

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Ninth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XXXII contains Nos. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 6.00

[Original English proceedings included in English Version and Original Hindi proceedings included in Hindi Version will be treated as authoritative and not the translation thereof.]

CONTENTS

[English Series. Volume XXXII, Ninth Session, 1987/1909 (Saka)]

No. 6, Friday, November 13, 1987/Kartika 22, 1909 (Saka)

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions :

*Starred Questions Nos. 102 to 108 1—29

Written Answers to Questions :

Starred Questions Nos. 109 to 121 and 123 30—42

Unstarred Questions Nos. 1033 to 1068, 1070 to 1083, 1085 to 1100, 1102 to 1121, 1123 to 1164, 1167, 1169 to 1179, 1181 to 1205, 1207 to 1216 and 1218 to 1262 30—291

Papers Laid on The Table 292—295

Business of The House 295—303

Discusaion re : Situation Arising Out of the Incident of 'Sati' at Deorala Village in Rajasthan and Steps Proposed by Union Government to Prevent such Deplorable Incidents in Future— 303—341

Shri Ram Bhagat Paswan 303

Shri Sharad Dighe 307

Shri M.R. Saikia 309

Shri Jujhar Singh 311

Prof. N.G. Ranga 317

Shri Mobd. Mahfooz Ali Khan 319

Shri Shanti Dhariwal 322

Dr. Phulrenu Guha 327

Shri Amar Roypradhan 329

Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas 334

Shrimati Basavarajeswari 339

Dr. T. Kalpana Devi 341

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions— 341

Forty—Second Report—Adopted

Resolution re : Measures for Upliftment of Tribal People— 342—392

Shri Anadi Charan Das 342

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

COLUMNS

Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha	349
Shri R. Annanambi	355
Shri Ram Pyare Panika	359
Shri Piyus Tiraky	368
Dr. G.S. Rafhans	372
Shri Motilal Singh	377
Shri A. Charles	380
Shri C. Sambu	386
Shri Arvind Netam	391

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Friday, November 13, 1987/
Kartika 22, 1909 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven
of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Today, Achariaji is sitting by the side of Shri Kolandaivelu.

[English]

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Today is Private Members' Business day.

[Translation]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Dandavate is absent today.

MR. SPEAKER : We were talking about this very thing.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Purchase of Cotton by C.C.I.

*102. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the names of cotton-growing States in the country and the approximate cotton production in each of those States annually;

(b) the quantum of cotton purchased by the Cotton Corporation of India during the

last two years from each of cotton-growing States;

(c) the procurement price fixed by Government for cotton and at which rate the cotton was purchased by the Cotton Corporation of India during the above period;

(d) whether Government have received any representation from cotton growers with regard to the payment of low prices for their products; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by Union Government to ensure remunerative prices to the cotton growers in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). A statement is given below indicating the names of cotton growing States in the country, the production of cotton in these States during 1986-87 and the quantity of cotton purchased by Cotton Corporation of India during 1985-86 and 1986-87 (Annexure-I).

(c) Cotton Corporation of India purchased cotton at the minimum support prices fixed by the Government of India during 1985-86 and 1986-87.

(d) and (e). Some representations for the upward revision of minimum support prices for certain varieties were received from Gujarat, Punjab and Maharashtra. The minimum support prices fixed by the Govt. of India for various varieties of cotton are considered to be remunerative prices. Moreover the market prices of cotton have been ruling at levels substantially higher than the minimum support levels. There is therefore, presently no need for any upward revision of minimum support prices.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the State	Cotton production in 86-87 (in lakh bales)	Procurement of cotton by CCI	
			1985-86 (In bales)	1986-87 (In bales)
1.	Punjab	31.00	1,57,422	1,69,031
	Haryana		1,05,262	1,64,138
	Rajasthan		1,41,347	1,60,321
2.	Gujarat	15.00	4,96,571	76,639
3.	Maharashtra	16.00	—	—
4.	Madhya Pradesh	7.50	1,08,574	1,34,928
5.	Andhra Pradesh	12.00	3,37,665	1,08,163
6.	Karnataka	6.50	1,00,517	3,144
7.	TamilNadu	6.25	25,992	6,676
8.	Others	0.75	282	355
Total :		95.00	16,73,632	8,23,395

[Translation]

SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the farmer is considered to be the protector of the world, but he is not getting the remunerative prices of his produce. He is not getting even the cost of production. The minimum support price of the cotton for the cotton growing farmers is fixed only when the cotton reaches the market. That means that the minimum support price is fixed when cotton has already been purchased by the businessmen. I would, therefore, like to ask the hon. Minister whether the minimum support price of cotton would be fixed when cotton is still with the farmers ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Sir, as the House is aware, there is an Agricultural Costs And Prices Commission for the Ministry of Agriculture, which fixes the prices of agricultural products keeping in view the overall situation every year and it is the duty of Cotton Corporation of our Ministry to purchase all the cotton available in the market at the fixed price so that cotton growing farmers may at least get that minimum price.

Efforts are always made by the Ministry of Agriculture to fix the prices sufficiently

in advance so that cotton growers may come to know as to what price they are going to get for their produce. Every year some increase is made in the minimum price and efforts are also made that in addition to increased prices, the cotton growers are helped through other means also.

SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Through you, Sir, I would like to ask another supplementary. As you are aware of the serious drought in Punjab, Maharashtra and other states this year, the production of cotton is also likely to go down under these circumstances. I would like to know whether any such price policy is going to be formulated in the near future which may enable farmers to get higher price of their produce and they may not have to suffer any loss ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Sir, due to drought and famine-like situation this year and other reasons, the price of cotton is very high and it is much higher than the minimum support price which has been fixed. Therefore, Cotton Corporation of India could purchase very less quantity so far, because the cotton growers are already getting higher price than the minimum support price and they are already selling at

higher prices. Therefore, there is no problem about prices this year, because the prices are very high. The Cotton Corporation has been able to purchase hardly 2,75,000 bales of cotton so far whereas it had purchased approximately three or four times of this quantity in the corresponding period last year. As prices are high this year, the farmers would get remunerative prices.

SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to ask the hon. Minister that the market price of cotton is many times higher than the minimum support price this year and Cotton Corporation is procuring cotton at the market price in many states. However, in Maharashtra, Government of India has compelled the Maharashtra Government to purchase cotton from the farmers under the cotton procurement scheme at support price of about Rs. 560/- whereas the current market price is about Rs. 9000/-. As a result, the farmer is not selling its cotton to Maharashtra Government. I would like to ask the hon. Minister the reasons thereof ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Sir, in Maharashtra, Monopoly Procurement Scheme has been in vogue for the last so many years and Cotton Corporation is not allowed to make purchases there, because the Maharashtra Government want that under Monopoly Procurement Scheme, farmers should sell their cotton to the Maharashtra Government only. Earlier when this scheme was not in vogue, they had approached the Central Government to promote that scheme, the Government of India had told them at that time that the Corporation of Maharashtra or Maharashtra Government should make procurement at the minimum support price fixed by the Central Government from time to time. This policy was formulated. This year a situation can be developed, there since the prices in the open market are higher and as a result thereof the Government may not be able to procure cotton in a large quantity, but the situation goes on changing every year. It is for the Maharashtra Government to decide whether to continue with their Monopoly Procurement Scheme or to adopt the scheme which is being followed in the entire country under which the Cotton Corporation makes purchases at the minimum support price fixed by the Central Government.

[English]

SHRI KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN : Sir, through you, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister that in his answer he has given the number of cotton bales purchased as 3000 and 6000 in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu respectively, the bare minimum compared to other States. I am not telling about the remunerative prices alone; the intention of the CCI is good. But at the gross roots level, where the purchases are made, the cotton selectors and inspectors, mostly, do not know anything about cotton. They are not able to select cotton properly and give the proper remunerative prices. It is clear from the Cotton Advisory Board's Report that this year there was a scramble for good quality of cotton. 41,900 bales are there to be sold but not lifted till 31st August 1987. Therefore, it is clearly evident that the selectors/inspectors are poor in their capacity to select to and fix the prices correctly. Therefore, I want to know, through you, whether CCI will expedite purchases in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu and, not like this year, have a proper monitoring system for selecting of cotton and fixing of the prices. The selectors and inspectors must be monitored. Will any new monitoring system be introduced like that ? Selectors should be separate and inspectors fixing the market price should be separate. So, there should be two persons so that there may not be corruption and the mechanism will also get improved. I want to know this categorically from the Minister.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : As I said earlier, the Cotton Corporation of India has not done much purchases this year. The figure I had given was 2.75 lakhs bales but we have procured only 50,000 to 60,000 bales this year. As regards the question of the hon. Member regarding our purchase centres and the qualification and expertise of the purchasers who man these centres, we always see that they are properly trained because they have to distinguish various varieties of cotton according to various varieties. So, we had tried to see that they are properly qualified and trained. Our Textile Research Organisation is also involved in telling them as to how to differentiate between one variety and another. I would accept the hon. Member's suggestion that

we should do more and we try to do whatever we can to increase their expertise and competence in this area.

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Due to the inconvenience faced by the farmers, I would like to know whether the hon. Minister will try to introduce moisture testing machines and staple length testing machines in co-ordination with agriculture produce markets in various States where cotton is grown abundantly. Will the hon. Minister provide the moisture testing machines and staple length testing machines in the APMR ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Sir, the specifications for our purchases are properly drawn and include all the elements to see what we call fair average quality which should conform to those standards. As regards as the moisture content and staple length testing machines, as I replied to earlier questions, we will see that proper equipment and training is given and their expertise in this area is increased so that they can judge the various varieties properly.

Another thing that I would like to mention in the House is that at present there are a large number of varieties, about twenty-five or so. We have set up a special group to reduce those varieties. Some of the varieties are non-existent or are very few and it takes a lot of time and expertise to differentiate those varieties from one another. The Agriculture experts and our experts are getting together to see if those varieties can be reduced so that their appraisal can be simplified and proper procedure followed.

[Translation]

**Indoor Stadium in Cantonment Area,
Ranikhet, U. P.**

*103. **SHRI HARISH RAWAT :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received representations from local representatives of people for setting up an indoor stadium in cantonment area of Ranikhet in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken

by the Ministry to set up an indoor stadium there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The ground measuring 4.497 acres, popularly known as N.C.C. ground, under the management of the Ranikhet Cantonment Board is being used as a playground by the local civil population of the cantonment. Construction of an indoor stadium can only be considered by the Cantonment Board keeping in view other priorities and the availability of funds with them.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it came to me as a pleasant surprise that in spite of the natural habit of the hon. Ministers to give replies to the questions in the negative, the hon. Minister has replied to my question in the positive. But my pleasant surprise was short-lived because when the hon. Minister reached the second half of my question, he clearly twisted the reply in such a manner that it almost resulted in the negative. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would kindly consider providing all sports facilities in Ranikhet Cantonment Area ? Since it is the responsibility of the Defence Ministry, I would like to know from him whether in view of this responsibility, he would approve the proposal and arrange to provide funds for it if a proposal for the construction of a Indoor Stadium in Ranikhet is received from the Cantonment Board ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Such facilities are to provided by the Cantonment Boards on their own from the funds available to them. Sometimes, assistance too is provided to them. In the first instance, it is for the Cantonment Board to see whether facilities like drinking water, school, dispensary, etc. exist there or not. If they have sufficient funds to provide such facilities, the Central Government cannot have any difficulty about it. But the authority to accord priority is vested in the elected representatives of that area and they can do it.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, as has been said by the hon. Minister,

there is an N.C.C. ground in Ranikhet Cantonment which is being used as a playground by the local civil population. I would like to tell the hon. Minister that a decision was taken in 1984 according to which it was decided to hand over the N.C.C. ground to the Cantonment Board. But you will be surprised to know that even today a major part of that N.C.C. ground is being used by the Army officers to park their vehicles. Their vehicles remain stationed there. When the civilians go there to play, the ground is not available to them for playing. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would issue instructions to the Army officers not to use the ground at all and hand it over completely to the Cantonment Board so that the local civil population could use it properly for playing?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Sir, this open space is used by the local children for playing. It is also used for N.C.C. parade and for giving motor training to the army personnel. If there is a proposal to construct a stadium there and the Cantonment Board is ready to do it, then the Central Government would have no objection to it. If the local Government want to make use of that space by spending money, some assistance can surely be provided. But to say that, that place should not be used by the army personnel to park their vehicles or to impart motor training, I think, the hon. Member will himself realise, it will not be justified. The children will certainly get playing facilities, the ground will also be used for N.C.C. parade and army personnel too will continue to get facilities because the ground was primarily meant for them. It will not be proper to stop them from using it and at the same time allow others to make use of it.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : How the people will play there when it is being used as parking place?

