a loss. The I.A.S. officers in these corporations have a superiority complex due to their status. They behave very badly with technical personnel. You should form a separate cadre for the public enterprises and we should also be invited to advise about cadre. The officers employed in those posts should be paid good salaries and it should also be ensured that they have sound knowledge of that particular subject. It will be better if they have good experience of that line. If such a service commission is set up for public enterprises, you will be able to appoint capable Managing Director and Chairman etc. I would also like to say that if you provide for 50 per cent promotion on selection basis, it will further increase the efficiency.

A situation is developing in the country in which the Government Corporations and public enterprises are increasing costs of their items to earn more profit. This is going on at a very large scale. This is a very dangerous tendency. The prices of steel and fertiliser are increasing on account of such a tendency. This increase affects the prices of other items. It adversely affects the economy and inflation takes place.

It is my firm view that there is need to increase efficiency, but there is also need to curb the tendency of earning profit by increasing the cost. The mills in the private sector go sick due to mismanagement, I am not at all in favour of their take over. Other industries which are sister concerns of that particular industrial house continue to earn profit and the sick industry continues to remain sick. Keeping in view such a tendency of the private mill owners, the Government should not take over such sick industries. A question arises in this connection as to where to employ the surplus labourers of that sick industry and the Government should find some way out. I think the Government can find some alternative. Those labourers must be provided some alternative employment who are rendered jobless.

Our friends of the Communist Party and other regional Parties raise the question of advanced technology. In my view also the country needs advanced technology and if we do not get advanced technology and technical knowhow from other countries, our country cannot make progress. It is true that efforts should be made to improve indigenous technologies but our policy should not be such as to inhibit import of advanced technology from other countries. We should adopt a liberal policy in regard to import of advanced technology from other countries.

Besides, I would also like to say one more point. At present Managing Directors, Chairman and Directors do not come under the purview of the Vigilance Commission. So a system should be evolved that if they indulge in corrupt practices, they should be brought under the purview of the Central Vigilance Commission so that action could be taken against them. They should be brought under the purview of the Central Vigilance Commission.

I hope that the steps taken by our hon. Prime Minister will help the public enterprises in increasing their efficiency and the public enterprises will make progress. At present we are getting return at the rate of two to three per cent on our investment made in the public sector units which, I hope, will increase to seven to ten per cent. When we have adopted socialism in the

country, nationalisation is also equally essential. I hope that the Government will take positive steps for the progress and development of the country.

With these words, I conclude my speech on the Resolution moved in the House.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Madam Chairman, the Resolution moved by Shri Bhattam Srirama Murty in the House would have been welcome if the points raised by him at the time of moving the Resolution had not been motivated by political considerations.

So far as the question of forming a socialistic society and the role of public sector in it is concerned, I think there cannot be two opinions about it.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Rawat, you can continue on the next occasion. Now the House will take up Half-an-Hour's discussion.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

[Translation]

Disbursement of income-tax free cash awards

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : Madam Chairman, I was reading to-day's Nav Bharat Times. It has been reported in it—hon. Minister of tourism, thank you you are surprised - tourists do not indulge in smuggling. I am not referring to them. It has been reported in the today's newspaper that narcotics worth lakhs of rupees have been recovered. Respected Bhagatji is residing in Delhi. He reads newspapers daily. Reading such news...*(Interruptions)* They mostly get shelter here. This is the place where such people get shelter. This is a haven for smugglers. In our Marwari dialect, there is a saying that under the tree of tamarind lives the ghosts...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : The patron is present here.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I am grateful to Shri Simon Tigga who has raised this matter under the Half-an-Hour discussion. Now I will read out the answer of the hon. Minister :

[English]

"Under the existing reward scheme, rewards are paid upto a maximum 20% of the estimated market value of the contraband goods seized/duty which has been detected/released under the Customs Act, Central Excise and Salt Act, Gold Control Act, and Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, to the informers and departmental officers separately. In respect of gold, silver, arms/ammunitions, opium and other narcotic drugs etc, subject to the overall ceiling for rewards, 50% of the entitled reward is paid immediately after seizure as Advance reward".