[English]

Effect of New Textile Policy on Powerloom

+

*104. DR. G. S. RAJHANS :

SHRI S. G. GHOLAP :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to the new textile policy, powerloom business has become very slack;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to help powerloom so far;

(c) whether the policy is weighted in favour of mills; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS : Sir, is it a fact that because of non-availability of cheap yarn, a large number of handlooms have been closed in the last two-three months? If so, what has the Government done to redress the difficulties of handloom owners?

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : Sir, it is correct that there has been a contraction in the working capacity of power-looms in the last few months, not merely due to the increase in the price of yarns but due to the stagnation in the demand the powerloom cloth as well as in certain areas specific problem like power availability was there. The increase in the price of yarn, which the hon. Member has mentioned has been mainly due to the increase in the price of cotton due to the short cotton crop of 1986-87. Sir, even though the price of cotton has increased by 52 to 65 per cent in the period Jan. Sept. 1987, in the wholesale price index the price of yarn has increased only by 33 per cent. Therefore, it is a sympathetic rise because 50 per cent of the yarn is the basic raw material of cotton. Government does not, as the hon. Member is aware, implement any price control measure for yarn but we have asked the NTC mills to make available yarn at mill rate price to any responsible organisation designated by the State Government. It is only the question of price when sufficient stock is available; about 50 million Kgs of the yarn required for powerloom is available with the mill.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Is it a fact that because of large scale smuggling of cloth, textile, from Korea and Taiwan, both the handloom and mill sector are badly affected? If so, what steps the Government has taken to meet the situation?

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : Sir, the phenomenon of smuggling of cloth in India is certainly a factor in the textile economy. We have had a series of inter-ministerial meetings to reduce the impact of smuggling on the economy of the textile of the country but the total extent of smuggling is only estimated to be less than 5 per cent of the total indigenous production of the country.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Sir, the crisis in the power-loom Ministry has been the subject of discussion in the Ministry and on the floor of the House. In May last the Hon. Minister for Textile announced that a Task Force was being constituted to go into the question of requirements of credit to the power-loom industry so that the industry could be modernised and this Report was to come by the end of September. I would like to know whether the Government has received such a report and if so, what is the action taken on it?

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : The Task Force headed by the Textiles Commissioner appointed by the Government, has already, more or less finished the work and the report is expected by 30th of November.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ABDUL HANNAN ANSARI : A similar question had come up in the last session also and in my supplementary question, I had asked whether Central Government had any proposal to export cotton which could result in the price of cotton yarn going up. I would like to know whether it is a fact the weavers of both handloom as well as powerloom sector have been the victims of 75 per cent increase effected by the Government in the price of cotton yarn? Their number runs into crores and they have also given a memorandum to the hon. Minister. What steps Government propose to take in this regard?

[*English*]

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : Sir, the Long Term Export Policy for Cotton was undertaken by the Government in view of the ample crops of cotton which the country had in 1984-85 and 1985-86. The idea was to export about six lakh bales of cotton every year. In view of the short crop of cotton in 1986-87, resulting in unprecedented rise in the price of cotton, we have frozen exports and the remaining quantity of one lakh ten thousand bales which would have been ordinarily released, has been stopped. We have also limited the export of cotton yarn to 75 million kilograms. The question of further release for export will only be considered after making an in-depth analysis of the cotton price situation in the months to come.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : When the new Textile Policy was announced, it was our apprehension that this policy would adversely affect the powerloom and handloom sectors and it would rather help the big mill owners. Government had rather succumbed to their pressure and as a result of this new Textile Policy, there is a serious crisis in powerloom and handloom sectors. In view of this, may I know from the Minister whether Government proposes to review this new textile policy?

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : Sir, it has already been admitted that there have been temporary fluctuations in the utilisation of the working capacity in powerlooms and handlooms due to a variety of factors including the fluctuations in the prices of raw material. This is not due to the operation of the Textile Policy. In fact, the actual statistics of production in the three different sectors of the textile economy, viz. handloom, powerloom and organised textile mills, show that while the production in powerloom has increased by 12.5 per cent since the introduction of the Policy, the total production in the textile mill sector has gone down by 3.5 per cent.

PROP. N.G. RANGA : What about handlooms?

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : After the introduction of the Textile Policy, the production of textiles has gone up by one

thousand million metres out of which, for every ten metres of additional production, six metres have been contributed by powerloom, four metres by handloom and the textile mill production has marginally declined. The Textile Policy seeks to find a harmonious balance between these three different sectors of the economy whose interests are often conflicting and always competing with each other.

[Translation]

SHRI SATYANARAYAN PANWAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that due to the heavy increase in the price of cotton yarn recently, the cost of production of Janata cloth has gone up substantially as a result of which its production is being affected. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister is considering increasing the subsidy on handloom cloth? It has been stated that there has been some increase in the price of cotton yarn, but it is not a fact. When weaver goes to buy cotton yarn in the retail market, he has to pay Rs. 200/- in place of Rs. 100/-. The increase in price, thus, is 100 per cent and as a result thereof the handloom industry is in peril. I would like to know what steps the hon. Minister is going to take in this regard?

[English]

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : Sir, the Government are aware that because of the increase in yarn prices, there are difficulties in the production of Janata cloth assigned to the Handloom Sector. We have received several representations from their Associations and the quantum of subsidy for Janata cloth is being examined by the Government.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : I want to know whether efforts are being made to import cotton in order to reduce the price of cotton yarn keeping in view the farmers' agitation for it? Has the Government received farmers' memorandum in this regard; if so, what action is being taken thereon?

MR. SPEAKER : It is not being imported.

[English]

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : We have already answered in this House only a few days ago that the Government do not intend to import cotton at present. This facility by way of imports is given to the exporters of yarn, that is, under the replenishment licence of the Import-Export Policy.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Has the Government any information at all about the increase in unemployment among the handloom weavers? He has given only the total production. It has gone up and so on.

The total production goes up because of improved implements and better efficiency on the part of the handloom weavers who are employed.

But what about the unemployment among the handloom weavers? Is it not more among the mill workers and also the powerloom workers?

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : There are three million handloom weavers in the country. Their welfare is at the core of Government's Textile Policy. But there is over-capacity, not only in the handloom but also in the powerloom and the textile mill sectors. There is always a degree of under-employment and unemployment in all the sectors of the textile economy. The remaining capacity is supposed to be in excess of the demands for cloth by something variously estimated between 25 per cent and 60 per cent.

Under this situation, this is more related to the demand for cloth rather than due to any intervention or lack of intervention on the part of the Government.

Overdrafts by Karnataka

*105. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESHWARI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of occasions since 1 October, 1985, Karnataka was allowed overdraft;

(b) when the Overdraft Regulation Scheme was enforced;

(c) the total overdraft made to Karnataka Government upto-date; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed by Union Government to bring the State within the national financial discipline ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI) : (a) and (c). Karnataka Government went into overdraft on sixteen occasions since 1st October, 1985. A statement showing the dates, the amount of overdraft and number of days for which the State Government was continuously in overdraft, is given below.

(b) The overdraft Regulation Scheme came into force from 1st May, 1972.

(d) To ensure that the State Governments do not run into overdraft due to temporary imbalances between their receipts and expenditure, the authorised ways and means limits of the State with the Reserve Bank of India have been increased from 1st October, 1986. Further, the Overdraft Regulation Scheme is being enforced strictly and if any State remains in overdraft with the R.B.I. for more than 7 continuous working days, R.B.I. will stop payments on behalf of that Government.

Statement

Overdraft of Karnataka State

Date	Amount of overdraft (Rs. crores)	No. of days	No. of spells
1	2	3	4
1985-86			
(Since 1st October, 1985 to 31st March, 1986—NIL.			
1986-87			
April, 1986			
8-4-1986	1.24	1	1
12-4-1986	4.63	1	2
14-4-1986	4.63	1	3
17-4-1986	2.16	1	4
November, 1986			
6-11-1986	9.26	1	5
7-11-1986	7.32	2	
8-11-1986	8.77	3	
10-11-1986	8.09	4	
17-11-1986	0.52	1	6
December, 1986			
8-12-1986	0.58	1	7
9-12-1986	7.26	2	
10-12-1986	7.26	3	
11-12-1986	12.52	4	
12-12-1986	9.99	5	
15-12-1986	6.48	1	8

1	2	3	4
January, 1987			
1-1-1987	5.43	1	9
2-1-1987	23.46	2	
3-1-1987	30.83	3	
5-1-1987	39.71	4	
15-1-1987	1.77	1	10
March, 1987			
27-3-1987	7.95	1	11
28-3-1987	17.54	2	
30-3-1987	17.54	3	
1987-88			
April, 1987			
7-4-1987	9.65	1	12
8-4-1987	20.51	2	
9-4-1987	23.24	3	
10-4-1987	26.00	4	
May, 1987			
27-5-1987	6.40	1	13
August, 1987			
17-8-1987	1.98	1	14
18-8-1987	3.59	2	
19-8-1987	5.97	3	
20-8-1987	5.23	4	
21-8-1987	5.11	5	
October, 1987			
8-10-1987	4.80	2	15
9-10-1987	8.41		
10-10-1987	12.70		
12-10-1987	13.22		
13-10-1987	18.77	3	16
15-10-1987	1.49	4	
16-10-1987	0.38	1	
		2	

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI :
Mr. Speaker Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, the total amount of overdraft made by Karnataka Government, as on today ?

In reply to my question—in part 'd'—he has stated “further, the Overdraft Regulation Scheme is being enforced strictly and if any State remains in overdraft with the R.B.I. for more than 7 continuous working days, R.B.I. will stop payments on behalf of the Government.”

Are there any such instances wherein payments were stopped ?

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : Sir, as on today, Karnataka is not in overdraft. But in 1985-86 and 1986-87, on 16 occasions, Karnataka had gone into overdraft. But the overdraft was paid within the seven days as per the formula. But in the past, in respect of one or two States, namely, Karnataka and Kerala, payments were stopped. It was stopped in May, 1974. But thereafter, since 1985, the Policy has been strictly followed.

The States have not become so delinquent.

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Has any of the State Governments (*Interruptions*) made proposals before the Central Government to relax such conditions in view of the acute drought and flood situations prevailing during this period ?

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : Yes; the State Governments of Karnataka, U.P. and other States also are requesting that we should review the policy, and that we should give them more flexibility. But this policy was adopted with a view to have a better fiscal management in the States; and, therefore, their ways and means limit has also been increased, and other help is also being given. Therefore, although the State Governments had made this request in the past, that request was not acceded to by the Government of India.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : The Centre has imposed strict fiscal discipline on the States in respect of overdrafts. I would like to know what are the corresponding fiscal steps taken by the Central Government in regard to its own deficit financing which is growing by leaps and bounds with each passing month and year ?

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : As I have already stated, Reserve Bank has twice revised the ways and means limit. At the same time, because of our better tax collections, the States' share has also increased. At the same time, whenever States have come into difficulties, we have given loans, and we have also re-phased the instalments which were due... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I seek your intervention; I seek your protection, Sir. The Minister cannot give any answer of his choice. His answer must be related to the question. I would request the Speaker to say whether the answer is relevant to my question at all. (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : I am very thankful to the hon. Member for his very distinguished support for having fiscal discipline at the Centre also. I may assure him that we will take, and we are taking all possible steps to maintain fiscal discipline. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : What are the steps ? Sir, you had allowed me to put this supplementary. (*Interruption*)

SHRI BASUDEB / CHARIA : He has evaded.

MR. SPEAKER : I have allowed you, Mr. Reddy. You can ask a separate question; I will allow you.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : You have allowed me to put a supplementary.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : I have already answered his supplementary. He cannot force me to answer in a particular way.

Deposits in Nationalised Banks

*106. **SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is decline in the growth of deposits in nationalised banks during 1986; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the net profit of nationalised banks as a ratio of working funds as compared to other core public sector industries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). A Statement is given below.

Statement

According to the information furnished by Reserve Bank of India, the aggregate deposits of 28 public sector banks registered a growth of Rs. 14818 crores in 1986 as against a growth of Rs. 12690 crores for 1985.