[Translation]

My first question is that yesterday goods worth Rs. 2 crores were seized and 24 hours have since passed. What reward have you given to the person who had informed you? The informer should be given 20 per cent reward separately. The officer who seized goods should also be given reward. Both should be awarded the prize. The Government is very liberal in this matter. Actually, no smuggler is apprehended, it is only the agents who are caught. We have read in the newspapers that 40 per cent of the value of the goods thus seized will be given as reward. It seems that you have decided to squander the wealth of the country in this way. We know that the Government machinery does not work without incentive. In the times to come, the Government servants will have an upper hand and you will find yourself in great difficulty. He demands bonus today the repercussion of which you are seeing not only in Uttar Pradesh, but in Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh as well. Probably Gujarat may become victim of such a demand tomorrow. At present no customs or Excise Officer works unless he is given incentive,

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) :

The Minister belongs not only to Guja but to the whole of India.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Since you have interrupted me, I will be very brief in my speech. I knew that there would not be full discussion on it. You want to give 50 per cent as reward to them and the remaining 50 per cent has been left with you. Besides, you have formulated four more schemes. The hon. Minister has said :

[English]

"To further strengthen the system of rewards the Finance Minister has also order that three separate funds would be set up in addition to 20% of the value of goods seized."

[Translation]

In this way they will be given their share of 20 per cent. Moreover, the hon. Minister had declared one more reward in March, 1986 under which 4 per cent amount would be spent on the welfare of the employees i.e. 4 per cent of the total value of the goods seized will be spent on the welfare of the employees of Excise and Customs Department. Probably you might be thinking that some may be getting reward and others may not be getting. The Finance Department cannot provide for all of them. They have formed a ring. The Custom officers are having friendship with the smugglers. The customs officer will remain posted at the airport or at sea-ports or near Goa, I do not know whether there is a port from where Gadhi Saheb has been elected; or he is posted on the border area. These people are also not transferred to some other places as S.H.Os at our places remain posted at prominent places. The same thing happens in Karnataka also. The Excise and Custom officials manipulate things in a manner that if today they are posted here, they will be posted at sea after some time. In this way they line their pockets. But you have decided that you will give further 4 per cent of the total value of the goods thus seized to them. Out of the remaining 40 to 50 per cent of the value of the goods, 20 per cent money has been paid to them and also 4 per cent is also proposed to be given to them. But even then the hon. Minister is

not satisfied. Now he is proposing to form a trust :

[English]

"Secondly to further strengthen the system of rewards as an incentive the Finance Minister has ordered that three separate funds be set up. The second fund will be called Customs Trust Fund and will have an amount of Rs. 1 crore."

[Translation]

You are going to set up a trust with an amount of Rs. one crore which will be for those who get injured in facing the smugglers. That you should set up. Then you have said 5 per cent of the total value, 20 per cent of the total value, then 5 per cent on infrastructure. In this way it comes to 30 per cent. To whom will you give money in this manner. It is a strange way of doing things, Mr. Rawat.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Mr. Daga, I have nothing to do with smugglers.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : The officer as well as the informer will get the money. 40 per cent will be spent in this way, because the informer will be given 20 per cent amount and the officer will also get 20 per cent. Then 5 per cent will be spent on infrastructure. All this comes to 45 per cent. You will also set up a trust with Rs. one crore. 4 per cent you will give to them. It is a very good scheme. The time is short. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to tell us as to how much material has been seized during the period of two years? Narcotics like opium, hashish, charas and ganja, and items like gold, silver and synthetic fabrics as smuggled from abroad. Kindly tell us the value of the goods seized during the last two years? How many persons have been rewarded and for what? 10 per cent of money is paid by you then and there at the time of seizure of the contraband. One more thing I want to say, You have given one more facility—they will be exempted from the income tax. By giving the information, the informer got Rs. 25,000/- and that amount is also income tax free. But

I would like to ask Shri Gadhavi whether the Government has amended the Income Tax Act to this effect? Administrative instructions do not substitute the rules. If there is any such scheme that should be a statutory scheme and that should be formulated under some Act. Kindly tell us as to when the Income Tax Act was amended to this effect that if a smuggler is caught, the informer will be given 20 per cent amount of the total value of the goods seized and that amount will be exempted from income tax also. I think I have not seen any such amendment you may say that the amendment has been passed. Secondly which items have been seized during these to years, who are the officers and informers who have been rewarded? Thirdly, tell us how many appeals, revision petitions are pending and who have filed them? Also, how many cases have been decided and what is the total amount you have paid? Against the goods seized, what percent of the value of the goods had to be given and how much amount has been deposited in the exchequer. How much has been deposited in the Consolidated Fund of India?

So far as gold is concerned, no claimant comes forward. The moment you seize the gold, the man who brings it slips away. He does not say that the gold belongs to him. That consignment is yours. Kindly tell us the value of gold which has been seized, how much gold has been deposited in the treasury and who has been rewarded? With a view to check the smuggling, you have given them the facility of setting up an infrastructure with 5 per cent amount of the total value. Detailed information may kindly be given in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : First of all I will take up the issue of exemption of income tax on the reward. Shri Daga has asked whether it is statutory or not? The power of granting exemption from payment of income tax by the Government on any sort of income is already there in the Act itself and you are aware that on that basis we can grant exemption from the tax under various schemes on the income of charitable trusts, Prime Minister's Relief Fund or Chief Ministers' Relief Funds. Therefore, that is an integral part of the Act itself.

Second thing he has said is...

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : How it has become part?

[English]

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : There is no question of amending the Act, because there is a section which enable that particular type of exemption. We have already notified it and it is under statutory notification, which has been issued. So, there is no need of amending the Act itself.

[Translation]

Second point which he has raised is as to how many officers and others have been rewarded?

[English]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : What is that statutory notification that he has issued? When has it been issued and when has it been laid on the table?

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : Dagaji is also a lawyer and he thinks that I am in the Box as a witness to be cross-examined! But this is Parliament and there is no provision for cross-examination here.

[Translation]

As regards seizure, you are aware that in 1984 goods worth Rs. 101.09 crores were seized under the customs Act and goods worth Rs. 22.83 crores were seized under the Central Excise Act. Under the Gold Act, the seizure was of the order of Rs. 7.73 crores whereas under FERA the seizure was Rs. 1.28 crores and Rs. 0.41 crores in Indian Currency and foreign currency respectively.

[English]

In 1985, the seizure was 195.63 in customs and 40.73 in Central Excise. The estimated duty evasion detected was 340.83, seizure under Gold Control Act was 16.46. Under FERA, in Indian currency, it was Rs. 3.50 crores and in foreign currency it was Rs. 2.18 crores.

In 1986, upto September, it was 163.76 in Customs and 3.57 in the Central Excise. The estimated duty evasion detected was 425.76, upto May, 1986. Seizure under Gold Control Act was 6.13. Under FERA, in Indian currency, it was Rs. 3.82 crores and in foreign currency, it was Rs. 2.52 crores.

So from this you can appreciate the position.

Now, you have asked separately how much gold was seized ?

In 1984, the gold seized was 523 kg. Its value was Rs. 10.2 crores. In 1985, the gold seized was 2525 kgs. Its value was Rs. 51.9 crores. In 1986, upto October, the gold seized was 1899 kgs. Its value was Rs. 40 crores.

As far as Silver was concerned, in 1984, it was 713 kg. Its value was Rs. 26 lakhs. In 1985, the silver seized was 134 kg. Its value was Rs. 4 lakhs. In 1986, the silver seized was 9526 kgs. Its value was Rs. 3.9 crores.

So far as the other articles are concerned, I will first come to watches.

In 1984, it was worth Rs. 11.1 crore.

In 1985, it was worth Rs. 8.79 crores.

In 1986, upto October, it was worth Rs. 7.91 crores.

Synthetic fabrics, you have asked.

In 1984, it was worth Rs. 19.1 crores.

In 1985, it was worth Rs. 27.4 crores.

In 1986, upto October, it was worth Rs. 14.16 crores.

Other electronic goods. It was worth Rs. 18.74 crores in 1984. In 1985, it was worth Rs. 14.75 crores.

In 1986, it was worth Rs. 11.36 crores.

In 1986, upto October, the total value of the contraband seized was worth Rs. 177.55 crores.

In 1984, it was worth Rs. 101.09 crores.

In 1985, it was worth Rs. 195.63 crores.

So, you have asked for the drugs. Drugs also is a great menace to our future generation and the Government is very keen to control this menace. It is very keen in controlling drug trafficking as well as consumption of drugs in the country. Therefore, so far as drugs are concerned, in the year 1983-84, you want only figures for two or three years.....