The published profits of 28 public sector banks in 1986 were 0.15% of their working funds. The net profits in public sector undertakings for the year 1985-86 were 2.78% of capital deployed.

While in the case of banks the ratio is worked out on the basis of published profits to working funds, in the case of public sector undertakings, whose working is quite different from those of banks, net profit is related to capital deployed. It is, therefore, not possible to attempt any meaningful

comparison between the profitability of public sector banks and other public sector undertakings.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : I am very fortunate in having this question for discussion in this House, because every time any question pertaining to banking comes up, it goes out under the cover of the secrecy clause of the Banking Companies' Act.

In his answer, the hon. Minister has stated that there is a steady growth—viz. Rs. 14,818 crores in 1986 compared with Rs. 12,690 crores in 1985. In view of the present trend in this country, I do not think any individual, or any same person will deposit his amounts in the bank, because of the meagre interest rates. Public limited companies, and the public undertakings are offering even 14%. Institutions also are offering $14\frac{1}{2}\%$.

First of all, I would like to know the split-up figures of these deposits, viz. into Government or public undertakings' deposits, and also individual deposits. What are the respective figures?

Another malady is that when no person is prepared to come forward to deposit his amounts in the nationalized banks and other banks also because of the meagre rate of interest, it is another secret as to how this amount is growing every year. Another problem which is facing the Reserve Bank of India time and again is, it is not only penalising but imposing punishment also on the individual banks for window dressing the deposits, and also, has he come across any such thing about the Reserve Bank of India passing strictures against individual nationalised banks for window dressing, if so what punishment has he accorded to the Chief Executive of the banks?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : The hon. Member has put a very pertinent question. Now, so far as the window dressing is concerned, so far, it has not been brought to my notice that window dressing is there.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : It is finding a place in the report of the Reserve Bank of India. If the Minister wants I can supply the information.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Supply it to the House.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : If there is any window dressing I will look into it also and the Reserve Bank of India also is expected to look into all these matters and I will assure the hon. Member that if at all there is any window dressing, action will be taken, i.e., the Reserve Bank will be asked to take action against the bank. So far as I am concerned, so far, I have not come across any such thing.

As far as the deposits are concerned and also the interest rates are concerned, recently from 1-4-1987, for short term deposits we have increased the bank interest rate and for the benefit of the hon. Member I can say this because he has stated that the interest rate has not been brought up.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : That is not my question.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I am coming, one by one. The rate of interest for deposits for one year to less than two years, is being increased for 8.5 per cent to 9 per cent. Deposits of the public sector banks are going up and I have stated in my reply also what is the growth of deposits in a public sector bank. There is no question of any unsatisfactory performance of the banking sector so far as mobilisation of the deposits is concerned.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I seek your protection. My pointed question was two-fold. About the split up figure of the deposits, what has he said in his answer, about the 14,000 and odd of the individual deposits as far as the public undertakings deposits are concerned? That is a pointed question I have asked. I am not asking for the major increases; everybody knows it.

The other point which I am asking him is, as he has also mentioned "If at all there is any window dressing", I am prepared to supply information to him. How can he say that there is no window dressing? Against so many executives of the Reserve Bank has passed strictures, on its files. I do not want this sort of an evasive answer from the hon. Minister.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I have stated clearly, that I have not come across window dressing. If there is any window dressing, I said that the Reserve Bank will be asked to take action.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Can he get the information from the Reserve Bank and put it here ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : The hon. Member has referred to the split up figure of deposits.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I will look into it.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Not looking into it.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Action will be taken.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : You are now confusing. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Can he get the information from the Reserve Bank and place it before the house ?

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Place a report.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I have already stated that the Reserve Bank will be asked to look into that and action will be taken. I assure the hon. Member that the Reserve Bank will be asked to investigate into the matter. What assurance does he require from me more ?

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Sir, my second supplementary question pertains to the comparative profitability of the public sector banks with that of public sector undertakings. Here, one funniest word has been used by the hon. Minister in his reply, I am sorry to comment, that is 'the basis of the published profits of the banks'. Is there any unpublished profits in the country ? Also it is quite correct that he has given in the foregoing paragraph that the public sector undertakings profitability is 2.78 per cent, whereas for the public sector banks, it is 0.15 per cent. So, with the huge outlay of the capital and also the support of the Government by way of huge

deposits and other things, why are all these nationalised banks every year going down in the profitability ? I would like to know very much from the hon. Minister through you, is there any unpublished profits in the banks ?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : So far as the gross profits are concerned, there is a statutory prohibition for publishing the gross profit. We are publishing only the net profit. The hon. Member should know it before commenting on the performance of the Minister.

So far as the percentage of the profitability in regard to the public sector undertakings is concerned, the capital is arrived at 'Capital including assets minus depreciation'. For example, if the capital of the Company is Rs. 100 crores and if there is depreciation of Rs. 25 crores, then it comes to Rs. 75 crores. The value of the assets will be Rs. 75 crores. Then the capital would be Rs. 75 crores. If the profit of that Company is Rs. 25 crores, it will come to twenty per cent, whereas in the case of banking sector, the profit is related to the working funds. The working funds constitute the capital. If the capital of the bank is Rs. 100 crores plus the deposits collected so far, so far the deposits collected is Rs. 1,10,377 crores, then the capital of Rs. 100 crores, deposits, reserves and all these things are included and then the profits are arrived at. While comparing the profit of that year, the published profits of the 28 public sector banks in 1986 were 0.15 per cent—that of their working funds.

The profits of the public sector banks in the year 1985 were Rs. 117 crores and in the year 1986 it went up to Rs. 192 crores. There is a record increase of 63 per cent, which never happened in the history of the banking sector. The exact figure is 63.2 per cent. So, the hon. Member should know that the banks are achieving the profits, they are earning the profits. Hence, there is no scope for any concern.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : I want to repeat. I am sorry Sir, I do not know whether it has escaped your attention. The hon. Minister has not answered one pointed question which Mr. Ramamurthy has raised,

that is on the composition or components of the deposits, how much from individual depositors, how much from corporate sector and how much from public sector banks? Would the hon. Minister consider laying a statement on the table if he does not have the information? I can understand that he may not be having the information. Would he lay a statement on the table?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : So far as the banks deposits relating to corporate sector and public sector banks are concerned, the information is not readily available with me. I will furnish that information.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please repeat the question again.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : I would again repeat. He had asked a pointed question. Will the hon. Minister lay a statement on the Table giving details if he does not have—if he has, then give us—of the components of deposits in the nationalised banks, how much from private or individual depositors, how much from corporate sector and how much from public sector undertakings?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : So far as deposits relating to corporate sector and public sector undertakings are concerned, I do not have the information. I will furnish the information. So far as individual depositors are concerned, I will not be able to give the information because of a statutory provision. So far as each individual is concerned, I am not in a position to furnish the information. If you want total...

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : I want total.

MR. SPEAKER : He does not want information about the individual deposits. He wants total.....He will provide the information.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN : There should be a discussion on the mobilisation of deposits.

[Translation]

Attack on Indian Border by Foreign Countries

*107. **SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the places on Indian border where attack has been made by foreign countries during the last three years; and

(b) the steps taken to contain these attacks?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) There has been no attack on our borders by any foreign country during the last 3 years. However, Pakistani troops attacked our positions on the Saltoro Range in the last week of September and first week of October this year. On both these occasions, the attacks were successfully repulsed by our troops.

(b) Our Armed Forces maintain constant vigil to frustrate any attack from across the border.

SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Defence Minister has stated that there has been no attack on our borders by any foreign country during the last 3 years. However, our positions were attacked at one place. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether our positions were attacked at Siachin or not?

SHRI K.C. PANT : Sir, I have referred to the same place in my reply. Saltoro range is in Siachin area.

SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, now I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what assistance has been provided to the Jawans who were killed or wounded in action on our borders in the past?

SHRI K.C. PANT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is altogether a different question.

[English]

SHRI SURESH KURUP : In a recent article in the 'Frontline' magazine regarding

Siachin glacier it is mentioned that there is a lacuna in the agreement between India and Pakistan which was entered into in 1972 regarding the line of control. It is also mentioned that the statement made by the then Defence Minister in 1972 in this House regarding this line of control is incorrect. Actually nothing is mentioned about certain vital areas in this agreement. I would like to know the correct position regarding this.

SHRI K.C. PANT : So far as broader question is concerned, the State of Jammu and Kashmir is a part of India. This land comes in Ladakh which is part of the State of Jammu and Kashmir. So, this question we need not debate at length.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Sir, with respect to the border skirmishes which took place recently, it seems that the President of Pakistan reportedly made a statement that not a blade of grass grows there. Then the Prime Minister Junejo went to the extent of saying that they will get back the areas even if a blade of grass does not grow there. More or less at the same time, Ms. Benazir Bhutto made a statement stating that India is occupying certain areas in this sector which belong to Pakistan, and if she comes to power, she will leave no stone unturned to get back those areas. During the same day she met our Ambassador in Pakistan. May I know, therefore, whether she made any representation to our Ambassador there, or otherwise what is your reaction to Ms. Benazir Bhutto's statement ?

MR. SPEAKER : What is she ?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Why should be react to what she has said, Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER : That is why I say, what is she ? Shri Shahabuddin Ji.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, attacks from the foreign countries are of many types. There is difference between attack and forcible occupation. There is one type of attack in which the troops come forward and start firing. Thereafter, the troops retreat to their original positions. A year back, it was noticed that some chinese intruded

into our territory in the Eastern Sector and set up some check posts also. Will the hon. Minister kindly clarify whether he considers it an attack on the country or not ?

SHRI K.C. PANT : I do not consider it an attack.

AN HON. MEMBER : What do you think about it ?

SHRI K.C. PANT : I consider it as an intrusion.

[*English*]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : What is the difference between 'attack' and 'intrusion', Sir ?

SHRI K.C. PANT : Sir, the hon. Member can think about it. I can only answer the question.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : And they still continue to occupy our territory.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : What action is proposed to be taken to free our territory from their occupation ?

[*English*]

SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA : Sir, it was reported in the papers that the Chinese have intruded into Arunachal Pradesh and they have occupied certain portion of land there. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether they are still occupying that area or they have gone back from that place ? Or have they not come there at all ?

SHRI K.C. PANT : Sir, presumably my friend is referring to Wang Dung about which a statement was made in the House last year. The Chinese are still at that point in Wang Dung.

Opening of Urban Bank in Perundurai, Periyar District in Tamil Nadu

*108. **SHRI P. KANNAN :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a long outstanding demand for opening of urban bank

in Perundurai, Periyar district, Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether no action has been taken in this regard even though the need for starting urban banks has been substantiated by salient facts like small industries are coming up, agricultural production is increasing in the area and the place is made 'A' grade municipality; and

(c) the action being taken on the recommendation of Tamil Nadu Government to accord special permission to the opening of the urban bank in Perundurai by Reserve Bank of India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that the proposal for setting up a new urban cooperative bank at Perundurai in Periyar District of Tamil Nadu was received by them in October, 1986. After scrutiny of the proposal, RBI came to the conclusion that Perundurai town was adequately banked, as per the RBI norms for opening new bank offices. In view of this, the proposal for setting up a new urban cooperative bank at Perundurai was declined by RBI and the State authorities were informed accordingly in December, 1986.

SHRI P. KANNAN : Sir, the Government of Tamil Nadu has recommended twice for the opening of an urban cooperative bank in Perundurai. The viability for the same has been studied and it was found feasible. But the Reserve Bank of India has refused the permission. So, why does the Government not reconsider it in view of the recommendations made by the Government of Tamil Nadu ?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Sir, already there is a cooperative bank working there and it is having six branches. Apart from that, there are commercial banks also to meet the requirements of agriculturists and other people also.