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Three years.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : In the year 1983, the heroin seized was 139 kgs. Opium seized was 6592 kgs. Charas seized was 6072 kgs. Ganja seized was 21,685 kgs. Morphine seized was 21 kgs. Mandrex tablets seized was 95 kgs.

In 1984, heroin seized was 203 Kgs, Opium seized was 7938 Kgs. Charas 4,368 Kgs; ganja 21,207 Kgs; morphine 29 Kgs, and mandrax tablets 1,669 Kgs.

In 1985 also, we had heroin 761 Kgs; opium 6,839 Kgs; charas 10,312 Kgs; ganja 6,671 Kgs; morphine 125 Kgs. and mandrax 745 kgs. In 1986 upto 31st October, the position is : heroin 2,836 Kgs.; opium 4,053 Kgs and charas 17,410 Kgs. We do not have the figure about ganja, but morphine we had 99 Kgs. and mandrax tablets 713 Kgs.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : What is the cost of all these; and how much have you given to the informers, and how much to officers ?

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : So far as cost of these narcotic drugs is concerned, I will say that it is very difficult to estimate their cost. It varies greatly between Indian and the international markets. But in the Indian markets also, the cost varies. I will give you the example of heroin. Heroin's cost would vary from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 3 lakhs Kg. as per our standards in India, depending upon the quality of the goods, i.e. what is the percentage of morphine in it etc. There are special standards for it. But for this, except opium which we are sending to our Government factories for processing, the rest of the things are destroyed. They are not sold; they

are not re-ploughed into the market.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : We will request the hon. Minister to give a specific reply. Of course, he has got a very good knowledge.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : I am replying.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He is replying.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : Mr. Daga, I am replying to you ; I am coming to your second point. So far, as I started, I have already given the value of the goods, except narcotic drugs, i.e. about gold, silver, watches, synthetic-fibres, electronic items etc. I have already told you that in 1986—perhaps you have not heard it—the position is like this. I would again repeat it : Upto October 1986, the total seizure in all these commodities, including gold, came to Rs. 177.36 crores.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY (Nalgonda) : How much have you given to informers and others ?

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : I am coming to it ; why are you impatient ? *(Interruptions)* Mr. Daga wanted this information ; I am giving him whatever I can. The amount paid to the informers and Government servants ; I am giving both, so that he does not have the difficulty of raising another question.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Give it separately, for each occasion...

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : In 1984 we paid to the informers Rs. 1.14 crores, and Rs. 0.54 crore to Government servants by way of rewards. In 1985, it was Rs. 3.78 crores to informers, and Rs. 5.87 crores to Government servants ; in 1986 upto June, we paid Rs. 1.72 crores to informers and Rs. 1.75 crores to officers who are entitled to it. So, this is upto 1986.

With regard to figures and the names, I am sorry, we would not be in a position to give them

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I want to know.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let the Minister reply, Mr. Daga ; you should not interfere,

Let him reply, he has not concluded his reply.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : Mr. Daga has raised another query.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let the Minister conclude his reply first ; then you can ask questions, Mr. Daga.

(Interruptions)

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : Mr. Daga has raised another query about the word 'immediately'. And (2) that 20 per cent separately to the informers as well as to the Government of India officers. Agreed. But that is the discretion whether to Pay 20 per cent, whether to pay 15 per cent, whether to pay 10 per cent or a little more or not ; it all depends upon the type of information, the correctness of information ; whether this information was exclusively from him or from various other sources were there to fortify the information. Each case is examined on merits.

18.00 hrs.

So far as private informers are concerned, the collector has got the power to award upto a particular limit, right from the beginning, Assistant Collector, Deputy Collector, Collector etc, and then above for a particular sum another higher people will look into it. Therefore, it is not that immediately the moment we have seized a particular thing, then on the spot, you have to pay. We have to assess its value also. So far as government officers are concerned, they are not paid final rewards till the appeals are finalised. So far as gold is concerned, particularly primarily gold having foreign markings, we make it little quick, but with regard to maybe silver, maybe synthetic, maybe anything, after the adjudication, after the final disposal, whether they are smuggled goods or not, thereafter only the awards are paid, but as quickly as possible after the adjudication and immediately means also that thereafter not much delay is being made. So, the word 'immediately' has been very very, I think, narrowly construed by you which is not a true interpretation of that word.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : It is your answer ; it is your speech. I can read out