SHRI P. KANNAN : Sir, this is a growing city where there is a medical college, an engineering college, a pharmacy college, and also large-scale agricultural

operations are going on there. In view of this, why does the Reserve Bank not reconsider its original rejection order ?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Now the Registrar of Co-operatives have submitted their request. I have already stated that we have sent our reply.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Perundurai is my constituency. I am grateful to my friend Shri Kannan. Perundurai is a locality where agricultural operations are being done. Basically this is an agricultural area. A rural bank will help the farmer. That is why they have requested the Government of Tamil Nadu and the Reserve Bank of India to have a co-operative urban bank centre. You have declined the request made by the Tamil Nadu Government and also Perundurai locality. I request the hon. Minister—why not reconsider it ? You can send some recommendation to the R.B.I. to reconsider this urban bank.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Non-Resident Indians Investment

*109. SHRI VAKKOM PURSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total investment of non-resident Indians in the country;

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

(c) whether the interest rate for the foreign currency deposit is higher than that of the rupee deposits;

(d) if so, rate of interest for both the deposits;

(e) whether the repatriation of the foreign currency deposits is made in rupees or foreign currency; and

(f) if repatriation is made in rupees also whether this has incurred any loss due to fluctuations in exchange rate ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI) : (a) and (b). The total investments made by Non-Resident Indians/ persons of Indian Origin in the country under various Schemes as on 30th June, 1987 are as follows :—

	(Rupees in Crores)
1. Direct Investment (Proposal Approved)	1083.37
2. (Portfolio Investment) (Actual purchases of shares/Debentures)	26.93
3. Deposits in Indian Companies	26.23
4. Bank Deposits	
Outstanding Balances in NRE	4462.34
FCNR U.S. \$ (Rupees equivalent)	3185.86
FCNR £ Stg. (Rupees equivalent)	451.88

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The repatriation of maturity proceeds of the deposits held in FCNR Accounts which are either US \$ or £ Stg. denominated are generally allowed in the same foreign currency in which such deposits are allowed. In case repatriation is required to be made in any other foreign currency, the balances are converted into the required currency at the exchange rate prevalent on the day of conversion at the risk of the depositor.

(f) Rupees are not allowed to be repatriated abroad. In case of Non-Resident (External) Rupees Accounts, the repatriation of balances is allowed in foreign currency at the exchange rate prevalent on the day of such conversion and the exchange risk involved is to be borne by the NRE Account holder.

Change in Foreign Travel Scheme

*110. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has revised its rules regarding the foreign travel scheme;

(b) if so, the changes made;

(c) whether the Reserve Bank of India has increased the foreign exchange being made available to travellers under FTS; and

(d) if not, the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI) : (a) to (d). The Reserve Bank of India has not revised recently its rules regarding the Foreign Travel Scheme (FTS). The changes in the Scheme were, however, introduced last year when it was decided to streamline Foreign Travel Scheme (FTS) and Neighbourhood Travel Scheme (NTS) by introducing the following changes effective 7th April, 1986 :—

- (i) FTS as well as NTS will be available once in 3 calendar years instead of once in two calendar years.
- (ii) If the visit only to countries where NTS is applicable, the travellers will be eligible to apply for exchange quota only under NTS and not under FTS.
- (iii) Minor children upto the age of 12 will be eligible to draw exchange at half the normal FTS/NTS quota.
- (iv) If a traveller holding a renewed passport is unable to produce his previous passport, he will be eligible to avail of exchange under the scheme only on completion of two full calendar years covered under his current passport.
- (v) It has been reiterated that it is absolutely necessary for authorised dealers and full-fledged money changers to insist on personal appearance and identification of the travellers in case of foreign exchange under FTS/NTS.

These changes have been made with a view to conserving foreign exchange and

also to prevent the misuse of the two Schemes.

News-Item Captioned, "Pak Ready to Produce New Fighter Jet"

*111. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Pak ready to produce new fighter jet" appearing in the Newstime, dated 16th September, 1987; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government of India thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government keep a constant watch on acquisitions intended by neighbouring countries that have a bearing on our security. The information that Pakistan is likely to produce a new jet fighter has been taken into account in planning our defence measures.

Withdrawal of Concessional Duties for S.S.I. Establishments

*112. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether small scale industrial units are threatened with closure as a result of withdrawal of concessional duties for SSI establishments;

(b) whether there has been representation by small scale units from all over the country seeking its reversal;

(c) whether it will adversely affect every small scale industry and ancillary industry; and

(d) if so, whether this decision is proposed to be reversed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI) : (a) to (d). The excise duty

exemption for small scale units has not been withdrawn, but only modified so as to deny the benefit of the exemption in the case of goods which are manufactured by a small scale unit under the brand name of a big manufacturer or trader. It is not likely to effect the SS units presently enjoy this exemption and reports received so far do not indicate any adverse trend. This modification is not expected to cause any hardship to any small scale units considering the fact that the goods marketed under the brand name of big manufacturers are sold at high prices as compared to the price of similar products of SSI units not using such brand names. The units, which were so for manufacturing goods with the brand name of big manufacturers or traders can still claim the SSI exemption by changing their manufacturing and marketing pattern. A few representations have been received in the Ministry requesting for reversal of the modification. At the same time some associations including the Federation of Associations of Small Industries of India and National Alliance of Young Entrepreneurs have welcomed to modification. Hence there is no proposal at present to reverse the modification made.

Performance of Bofors Guns

*113. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK :

PROF. K. V. THOMAS :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Members of Parliament belonging to various parties were taken to a firing range in the Southern Sector to see the performance of the Bofors guns in action; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the performance of these guns ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir, in a firing range in the Southern Command.

(b) It was demonstrated that the gun achieved the envisaged range, burst fire, and other requirements.

[Translation]**Loan Granted by Delhi Branch of State Bank of Indore**

***114. SHRI RAJ RUMAR RAI :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4767 on 26th August, 1987 regarding advances by Delhi Branch of State Bank of Indore and state :

(a) the number of officers found guilty in advancing loan of rupees one crore;

(b) the action taken so far against them and the names thereof; and

(c) if not action has been taken, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). The State Bank of Indore has reported that in respect of certain procedural irregularities in the matter of allowing facilities by their Chandni Chowk Branch to two importers, steps have been taken for initiating action against 4 officials. The Bank has also reported that an officer who was also allegedly involved in this case, has been removed from the Bank's service in connection with another case.

[English]**Siphoning off Jute Industry Funds**

***115. SHRI BASUDEV ACHARIA :** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an amount to the tune of more than Rs. 500 crores has been siphoned from the jute industry to other areas during the past fifteen years by the jute mill owners;

(b) if so, whether any measures have been taken in this regard with a view to revive the jute industry from continued look out; and

(c) if so, the outcome of the measures taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) There is no such specific information with the Government.

(b) and (c). With a view to revitalising the industry and giving a major thrust to the modernisation programme, the Government has recently initiated the following package of measures :—

- (i) Setting up of Jute Modernisation Fund of Rs. 150 crores with effect from 1st November, 1986 for modernisation of jute mills;
- (ii) Setting up of a Special Development Fund of Rs. 100 crores for restructuring / re-opening/rehabilitation of jute industry as well as for development of jute agriculture;
- (iii) Waiver of Customs Duty on import of certain specified items of jute machinery and accessories with a view to encouraging modernisation programme of jute mills;
- (iv) Enactment of legislation i.e. Jute Packaging Material, Material (Compulsory use in Packing Commodities) Act, 1987 for mandatory usage of jute packaging material for certain sectors of the economy.

Besides the above measures, the Government has been various taking corrective measures from time to time for improving the working of jute industry, which include :—

- (v) Providing cash compensatory support for export of jute goods;
- (vi) Purchase of jute goods by Government (DGS & D) from jute industry at cost plus price according to Palekar formula;
- (vii) Permitting new constructions of jute and jute-based bags for commercial use by cement industry;

(viii) Measures to find out alternative uses of jute in packing tea, apples and production of carpets, blankets etc;

(ix) Creation of a buffer stock scheme of raw jute so as to bring stability in raw jute prices; and

(x) Vigorous efforts to participate in global tenders for jute goods by offering competitive prices.

Proposal to Organise Credit Camps in Tripura

***116. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK :**
SHRI AJOY BISWAS :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government/banking institutions propose to organised a credit camp in Tripura;

(b) whether any hurdle or difficulty is being encountered in holding such a camp; and

(c) if so, how these difficulties are being solved and when the camp is likely to be held ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). The United Bank of India (UBI), convenor bank for the State Level Bankers' Committee for Tripura, has informed that necessary preparations like distribution of forms and receiving of applications had been commenced by the banks in Tripura with a view to holding credit camp in near future. It is further reported that a large number of people, who gathered in front of branches of the banks on 23rd and 24th October, 1987, indulged in violence as a result 323 persons were injured and 5 persons lost their lives. The situation is being watched before taking further action for holding the credit camps.

Closure of Small Scale Industries

***117. SHRI VAKKOM PURU-SHOTHAMAN :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether exemption given to the small scale industries is taken away in case of manufacturers who affix their goods with a brand name of another person who is not eligible for exemption;

(b) if so, how many small scale units have been affected by this order;

(c) how many employees are working in these small units; and

(d) whether Government are aware of the large scale closure of the small scale industries after this notification was issued ?

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

(b) to (d). The modification of the small scale exemption scheme with effect from 1-10-87 is not likely to affect the small scale units presently enjoying the exemption and reports received so far do not indicate any adverse trend. The units who have been so far manufacturing goods with the brand name of a big manufacturer or a trader can still avail of the exemption by changing their manufacturing and marketing pattern. Considering the fact the goods marketed under the brand name of a big manufacturer are normally sold at much higher prices as compared to prices of similar products of small scale units not affixing such brand name etc., such goods should be able to bear the normal excise duty incidence. Therefore the modification made is not expected to cause any serious hardship. Since the changes have been made recently, it has not been possible to estimate the number of units or the number of workers which may be affected by the change.

Long Term Textile Export Policy

***118. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a long term policy for textile exports has been announced;

(b) if so, the main objectives of this long term policy;

(c) the various innovative features of the new policy and till which year the policy will remain valid;

(c) how far the new policy will help to boost foreign exchange earnings; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (e). The Export Entitlement (QUOTA) Distribution Policy, for garments and knitwear and fabrics and made-ups to quota countries was announced on 15th October, 1987 for a period of three years, namely for 1988, 1989 and 1990.

The main objectives of the Policy are :—

1. Maximum utilisation of the annual restraint levels.
2. Higher realisation of foreign exchange earnings by increasing unit value realisation; and
3. Orderly development of export trade.

The various innovative features of the Long Term Textile Export Policy are :—

- (i) The policy will be for a period of three years as against an annual policy.
- (ii) The allotment of past performance quota will be made on the basis of value instead of on the basis of quantity to realise higher unit values.
- (iii) A new system called Open Tender System has been incorporated in the policy for superfast categories on an experimental basis.
- (iv) Under the Manufacturer-Exporter System, the eligibility for new comers will be 100 machines and 150 workers. The present Manufacturer-Exporters will also

have to come within these parameters in one year.

- (v) Allocation for Non-Quota Exporters System has been increased substantially and exports of non-quota items exported to quota countries will also be counted for allocation under the system.

It is anticipated that the new innovative measures incorporated in the policy would result in modernisation of garment industry, increased unit value realisation, better utilisation of quota and encouragement for exports of non-quota items as well as exports to non-quota markets resulting in further increase in India's textile exports.

Closure of Powerlooms Due to Non-Availability of Yarn

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

(a) whether it is a fact that for non-availability of cheap yarn and other constraints many powerlooms in the country have been closed down;

(b) if so, the percentage of powerlooms which are closed down; and

(c) what steps are proposed to ensure that the powerloom industry does not face a crisis and threat of further closing down of the powerlooms ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). The levels of weaving activity the decentralised powerloom sector change from time to time depending upon the prices of yarn, off-take of cloth, availability of electric supply and economic decisions of powerloom owners. The profitability of weaving operations in recent months has been affected because of rise in prices of cotton yarn and poor off-take of cloth due to erosion of purchasing power in rural and urban areas. This has resulted in reduction in levels of weaving

activity in various areas. The available figures of yarn deliveries to the powerloom sector, for the country as a whole, indicate that the production of cloth in the powerloom sector has been maintained during the first half of the current financial year. It is not possible to give any precise estimate about the percentage of powerlooms which may have stopped weaving activity. Government are maintaining a constant watch and taking necessary measures to ensure availability of yarn at reasonable prices to the powerloom sector.

[Translation]

Appointments in Nationalised Banks

*120. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any case or cases of bogus appointments in nationalised banks has been brought to the notice of Government; and

(b) if so, the action so far taken against officers making bogus appointments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). In nationalised banks appointments in the Officers' and Clerical Cadre are made through Banking Service Recruitment Boards. In the Subordinate Staff Cadre the appointments are made directly by the Banks. A news-item in "JANA SATTA" dated 6th October, 1987 under the caption "Farzi Niyuktian Karke Vetan Sahab Harapte Rahe", alleging bogus appointments in a branch of the Vijaya Bank, has come to the notice of the Government. The bank has prima facie noted some procedural irregularities in the making of these appointments and is further examining the matter.

[English]

Export of Silk

*121. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum together with value of silk exported during the last two years, year-wise;

(a) how much of it represent finished products and how much as raw silk; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to increase the quantity and improve the quality of silk for export ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). There has been no export of raw silk during the last two years. The quantum and value of finished silk products exported during the last two years are as under :

Year	Quantity (in lakh sq. m.)	Value (Rs. In crores)
1985-86	194.15	159.21
1986-87	243.53	200.01

(c) In order to improve the quality of raw silk, Central Silk Board's Research Institutes are engaged in evolving superior strains of mulberry and silkworm caces. Four bivoltine silkworm races and three high-yielding varieties of mulberry have already been released in the field. In addition, the Central Silk Technological Research Institute has been established in 1983-84 in order to improve post-cocoon technology, including finishing of silk fabrics. Further, to supplement the efforts of the State Governments to increase the quantity of raw silk production, the Central Silk Board extends R & D Support through a country-wide network of Research Institutes, Research Stations, Research-cum-Extension Centres etc. Besides, the Board is also implementing a number of Intensive Sericulture Development Projects.

IFC Investment in India and Pakistan

*123. SHRI S.M. GURADDI :
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the International Finance Corporation has decided to make investments in India and Pakistan in the coming year;

(b) if so, the projects on which the IFC has agreed to make big investments in India;

(c) whether any agreement with IFC has been reached in this regard; and

(d) if so, the total investment the IFC propose to make to India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI) : (a) International Finance Corporation (IFC) have been making investments in India and Pakistan even in the past. It will continue to make investments in India in the coming year.

(b) to (d). In FY-88 (1-7-87 to 30-6-88) IFC has so far approved following investments in Indian Companies :—

(i) WBI Advanced Technology—Computer software project.	} Equity investment of Rs. 36 lakhs.
--	--------------------------------------

(ii) Kerala Electronics Corporation—Telephone Instruments projects.	} Equity investment of Rs. 38.4 lakhs.
---	--

Foreign Assistance for Light Combat Aircraft Programme

1033. SHRI MULLAPPLLY RAM-CHANDRAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision on the choice of western aircraft manufacturers to help Indian design and develop a new fighter for its Light Combat aircraft programme;

(b) if so, which is the company thus selected;

(c) whether a contract has been entered into with the side company; and

(d) if so, the details of the terms of such contract ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (c). An agreement has been signed on October 1, 1987 between the Aeronautical Development Agency (ADA) Bangalore and Avionics Marcel Dassault-Breguet Aviation (AMD-BA), France for the Project Definition Phase (PDP) activities for the LCA programme. AMD-BA's role will be that of Prime Consultant to ADA during this phase.

(d) It is not in public interest to give details of the terms of the agreement.

Declaration of Port Blair as Free Port

1034. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to declare port Blair as a free port;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) to (c). Some suggestions have been received for the development of a free port in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. No decision has been taken on the proposal which requires to be evaluated in depth having regard to various issues.

Restrictions Imposed on Foreign Tours

1035. SHRI MATILAL HANSDA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any restriction was imposed on tours/travels abroad by the Ministers and high Government officials as a measure of economy;

(b) whether, despite such restrictions, any tours/travels abroad by the Ministers/ Government officials was allowed; and

(c) if so, the details of such tours/travels abroad, reasons therefor and expenses incurred for each of such tours/travels ?

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 severe drought and consequent financial stringency, instructions have been issued to all concerned for the deferment of all foreign visits, of Ministers and Officers. However, after the strict scrutiny, foreign visits of Ministers/Government Officials have been allowed only in such cases which have been considered inescapable and absolutely essential in public interest.

(c) The information is not available and will have to be collected from all the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India. Collection of this information will involve considerable time and labour and result to be achieved will not be commensurate with the time and labour involved in collecting the information.

Import and Export of Cotton

1036. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of cotton exported during the years 1985-86, 1986-87 and likely to be exported during the year 1987-88; the foreign exchange earned;

(b) the total quantity of cotton imported during the above period and the amount involved; and

(c) the steps being taken to reduce the gap between the import and export of cotton ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) During 1985-86 a quantity of 4.41 lakh bales valued at Rs. 99 crores and during 1986-87 a quantity of 13.81 lakh bales (including spill over of 9.71 lakh bales of 1985-86 crop) valued at Rs. 247.81 crores were exported. During the year 1987-88 in terms of long term export policy on cotton, a quantity of 5 lakh

bales of long and extra long staple cotton and 50,000 bales each of digvijay and Bengaldeshi, variety are envisaged for export. The actual exports will depend upon the quota to be released keeping in view the size of cotton crop, domestic demand and prices in the domestic and international market.

(b) No quantity of cotton was imported during 1985-86 and 1986-87.

(c) Does not arise.

Losses in Aluminium Import

1037. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are likely to be heavy losses in aluminium import this year as the international aluminium price is fact shooting up; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government alongwith the salient features of the policy in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI) : (a) and (b). The import of aluminium is canalised through MMTC for catering to the requirements of the user industries within the country. The prices of aluminium on the London Metal Exchange have been rising steadily from the beginning of January, 1987. As the Pound-Sterling has also been stronger over the period vis-a-vis Indian rupee, the landed cost of imported Aluminium in terms of Indian rupees has gone up steeply. As a consequence, MMTC is expected to incur a loss of around Rs. 13.17 crores during 1987-88 on the quantities contracted by it for imports upto December, 1987. Government is taking necessary steps to reduce the losses.

[Translation]

Sale Tax at Source

1038. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the State which have decided to introduce sale tax at source;

(b) whether as a result of this introducing sales tax at source the consumers will get great relief; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) to (c). Levy of tax on sales or purchases taking place within a State is a State subject to taxation under the Constitution. It is, therefore, for the State Governments alone to decide whether sales tax is to be levied at source or at any other point within their respective territories, having regard to economic and other relevant considerations. However, an Expert Committee was set up by the Central Government in terms of a resolution adopted in a Chief Ministers' Conference on sales tax held on 15-2-81 to study the financial implications of extension of the scheme of additional excise duty in lieu of sales tax on vanaspathi, drugs and medicines, cement, paper and paper-board, and petroleum products and the manner in which the financial interests of the States could be safeguarded. The recommendations of the Committee headed by Shri Kamalapati Tripathi were considered by another Chief Ministers' Conference held on 2-11-83. In that Conference some of the Chief Ministers indicated their acceptance of the recommendations, in principle with or without reservations. Some of the Chief Ministers, however, indicated that they were not in a position to accept the recommendations. They expressed the view that replacement of sales tax by additional excise duty will affect the power of the States and erode their revenues and resource position. At the end of the Conference a resolution was adopted to the effect that efforts should be continued to bring about a consensus among the State Governments on the issue. Efforts made so far have not resulted in reaching a consensus.

[English]

Restriction on Import of Wool

1039. **SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of wool tops imported during the years 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 so far and the foreign exchange involved;

(b) the quantity and value of woollen clothes exported during the above period;

(c) whether it is a fact that India is self-sufficient in regard to wool produce in the country; if so, the reasons for importing wool tops from abroad for manufacturing cloths; and

(d) whether Government propose to put restriction on the import of wool?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Import of wool tops is banned since August, 1984. A quantity of 18 tonnes of wool tops was imported in 1985-86 against the firm order placed prior to August, 1984.

(b) the value of woollen/worsted fabrics exported during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 (April-July) was Rs. 6.5 crores, Rs. 4.75 crores and Rs. 1.80 crores respectively.

(c) and (d). Import of raw wool is allowed under OGL due to the limited availability of finer quality of wool in the country required for manufacture of worsted fabric and hosiery. New Zealand wool is also required for blending with indigenous wool for better quality carpet.

Demand of Darjeeling Tea in U.K.

1040. **SHRI R.M. BHOYE :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a potential of further growth in demand for Darjeeling tea in the United Kingdom and other market of the developed countries is high; and

(b) if so, the quantities exported, year-wise, during the last three years and the quantum of foreign exchange earned?

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

(b) Production of Darjeeling Tea during

the last 3 years has averaged over 12.5 M. kgs. per annum. Approximately 80 percent (9.5 to M.kgs) of total production of Darjeeling Tea is exported, earning annually Rs. 40-50 crores in foreign exchange.

Loans Granted under SEEUY

1041. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has conducted any study on the utilisation of loans granted under the scheme for self employment to educated unemployed youth (SEEUY);

(b) if so, the details of the findings thereof;

(c) the total number of beneficiaries who were granted loans under the scheme during 1986-87; and

(d) the number of projects financed under the scheme which have been found to be productive as on September 30, 1987 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Reserve Bank of India(RBI) have conducted a study on utilisation of loans granted during the years 1983-84 and 1984-85 under Self-Employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY). The study was carried out in the selected districts of 17 States/Union Territories covering 1141 beneficiaries.

(b) The important findings of the study are given below :

- (i) The eligibility criteria regarding age, qualifications, occupational status, income were not satisfied in a number of cases.
- (ii) The financial assistance in a number of cases was not utilised by the borrowers for purposes for which the loans were sanctioned.
- (iii) Beneficiaries did not receive regular or adequate income from

the activities financed to repay the bank loans in some cases.

(iv) Additional security was obtained from some beneficiaries which was contrary to the security norms laid down in the scheme.

(v) There was time-lag between the date of sanction and date of disbursement of loan. Bank had fixed repayment schedule in respect of the entire composite loan instead of the term loan component only in some cases.

(vi) Performance of District Industries Centres (DICs) in general had not been satisfactory in selection of beneficiaries, identification of suitable activities, preparation of schemes, supply of necessary inputs etc. In cases of mis-utilisation of loan amount, DICs did not initiate any action even when instances were brought to their notice by the concerned banks.

(c) 2.19 lakh beneficiaries were sanctioned loans under SEEUY during the year 1986-87.

(d) The present data reporting system of banks under SEEUY does not generate information asked for.

Guidelines Regarding Shifting of Branches by Banks after Issue of Licences

1042. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any guidelines issued to the banks for shifting of their branches after the issue of licences from one place to another, in respect of (i) shifting within the same district (ii) shifting within the same State but within the adjoining districts;

(c) if so, the guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India in this regard; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and whether Government propose to issue any special guidelines for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) The licences issued by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to the banks for opening branches are area specific. For the purpose of shifting of an existing rural or semi-urban branch within the same revenue village, permission of RBI is not necessary provided the terms and conditions of the licence and the distance stipulations specified are not violated on account of such shifting. But shifting of existing branches, other than within the revenue village, either within the same district or within the same State would require the prior permission of RBI. As the existing clientele are likely to be put to difficulties requests from banks for shifting of a branch from one centre to another is not generally encouraged. However, cases needing special considerations are examined and considered on merits. Consent of the concerned State Government is also obtained before permitting such shifting.

[Translation]

Benefit of New Textile Policy on Mill Workers

1043. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated a new textile policy; and

(b) if so, the benefits accrued to the different categories of persons, such as mill workers etc., under the new textile policy ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The policy has benefitted all the three sectors of the industry viz., handlooms, powerlooms and the organised mill industry. These sectors enjoy the facility of expansion or contraction of their capacity and flexibility in the choice of fibre for production of different varieties of cloth. In regard to the workers of the mills declared unviable or permanently closed, Government have set up the Textile Workers' Rehabilitation Fund for providing financial relief to them.

[English]

Assistance to Handloom Cooperative Societies

1044. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are providing marketing, financial, publicity and exhibition assistance to the handloom cooperative societies/corporations;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the steps taken by Government to protect the handloom sector against the big textile mills ?

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

(b) The Government of India is implementing several scheme in this regard, such as :—

- (1) Share capital assistance to handloom weavers to enroll themselves as members of cooperative societies;
- (2) Share capital assistance to handloom weavers apex cooperative societies and State Handloom Development Corporations to raise working capital for procurement of handloom cloth and for increasing the marketing outlets.
- (3) Assistance for modernisation of looms;
- (4) Managerial Subsidy to Handloom Weavers' Primary Societies;
- (5) Financial assistance to State Handloom Development Corporations and Handloom Cooperative Societies for setting up of pre-loom and post-loom processing facilities;
- (6) Janata cloth scheme;
- (7) Thrift Fund Scheme;
- (8) Workshed-cum-Housing Scheme;

- (9) Organisation of Handloom Expos in major cities of the country;
- (10) Opening of handloom marketing complexes through the National Handloom Development Corporation; and
- (11) Giving assistance for National Design Collection programmes for the promotion of unique weaves and designs through Exhibition-cum-sales.