your speech.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : So far he has raised one more point.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : This cannot be interpreted differently. The word 'immediately' means there and then.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You don't want him to reply. Please sit down.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : So far as the scheme is concerned, he has also raised a point. For your information, I will tell you that the scheme has undergone various changes ; it has been upgraded from time to time ; but this scheme of rewarding is existing in India—you would be surprised to know—since, first, I think, it was brought into operation, subject to correction, on 6th December 1918 ; in 1927, a modification was made ; in 1953, a modification was made ; now we made it to 20 per cent, before that it was 10 per cent ; ever since, I think 1956 or 1953 ; so, this scheme is very old historical scheme ; it has gone various changes from time to time ; but it is not a new scheme by which we are helping these people ; but this scheme we are only making effective with a view to have more catch of these people who are indulging in anti-national, anti-smuggling and smuggling activities.

[Translation]

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh) : Madam Chairman, after the questions raised by Shri Daga and the answers given by the hon. Minister, no scope is left for further questions, but I would like to know one or two things from the hon. Minister.

The hon. Minister has said that all the narcotics except opium are destroyed. I would like to know how these are destroyed and who supervises it ? This I want to know, because once there was an air crash in Kashmir and large quantities of 'charas' were found in the aircraft. During that time 'charas' was in vogue and heroin and other drugs had not come in use. That 'charas' was recovered and taken into custody by the police. Subsequently, the court

ordered it to be destroyed. What was actually done was that good quality charas was replaced and coaltar was mixed with the charas and shown as if that has been burnt. Charas cannot be burnt. After it has been put on fire, no one can stand near it, because whosoever inhales the smoke emanating from it gets intoxicated. Therefore, I would like to know specifically how it is destroyed. How tonnes of confiscated charas has been destroyed and who supervises this operation ? Moreover, which are the chemicals used in destroying it and what is the technique ?

[English]

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore) : Madam Chairperson, I will only seek some clarification, I will put some questions only ; no speech.

Under this new system, a Narcotics Control Board was to be established, which was to provide some incentives and also monetary help, etc., to the informers.

Has there been any progress ? Has the Board already been established, if so when and what is the monetary support given to the bureau or board, from the date of establishment of that board. Has it been established and what is the monetary support ?

Secondly, in addition, ten per cent of the value of the product caught, would be paid to the informer, or the official. I would like to know how this value is fixed. Is it based on the price of it in Indian market or the price is estimated according to its price in the country from where it was brought ?—how are you going to estimate it ? Similarly, may I know whether under this new system how many informers are benefited ? and Mr. Daga has already put the question how many outsiders and how many from the departments like customs and B.S.F., will be rewarded ? How many such welfare schemes under this scheme are to be provided to the officials of customs and other Government agencies. May I also know, who are involved in this, seizure of this contraband goods, and the officials and staff are provided for it, and the name of the Department and the number of such officials staff for each of the departments.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer) : Madam Chairman, a lot of heroin and *charas* is seized in the border areas, particularly in Barmer and Jaisalmer. The S.Ps. of Barmer and Jaisalmer seized heroin worth Rs. 12 crores in Barmer and *Charas* worth Rs. 8 crores in Jaisalmer, but neither the informers nor the concerned officers were paid any reward. The Government says that it destroys the seized narcotics even though they are priced between Rs. 1 to 3 lakhs per kilogramme in the market. I would like to know whether Government proposes to reward the informers in those cases which have already been cleared or where no appeal or revision petition is pending.

A Committee of high ranking officers is appointed if the amount of reward is to exceed Rs. 10,000. I would like to know whether any such committee has been set up, and if so, whether it has recommended any reward of more than Rs. 10,000 ?

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : At the outset, I would like to submit that whereas most of the narcotics is smuggled into the country through the Punjab border, the number of seizures in that area has been minimum. Your scheme of giving reward is not proving to be effective in that area. The people who are engaged in the task of seizure are facing grave danger to their lives. There is a constant threat to their life by the smugglers. Unless steps are taken to provide them physical protection, they cannot be effective in that area. Will the Government provide them any guarantee if they meet such a tragedy ? What does the Government propose to do in this direction.