(c) Under the Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985, Government of India have reserved 22 items with certain specifications for exclusive production in the handloom sector. Besides, 20% special rebate which is shared equally between the Centre and State Governments, is allowed on handloom sale for 30 days in a year and during National Handloom Expos organised or approved by the D.C. (Handlooms).

Concessional Loan to Industries in Financial Difficulties

1045. SHRI CHINATAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued any guidelines for extending loans facilities at concessional rate of interest to such industries which are in financial difficulties;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the nationalised banks and other financial institutions run by Government are not extending this benefit to the fishing industry, which is considered a priority sector industry; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the remedial steps Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had issued guidelines in February, 1987 to all scheduled commercial banks regarding rehabilitation of sick small-scale industrial

units with specific reference to the definition of sick SSI units, viability norms, reliefs and concessions from banks for implementing rehabilitation packages in respect of potentially viable sick units.

(c) and (d) RBI had issued general guidelines in March 1984 to all scheduled commercial banks for advances to priority sector including fisheries, which is considered as an activity allied to agriculture. The guidelines envisage the advances to fisheries and its related activities are required to be granted under the comparatively liberalised terms and conditions laid down for priority sector advances.

Incentives to Aluminium Manufacturers

1046. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to give incentives to aluminium manufacturers to promote its exports; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DASMUNSI) : (a) and (b) At present India is a net importer of aluminium. The question of giving incentive for aluminium export, therefore, does not arise.

Losses Suffered by Government Controlled Textile Mills

1047. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the losses suffered by Government controlled textile mills during the last three years and the names of those mills;

(b) the production and sale of those mills during the above mentioned period; and

(c) the steps taken to reduce the losses, if any, and improve the production as well as the sale ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) The losses incurred by the Textile mills under NTC/BIC during the last three years are :—

Year	Loss (Rs. in crores)
1984-85	246.85
1985-86	164.87
1986-87 (prov.)	237.93

Statement-I showing the names of Textile Mills controlled by Govt. of India which incurred losses during the year 1984-85 to 1986-87 is given below.

(b) Statement-II showing the production and production value/sales of such mills during the above said period is given below.

(c) Some of the important steps being taken to improve the performance of Government controlled textile mills are as under :—

- (i) selective modernisation according to priorities to achieve optimum gains within available resources;
- (ii) strict review of the performance of managers with reference to definite action plans;
- (iii) greater enforcement of accountability of top managers;
- (iv) review and strict control of various cost elements;
- (v) infusing better management at levels;
- (vi) improvement in product-mix and greater marketing efforts to achieve better sales realisation rates;
- (vii) strengthening of management information system for timely flow of information, effective review and decision-making;

(viii) speedy implementation of labour rationalisation;

(ix) effective implementation of workers participation in management so as to increase productivity;

(x) strict control and supervision on the filling up vacant posts.

(xi) identifying the mills profit centres and delegation of power and authority to the General Managers of the mills, with responsibility for performance.

Statement-I

Name of textile mills controlled by Government of India which incurred losses during the years 1984-85 to 1986-87

1. Dayalbagh Spg. & Wvg. Mills
2. Suraj Textile Mills
3. Shri Bijay Cotton Mills
4. Kharar Textile Mills
5. Ajudhia Textile Mills
6. Mahalaxmi Mills
7. Edward Mills
8. Panipat Woollen Mills
9. Udaipur Cotton Mills
10. Hira Mills
11. Swadeshi Cotton Mills
12. New Bhopal Mills
13. Burhanpur Tapti Mills
14. Bengal Nagpur Mills
15. Indore Malwa Mills
16. Kalyanmal Mills
17. Shri Vikram Cotton Mills
18. Bijli Cotton Mills
19. Muir Mills
20. New Victoria Mills
21. Lord Krishna Textile Mills
22. Swadeshi, Maunath Bhanjan

23. Raibareli Textile Mills
24. Swadeshi Mills, Naini
25. Swadeshi Mills, Kanpur
26. Apollo Textile Mills
27. Bharat Textile Mills
28. Digvijay Textile Mills
29. Jupiter Textile Mills
30. New Hind Textile Mills
31. Mumbai Textile Mills
32. Aurangabad Textile Mills
33. Chalisgaon Textile Mills
34. Dhule Textile Mills
35. Nanded Textile Mills
36. India United Mill No. 1
37. & 38. India United Mill No. 2 & 3
39. India United Mill No. 4
40. India United Mill No. 5
41. Indu Dye Works
42. Model Mills
43. R.S.R.G. Mills
44. R.B.B.A. Mills
45. Savatram Ramprasad Mills
46. Vidarbha Mills
47. Rajkot Textile Mills
48. Mahalaxmi Textile Mills
49. Petlad Textile Mills
50. Ahmedabad New Textile Mills
51. Ahmedabad Jupiter Mills
52. Jehangir Textile Mills
53. Rajnagar Textile Mills
54. Viramgam Textile Mills
55. New Manekchock Mills
56. Himadri Textile Mills
57. Netha Spg. Mills
58. Natraj Spg. & Wvg. Mills
59. Anantapur Cotton Mills
60. Tirupati Cotton Mills
61. Shree Yaffamma Cotton Mills
62. Cannanore Mills, Cannanore
63. Kerala Laxmi Mills
64. Vijaymohini Mills
65. Cannanore Mills, Mahe
66. Adoni Cotton Mills
67. Alagappa Textile Mills
68. Mysore Mills
69. Minerva Mills
70. M.S.K. Mills
71. Parvathi Mills
72. Azam Jahi Mills
73. Om Parasakthi Mills
74. Cambodia Mills
75. Krishnaveni Mills
76. Sri Rangavilas
77. Pankaja Mills
78. Pioneer Spinners
79. Kaleeswarar 'B' Unit
80. Coimbatore Murugan Mills
81. Somasundaram Mills
82. Kaleeswarar 'A' Unit
83. Coimbatore Spg. & Wvg. Mills
84. Shri Bharati Mills
85. Sri Sarda Mills
86. Kothandram Spg. Mill
87. Swadeshi Mills, Pondicherry
88. Bengal Textile Mills
89. Laxminarayan Cotton Mills
90. Arati Cotton Mills
91. Bengal Fine No. 2
92. Kanoria Industries
93. Sodepore Cotton Mills

94. Associated Industries
 95. Biher Cooperatives
 96. Orissa Cotton Mills
 97. Central Cotton Mills
 98. Bengal Fine No. 1
 99. Bengal Laxmi Mills
 100. Sri Mahalaxmi Mills
 101. Rampooria Mills
 102. Bangasri
 103. Jyoti Wvg. Factory
 104. Gaya Cotton Mills
 105. Manindra Mills
 106. Elphinstone Mills
 107. Finaly Mills
 108. Gold Mohur Mills

109. Jam Mills
 110 to 112. Kohinoor Mills No. 1, 2 and 3
 113. Madhusudan Mills
 114. New City Mills
 115. Podar Mills
 116. Sitaram Mills
 117. Tata Mills
 118. Laxmirattan Cotton Mills
 119. Atherton West Mills
 120. Mohini Mills
 121. British India Corporation Ltd., Kanpur
 122. Elgin Mills Co. Ltd., Kanpur.

Statement-II

National Textile Corporation Mills (Both Nationalised and Managed)

Year	Production		Production Value (Rs. in Lakhs)
	Mrket Yarn (Lakh Kgs.)	Cloth (Lakh Mtrs.)	TOTAL
1984-85	730.08	8871.97	77727.31
1985-86	789.38	10017.15	95481.11
1986-87	830.03	9476.63	84040.55

Other than NTC Mills

Name of the Mills	Year	Production	Sales
British India Coorporation Ltd., Kanpur.	1984-85	2808	2228
—do—	1985-86	2961	3373
—do—	1986-87	3790	3614
Elgin Mills Ltd., Kanpur	1984-85	2324	2242
—do—	1985-86	3388	2999
—do—	1986-87	3432	3187

Sericulture Production in W.B.

1048. SHRI ANIL BASU : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the sericulture production in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b) In order to supplement the efforts of the State Government of West Bengal to increase sericulture production, the Central Silk Board is already implementing an Intensive Sericulture Development Project in the State involving an outlay of Rs. 9.66 crores. The Project initiated during 1985-86 envisages bringing an additional area of 4000 acres under high yielding mulberry plantation by 1989-90 and introduction of improved methods of silkworm rearing, besides providing infrastructure required for sericulture development.

Joint Ventures in Fisheries

1049. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received representations against its fishery policies with special reference to chartering and joint ventures in the last five months;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI) : (a) to (c) A few references have been received during the last few months against the Charter Policy/Joint Venture Policy in deep sea fishing. It is not proposed abandon these policies.

Rise in Consumer Price Index in Karnataka

1050. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the consumer price index has increased in all the nine centres in Karnataka;

(b) if so, to what extent it has increased as compared to the previous years; and

(c) 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 percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index (Base : 1960=100) up to September, 1987 (latest available) over September, 1986 for the four industrial centres for which indices are being compiled in Karnataka as part of Labour Bureau's All India Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers has been as under :

Centre	Percentage increase September 1987 September 1986
Ammathi	8.4
Bangalore	10.9
Chickmagalur	8.1
Kolar	9.3

Steps to Ameliorate Socio-economic Conditions of Weaker Sections

1051. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken some steps to ameliorate socio-economic conditions of the weaker sections of the society;

(b) whether these steps are being taken under the World Food Programme; and

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

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

number of schemes have been taken up utilising food as an aid to economic and social development, particularly for improving the nutritional conditions of the most vulnerable and neediest groups, increasing agricultural production and promoting rural employment and welfare and human resources development and such other projects.

(c) A project for socio-economic development through forestry activities in Orissa has been agreed upon between Government of India and the World Food Programme.

Regulation of Procedures of Stock Exchanges

1052. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have imposed any regulations in 1987-88 on organisational systems and procedures of Indian Stock Exchanges;

(b) the details of regulatory mechanism and directions issued;

(c) the names of stock exchanges where mechanisation and computerisation programmes were undertaken;

(d) the details of its implementation; and

(e) whether Government have approved these programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) and (b) The main directives/guidelines issued by the Ministry of Finance to the Stock Exchanges so far during 1987-88 relate to the setting up of Market Surveillance Division in Stock Exchanges for prevention of mal-practices in trading in securities and amendment in the Rules/Articles of Association of Stock Exchanges for permitting corporate membership in the Exchanges.

(c) and (d) Major Stock Exchanges at Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Madras were electronically linked for display

of share prices in August, 1987. Information regarding the names of Stock Exchanges where mechanisation and computerisation programmes were undertaken during 1987-88 and details of their implementation is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(e) Programmes of mechanisation and computerisation in Stock Exchanges do not require specific approval of the Ministry.

Coconut Production

1053. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a plan to increase production of coconuts in Karnataka State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there is any plan to export tender coconut water ?

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

(b) The Coconut Development Board is implementing various schemes for increasing production of coconut during the 7th Five Year Plan. Out of a total outlay of Rs. 115.093 lakhs for these schemes, the share of Karnataka State is Rs. 43.719 lakhs. The schemes being undertaken are :—

(1) Production and distribution of TXD hybrid seedlings.

(2) Establishment of hybrid seed gardens for the production of DXT hybrids.

(3) Setting up of a coconut nursery attached Mandya in Karnataka.

(4) Establishment of 20 hectares D. S. P. Farm for coconut at Mandya in Karnataka.

(5) Establishment of regional coconut nursery.

(6) Establishment of TXT Elite seed farm in Karnataka.

(7) Providing assistance for irrigation facilities to coconut growers.

(8) Integrated control of Leaf Eating Caterpillar in Karnataka.

(c) There is no specific plan for export of tender coconut water.

Sick Spinning and Weaving Mills in Tamilnadu

1054. SHRI C. K. KUPPUSWAMY : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have taken steps to run the sick spinning and weaving mills in Tamilnadu; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to save the interest of labourers those mills ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) The Union Government do not propose to takeover and run sick textile mills anywhere in the country.

(b) The Union Government had set up a Nodal Agency to determine whether sick textile mills are potentially viable or not. The Nodal Agency evolves and manages rehabilitation packages in respect of those mills found by it to be potentially viable. Non-viable mills may have to close down permanently. Workers of those textile mills which close down permanently from 6th June, 1985 will be eligible for financial assistance from the Toytile Workers Rehabilitation Fund Scheme.

Loans Given Under SEPUP in Andhra Pradesh

1055. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of unemployed youth benefited under the self-employment programme for the urban poor (SEPUP) in Andhra Pradesh during 1986-87 and in 1987-88;

(b) the amount distributed among the candidates under this scheme during these years in Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) the total number of applications received and the total number of applications cleared and rejected in Andhra Pradesh during these years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) The Self-Employment Programme for Urban Poor (SEPUP) is open to all adults and is not confined to youth alone. The performance under the programme during 1986-87 in Andhra Pradesh is as under :—

	(Number in thousands)
Applications received	94.24
Loans sanctioned	27.36
Loans disbursed	24.27
Amount disbursed	817.47 lakhs

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that data relating to performance during the current financial year has not yet become available.

Excisable Products Manufactured in Delhi

1056. SHRI MAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of industries in Delhi producing excisable products;

(b) how is it ensured that these industries do not evade the payment of excise duty;

(c) how much duty was collected from those industries in 1987-88 so far and how does it tally with the corresponding period during the last three years; and

(d) the steps being taken to open up more Collectorates in the country to check the evasion of excise duty and smuggling as was announced by him recently in the Collectors' Conference ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI) : (a) As per Central Excise records there are 6350 factories in Delhi producing excisable products.

(b) Efforts are made through periodical checks of records and returns, surveillance of suspected units, transit checks and audit checks to ensure that those factories do not evade payment of Central Excise duty.

(c) Comparative figures of collection of Central Excise duty from above factories are given below :—

Year	Central Excise duty collected (Rs. in crores)
1984-85 (April-October)	105.16
1985-86 (April-October)	124.28
1986-87 (April-October)	131.23
1987-88 (April-October)	131.51

(d) A proposal for restructuring the whole Customs and Central Excise Department also containing measures for strengthening Anti-Evasion and Anti-Smuggling machinery is presently under consideration by the Government.

Gold Confiscated During 1986-87

1057. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) The volume of gold confiscated during the year 1986-87; and

(b) main source of confiscation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI) : (a) The volume of gold confiscated during 1986-87 was 1067.395 Kgs.

(b) The highest confiscation of gold was done by Bombay Customs.

Vegetable Oil Import

1058. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of vegetable oil imported during last three years and through which agencies, by way of gifts or commercial;

(b) the details of its distribution to each State with its price year-wise;

(c) whether the release of gifts was not done through Publish Distribution System and the State Agencies and if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether gifted oil was largely released in oil producing States in order to depress local prices; and

(e) whether this has resulted in depressing production as happened earlier for gift wheat and milk imports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it becomes available.

Export of Betel Leaves

1059. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the details of the steps taken or proposed to be taken for the export of betel leaves to different countries ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : The export potential of betel leaves is limited. Exports are primarily being made to Middle East countries which has sizeable ethnic community which consume this item. The consumption of betel leaves being limited, no specific proposals for increasing its exports are envisaged.

Assets of Transnational Corporation Companies

1060. SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD YADAV : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the period between 1975-76 and 1980-81 the assets of 314 mixed Transnational Corporation companies and branch offices in India have increased 1.74 times and are about rupees forty seven thousand million;

(b) if so, whether economy of India in the long run would be affected; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI) : (a) According to the information compiled by the Department of Company Affairs, there were 481 branches and 171 subsidiaries of foreign companies functioning in India as on 31-3-1976. The assets of these companies as on the said date were Rs. 37000 million. As on 31-3-1981, there were 300 branches and 111 subsidiaries of foreign companies and assets of these Companies amounted to Rs. 47000 million.

(b) and (c) Adequate powers are available under the legal and administrative framework of the country for regulating the entry into and the subsequent functioning in India of foreign companies.

Applications for Import of Penicillin-V

1061. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications for import of penicillin-V cleared during the last 12 months by the Chief Controller of Import & Exports;

(b) the number of applications rejected; and

(c) if so, under what provisions these have been rejected and if not, by when those applications will be cleared ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) During the last 12 months (from 1st November, 1986 to 31st October, 1987) 2 applications were approved for import of Penicillin-V.

(b) 2 applications for import of Penicillin-V were rejected during the above period.

(c) The above applications were rejected as these two units had been using Penicillin-G as the raw material and had been allowed some imports of Penicillin-G in proportion to the lifting of indigenous material by them. At present Penicillin-V is not

produced in the country. However, since Penicillin-G is indigenously available, switchover from the use of Penicillin-G to Penicillin-V, as raw material, is not permitted. Import of Penicillin-V is being allowed where a manufacturer could use only Penicillin-V, and not Penicillin-G, as raw material.

Retail Price for Janata Cloth

1062. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the retail price for Janata cloth has been raised; and

(b) if so, the details thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b) The consumer price for Janata Cloth is revised from time to time based on proposals received from State Govts. However, a general 15% increase in the consumer price of Janata Cloth for all States was allowed in July 1981.

SC/ST Employees in Central Bank of India

1063. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state zone-wise and category-wise, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe backlog position of subordinate cadre as on 30th September, 1987 in Central Bank of India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : Central Bank of India has reported the zone-wise and category-wise, backlog position of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe in subordinate cadre as on 30th June, 1987 as under :—

Zones	Backlog (Recruitment)	
	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe
1	2	3
Ahmedabad	—	15
Bhopal	1	19
Bombay	—	—

1	2	3
Calcutta	38	37
Chandigarh	3	3
Hyderabad	—	—
Lucknow	11	7
New Delhi	4	12
Madras	9	3
Patna	4	3
Pune	1	5
Agra	—	—
Raipur	—	—

Revival of Capital Market

1064. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government to revive the capital market;

(b) whether Government have accepted the recommendations of S.A. Dave Committee in this regard; and

(c) the decisions taken at the meeting of Stock Exchanges held in October 1987 in Bombay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) Taking measures for the development of capital market and to resolve its problems is an on-going exercise. Government have decided to establish a Board for the regulation and orderly functioning of stock exchanges and the securities industry.

(b) and (c) The Phase I recommendations of the Dave Working Group, relating to trading in shares in the specified group, have been found acceptable. At the meeting of the Stock Exchanges referred to it was decided, inter alia, to implement the above with effect from 22nd October, 1987 in all concerned Stock Exchanges.

NRI Interest in Sick Textile Units

1065. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Non-Resident Indian firms have shown interest in acquiring and reviving sick textile units in India as a result of the Government's policy to attract NRI investments in such sectors; and

(b) if so, the details of the sick textile and other mills acquired by NRI firms so far and the details of such proposals under negotiations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) and (b) No applications have so far been received by the Reserve Bank of India for investment by Non-Resident of Indian Nationality/Origin or overseas corporate bodies predominantly owned by such persons for acquisition of shares of sick textile units in India.

However, investment by Non-Residents/Overseas Corporate Bodies predominantly owned by them has been permitted under the above scheme in the following sick companies :—

(i) Punjab Maize Products Ltd., Chandigarh.

(ii) Amar Dye Chem Ltd., Bombay.

(iii) Paper Coat and Print Pvt. Ltd., Thane, Maharashtra.

Target of Indo-US Trade

1066. SHRIMATI MEIRA KUMAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the target for Indo-US trade turnover by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) the total Indian exports during last three years, how much did the USA account for; and

(c) the new export/import items which are proposed to be covered under Indo-US trade ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) to (c) No target has been drawn up for Indo-US trade turnover either through a formal trade agreement or otherwise. Similarly, there is no agreed list of specific items for export and import between the two countries.

During the last few years exports from India to USA have been showing a rising trend as would be seen from the following table :—

Value : Rs. crores

Year	India's total Exports	Export to USA
1984-85	11,743.68	1,765.83
1985-86 (PR)	10,420.37	1,994.25
1986-87 (P)	12,550.06	2,357.26

(P) Provisional and subject to revision.

(PR) Partially Revised.

Besides traditional items like tea, coffee and spices, etc. new items that India has been endeavouring to promote in the US market include diamonds, jewellery, electronic products including computer software, leather products including leather shoes, processed food items, engineering products, readymade garments and carpets.

Manufacture of Mission Computers for L.C.A. Programme

1067. SHRI PRAKASH CHNADRA :

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a separate high technology corporation to develop and manufacture mission computers for the Light Combat Aircraft Programme in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by what time it will be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (c) The Mission Management for the Light Combat Aircraft (LCA) is one of several complex sub-systems of the LCA to be developed indigenously. The nature of the innovative tasks that need to be performed is such that their realisation in the most cost and time-effective manner requires innovations in organisation and administrative facilitation. The possibility of providing these within the format of a "Company" structure is being explored.

Donation of One Day Salary to Prime Minister's Drought Relief Fund

1068. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :

SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have made any appeal to the Central Government Employees to donate one day salary to the Prime Minister's Drought Relief Fund; and

(b) if so, whether there have been any satisfactory response in this regard ?

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

(b) The information is not centrally available at present nor it is practicable to collect the same within a reasonable time from all Government of India offices situated in the country.

Proposal for taking over of Scindia Steam Navigation Company

1070 DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India Limited has recently directed the Scindia Steam Navigation Company to make payment of loan/ advances immediately ;

(b) whether the Scindia Steam Navigation Company is heading for liquidation ; and

(c) if so, whether there is and proposal to take over the Scindia Steam Navigation Company ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The Shipping Credit & Investment Company of India Limited, as the designated person under Chapter-III of the Shipping Development Fund Committee (Abolition) Act, 1986, has issued notice under Section 8 of the said Act on 17-7-1987 directing M/s. Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. to make payment of all dues and the loans given by the erstwhile Shipping Development Fund Committee within a period of two weeks.

(b) and (c) At present, the Company's fleet of 22 ships is neither in operation nor earning any income. The company has substantial carried forward losses and also owes large sums to the Government, to other creditors and to its employees. Under the circumstances, it does not seem feasible for the company, in its present form to continue operations on a viable basis. There is no proposal under consideration to take over the Company.

Export Targets

1071. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will be Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of foreign exchange earned from the export of coir, coffee, tea and cardamom during for the last three years, year-wise ;

(b) the target of export of coir, coffee, tea and cardamom during 1987-88; and

(c) the export targets achieved during the last six months ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) Details of the export earnings for last three years are as under :

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Coir	Coffee	Tea	Cardamom
1984-85	26.41	209.69	771.39	64.81
1985-86	32.85	274.98	674.25	53.46
1986-87	31.45	362.92	615.00	18.50

(b) and (c) Quantitative export targets for these commodities are generally in line with the growth rate projected in the VIIth Five Year Plan. The volume of exports as envisaged the Plan is projected to grow as the rate of 7% annually during Plan period 1985-90. Value realisation however ; depends on a number of factors including international market trends. The achievements in respect of these commodities since April, '87 are as under :

(Rs. in crores)

Coir	— 15.70	April to Sept. '87
Coffee	—134.24	-do-
Tea	—274.56	-do-
Cardamom	— 1.78	-do-

(Figures—Provisional)

Unearthing of Black Money

1072. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether raids have been conducted during the last six months in important cities ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount recovered city-wise; and

(c) other steps being taken to unearth black money ?

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

(b) Details regarding the number of searches conducted and the value of assets seized between 1st April, 1987 to 30th September, 1987 in respect of certain important cities are given below :

Sl. Name of City No.	No. of searches	Value of assets seized (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Ahmedabad	282	352.33
2. Bangalore	82	50.54
3. Baroda	99	125.23
4. Bombay	695	1507.00
5. Calcutta	282	375.94
6. Coimbatore	44	68.96
7. Delhi	256	231.00
8. Hyderabad	157	176.65
9. Jaipur	122	254.91
10. Jodhpur	63	254.94
11. Kanpur	213	166.53
12. Lucknow	35	73.37
13. Madras	168	145.47
14. Surat	127	97.47

(c) Government is fully committed to combat tax-evasion and unearth black money. All possible measures, institutional, administrative and legislative are being taken from time to time.