There have been minimum number of seizures of gold and silver in Delhi and Bombay, though both the places are notorious for the smuggling of gold and silver and there has been spate in it in recent years. One or two persons were apprehended in Delhi in this connection. Probably, the seizure amount may have gone up, but it is very little if we go by numbers. There is a scheme to provide cash reward to those who help in the seizure of gold and silver. It has been categorically stated in the scheme that Government will give incen-

tives immediately, but it has been observed that this is not being followed in letter and spirit. Is it because false claims are filed and they receive the money ? Or is there any other reason ?

[English]

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : So far as Mr. Namgyal's query is concerned, the destruction is made after completion of prosecution. Thereafter the destruction is made in the presence of a committee of officers. And the method of destruction is by burning it.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : What is the highest rank of the officer who remains present there ?

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : In some cases it is the Collector who remains present. Collector is quite a senior officer.

I do not know the case of J&K because it is an old case. Then he said that because of smoke by burning it people get suffocated and intoxicated. I would certainly reply to you after finding out the facts.

So far as gold smuggling is concerned, I do not say that smuggling in gold has totally stopped. But because of the rise in prices of gold in the international market, smuggling of gold is a little on the decline side. So far as silver is concerned, there is more export by way of smuggling rather than import. We catch a person when he is about to export or in possession of large quantities of silver within the 50 km. radius of the border.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : What about Punjab and Gujarat areas ? What about the protection of the officers ?

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : Officers must be given protection. You will be happy to know that we have now started arming the Customs and Excise officers even with semi-automatic weapons.

After all, the hazards of duty cannot be totally eliminated in any field. But you would see that Customs Officers, although they have seized a considerable amount of smuggled goods....(Interruptions).

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : These powers have been given to Inspectors and those above them. What facilities have been given to the staff who have to undertake the work and face hazards.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Similarly, there is a provision to give them 5 per cent of the amount seized, but how many officers have received it so far? (Interruptions)

[English]

Madam, you must help us to get answers because you are sitting in the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He is replying to all the points one by one.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : I am replying to him but he does not want to hear the reply. He wants to create commotion only.

So far as Punjab border is concerned, the hon. Member is right. Formerly the drug trafficking and drug smuggling was on a larger scale. Particularly from the Golden Crescent, which means our neighbour and the Afghanistan and the Middle-East people, the drug trafficking was much more. It was estimated to the tune of about 90 to 95 per cent and they tried to make India as a transit country. Now on Punjab side our vigilance has been tightened not because of the Customs only but because we have also put up on our border BSF and other people also on Rajasthan side and equally on the Gujarat side. Still, however, smuggling of the drugs needs greater attention and, therefore, we are fortifying and arming the Narcotic Drugs Trafficking and Control Bureau also with more facilities, and we are trying to make it more effective although they are already much more effective.

So far as the Excise and Customs people are concerned, you would appreciate that despite very heavy temptations from the people who are indulging in these anti-national activities and trades, Customs people have given a good account of themselves and that is precisely evident from the seizures we are making and how effective they are becoming everywhere. The Members would know because they know the pulse of the people also, that Customs and Excise now is not considered by the people as a Government machinery which can be purchased, but

it is certainly more effective and, therefore, they are yielding good results, and that is the very reason why our revenue has also gone up.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : I did not get reply to my question.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : I am coming to that. I have not yet concluded. Shri Virdhi Chander Jain had asked for more details regarding the recent seizure of Charas, Ganja and Heroin. We shall get this information and pass it on to him. Regarding provision of reward, I would like to submit that we give it to those who make the seizure irrespective of whether it is BSF, Police or any other agency. We shall enquire into the facts that the hon. Members has given and let him know about them later. When a Government servant is to be rewarded by an amount which exceeds Rs. 10,000, a Committee is constituted and this Committee is not a Standing Committee. I can assure the the House that officers above the rank of Collector only are appointed to this Committee and it is constituted only when there is need to do so, otherwise it is not constituted.

[English]

It is just a Committee by the officers of the high ranks so that nothing would go to a man who is not legitimate to get it.

[Translation]

One question Shri Chintamani Jenaji has asked as to what are the norms for giving rewards ?

[English]

So far as gold and silver is concerned, the rewards are paid. Ever since long, what reward one should get is stipulated. For gold, presently it is Rs. 350 per ten grams and for silver it is Rs. 650 for one kg. So far as other items are concerned, we normally take the prevalent market value and on the basis of that value, rewards are given.

18.21 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Monday,
December 1, 1986 Agrahayana
10, 1908 (Saka).*