[Translation]

Price Level of Consumer Goods

1073. SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA :

DR. CHINTA MOHAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the prevailing market price of the commodities of common use are satisfactory ; and

(b) if so, how these prices compare with the prices prevailing during this period last year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) and (b) The requisite information in terms of wholesale price index (1970-71=100) in respect of selected commodities group is given below :

Wholesale Price Index for the week ending

	25.10.86	24.10.87
1. Cereals	281.5	303.8
(i) Rice	313.9	335.4
(ii) Wheat	241.6	258.1
2. Pulses	414.5	507.4
(i) Gram	414.3	505.5
(ii) Arhar	420.4	564.2
3. Fruits & Vegetables	463.4	444.7

**Wholesale Price Index
for the week ending**

	25-10-86	24-10-87
4. Condiments & Spices	216.2	302.3
5. Tea	441.9	428.6
6. Fibres	182.0	275.6
7. Oilseeds	370.9	466.2
8. Sugar	302.0	311.8
9. Gur	520.0	488.3
10. Edible Oils	384.0	492.2
(i) Groundnut Oil	405.3	520.1
(ii) Mustard Oil	361.3	519.2
11. Oilcakes	371.4	444.3
ALL COMMODITIES	384.6	409.2

[English]

**Submission of Statutory Returns Relating to
Deposits by Non-Banking Companies**

1074. SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has issued a notification regarding non-banking financial and miscellaneous non-banking companies to submit their statutory returns relating to deposits held by them as on 31 March, 1987;

(b) whether the said notification stated that failure to file returns by 30 June, 1987 was punishable with fine and with penalty for day's delay; and

(c) if so, the names of those companies who have failed to submit returns by 30 June, 1987, amount of fine and penalty collected from each of the company, separately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARI) : (a) to (c) In terms of directions issued by the Reserve Bank of India, all non-banking financial and miscellaneous non-banking companies are required to submit their statutory returns relating to deposits held by them as on 31st march, every year to Reserve Bank of India before 30th June of that year. Failure to file the returns by the stipulated date of 30th June, is punishable

with fine. The fine is leviable on both the company and its directors.

Reserve Bank of India has reported that out of 15193 companies on its mailing list, 6444 companies had, as on 30-6-1987, defaulted in filing their returns of deposits with reference to their deposit position as on 31-3-1987. In accordance with the provisions contained in Section 58 B(2) read with Section 58 C of Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, failure to file the return within the stipulated date is punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 2,000 and if the default persists with further fine which may extend to Rs. 100 for every day. Reserve Bank of India has advised that in accordance with the practice followed by it, the defaulting companies are first reminded to file their returns and if no returns are received inspite of this reminder then a show cause notice is issued to the defaulting company. Reserve Bank of India normally launches prosecution proceedings only after exhausting the above steps. Since Reserve Bank of India has not yet launched prosecution against any of the defaulting companies for their default in respect of their position relating to 31-3-1987, the question of collecting penalty/fine has not yet arisen.

**Loans to Gram Panchayats Through
Nationalised Banks**

1075. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have received any request from the Madhya Pradesh Government for sanction of loans to Gram Panchayats through nationalised banks to facilitate lifting of foodgrains from co-operative societies in order to streamline the distribution of foodgrains ;

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

(c) total amount of loans given or sanctioned to the Gram Panchayats for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) : The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent possible.

Living Conditions of Handloom Workers

1076. SHRI A. CHARLES : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of workers engaged in the handloom sector all over the country, State-wise ;

(b) the average monthly wages each worker gets, State-wise ;

(c) the total export of handloom materials made during the year 1986-87 and the total foreign exchange earned ;

(d) whether the wages of the handloom workers are far too low and that their living conditions are still deplorable ; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to improve the living conditions of the real handloom workers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) On the basis of the over all production of handloom cloth during 1986-87, the number of workers in the handloom sector all over the country is estimated to be 82.86 lakh persons. Statewise employment figures are not maintained.

(b) The average monthly wages of workers in handloom sector are not maintained. Only daily wages of workers are maintained statewide and the same are given in the statement below.

(c) The total export of handloom materials made during the year 1986-87 is 86,565 sq. mtrs. worth Rs. 391.81 crores.

(d) The wages of the handloom workers vary from state to state and depend on the variety of fabrics they produce. The weavers who produce cheaper varieties of cloth get lower wages than those who produce finer varieties.

(e) Various handloom Development Schemes are being implemented by Central and State Govts. to improve the living conditions of the handloom weavers. They are as follows :

- (1) Share Capital assistance to handloom weavers to enrol themselves as members of cooperative societies ;
- (2) Share capital assistance to handloom weavers primary Apex co-operative societies and State Handloom Corporations ;
- (3) Assistance for modernisation of looms ;
- (4) Managerial subsidy to handloom weavers' primary societies ;
- (5) Financial assistance to State handloom development corporation and handloom cooperative societies for setting up pre-loom and post-loom processing facilities ;
- (6) Special rebate at the rate of 20% on sale of handloom products ;
- (7) Janata cloth scheme ;
- (8) Thrift Fund Scheme ; and
- (9) Workshed-cum Housing Scheme.

Besides, certain items of textiles have been reserved for exclusive production by the handloom sector under 'The Handloom (Reservation of Articles for production) Act, 1985.'

Statement

Average daily wage/earning of Handloom Weavers during 1986-87

Sl. States/U.Ts. No.	Cotton	Silk	Others
1. Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 10/- to Rs. 20/-	—	Rs. 8.50
2. Assam	Rs. 5/- to Rs. 10/-	Rs. 8/- to Rs. 15/-	Rs. 8/- to Rs. 12/-
3. Bihar	Rs. 12/-	Rs. 30/-	Rs. 24/-
4. Gujarat	Rs. 15/- to Rs. 18/-	Rs. 25/- to Rs. 30/-	—
5. Haryana	Rs. 12/- to Rs. 20/-	Rs. 15/- to Rs. 25/-	—
6. Himachal Pradesh	Rs. 15/- to Rs. 20/-	—	Rs. 15/- to Rs. 20/-
7. Jammu & Kashmir	Rs. 15/-	Rs. 22/-	Rs. 20/-
8. Karnataka	Rs. 16/- to Rs. 20/-	Rs. 20/- to Rs. 25/-	—
9. Kerala	Rs. 10/- to Rs. 15/-	—	Rs. 15/- to Rs. 20/-
10. Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 12/- to Rs. 15/-	Rs. 20/-	Rs. 20/-
11. Maharashtra	Rs. 15/-	Rs. 20/-	Rs. 15/-
12. Manipur	Rs. 14/-	Rs. 16/-	Rs. 18/-
13. Meghalaya	Rs. 10/-	—	—
14. Orissa	Rs. 12/- to Rs. 15/-	Rs. 17/-	Rs. 14/-
15. Punjab	Rs. 12/- to Rs. 18/-	Rs. 12/- to Rs. 18/-	Rs. 12/- to Rs. 18/-
16. Rajasthan	Rs. 12/-	Rs. 15/-	Rs. 20/-
17. Tamil Nadu	Monthly Wages ranges between Rs. 350/- to Rs. 450/- per month.		
18. Tripura	Rs. 18/-	Rs. 25/-	Rs. 25/-
19. Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 15/-	Rs. 15/-	Rs. 15/-
20. West Bengal	Rs. 17/-	Rs. 22/-	Rs. 20/-
21. Delhi	Rs. 18/- to Rs. 20/-	—	—
22. Pondicherry	Rs. 16/-	Rs. 28/-	Rs. 24/-

Interest on Loan for Purchase of Fishing Boats

1077. SHRI D.P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a wide divergence between the interest charged by banks and Union Government financial institutions for purchase of fishing boats ;

(b) the steps taken to ensure that nationalised banks charge the same rate of interest as financial institutions like S.C.I.C.I. etc;

(c) whether such guidelines are proposed to be circulated to all the nationalised banks and State Bank of India and its associated banks ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d)

In terms of the guidelines of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) commercial banks charge the following rates of interest on loans for purchase of fishing boats :

Category	Rate of interest (Percent per annum)
(i) Small farmers/IRDP beneficiaries	10.0
(ii) Other farmers	12.5
(iii) Loans under DRI Scheme	4.00

Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) has intimated that under their Refinance Scheme, assistance is available to fishing units from State-level financial institutions viz. State Financial Corporation and State Industrial Development Corporations. The ceiling rate chargeable by these primary lenders in respect of their loans for fishing units is as follows :

Category	Ceiling rate chargeable by primary lenders (Percent per annum)
(i) Fishing units in specified backward areas	12.5%
(ii) Fishing Units with investment upto Rs. 5 lakhs in non-backward areas	13.5%
(iii) Fishing units in other areas	14.0%

Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India (SCICI) provides financial assistance for acquisition of deep sea fishing vessels and not for fishing boats. The rates of interest charged by SCICI on their rupee loans for acquisition of deep sea fishing vessels is as follows :

Category	Rate of interest (Percent per annum)
(i) Indegenously built vessels	6.75%
(ii) Imported vessels	7.50%

As the types of investment for which commercial banks and SCICI provide loans are different, there is no proposal to bring the rates on par.

Deposits and Advances of Nationalised Banks During 1986-87

1078. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the recent increase of the deposits of nationalised banks during 1986-87, bank-wise ;

(b) the details of advances given by nationalised banks during 1986-87, bank-wise ; and

(c) the ratio of the increase in deposits and the advances made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
JANADHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c)
According to the information available
from Reserve Bank of India bank-wise

details indicating increase in deposits,
advances and incremental credit deposits
ratio of Public Sector Banks during June
1986 to June 1987 are set out in the state-
ment below :

Statement

*Bankwise growth of Deposits, Advances and incremental Credit : Deposit Ratio of
Public Sector Banks*

(As on the last Friday of June 1987)

(Amount of Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Increase during the year		Incremental Credit Deposit Ratio (%)
		June '86 June '87		
		Deposits (Rs.)	Advances (Rs.)	
1.	State Bank of India	2796	1138	40.7
2.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	129	80	62.0
3.	State Bank of Hyderabad	181	91	47.6
4.	State Bank of Indore	125	77	61.6
5.	State Bank of Mysore	116	60	51.7
6.	State Bank of Patiala	219	77	35.2
7.	State Bank of Saurashtra	58	32	55.2
8.	State Bank of Travancore	115	110	95.6
9.	Allahabad Bank	707	110	15.6
10.	Andhra Bank	198	109	55.1
11.	Bank of Baroda	734	419	57.1
12.	Bank of India	847	494	58.3
13.	Bank of Maharashtra	258	202	78.3
14.	Canara Bank	758	634	83.6
15.	Central Bank of India	885	171	19.3
16.	Corporation Bank	166	60	36.1
17.	Dena Bank	177	68	38.4
18.	Indian Bank	649	251	38.7
19.	Indian Overseas Bank	565	179	31.7
20.	New Bank of India	165	46	27.9
21.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	248	75	30.2
22.	Punjab National Bank	1639	567	34.6
23.	Punjab & Sindh Bank	189	67	35.4
24.	Syndicate Bank	549	125	22.8
25.	Union Bank of India	461	72	15.6
26.	United Bank of India	356	32	9.0
27.	UCO Bank	632	224	35.4
28.	Vijaya Bank	238	146	61.3
TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS		14160	5716	40.4

Note : Data are provisional.

[Translation]**Uniform Machinery for Realisation of Bank Loans**

1079. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will be Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the present machinery responsible for realisation of loans in various States is inadequate;

(b) if so, whether keeping in view the non-realisation of loans advanced by the nationalised banks after 1969 to date and with a view to check the misuse of loans advanced by these banks Government are considering a proposal to set up a uniform machinery ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) Government have considered the proposal for creation of a special legal machinery for recovery of bank dues and decided that for the present banks may continue to pursue their recovery efforts within the framework of the existing legal machinery. The Reserve Bank of India has issued guidelines to banks for taking effective measures like strengthening of the organisational structure, post lending supervision and launching of recovery drives with the help of State Governments. Banks have also been advised to create separate Recovery Cells for a cluster of branches for continuous and effective supervision.

[English]**Decline in Pepper Production**

1080. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a decline in the production of pepper ;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) how far the Spices Board has been above to encourage scientific cultivation of pepper and reduce its cost of production ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI) : (a) and (b) The official estimates of production of black pepper during the last three years were as follows :

Crop year	Production '000 tonnes
1983-84	22.7
1984-85	18.2
1985-86	30.2

Estimates for 1986-87 have not been finalised.

(c) The Spices Board is not directly concerned with pepper production as this aspect is looked after by the State Governments and the Ministry of Agriculture in the Central Govt. The Board however has maintained liaison with these departments and pepper farmers for monitoring production for devising export strategy. Board's other programmes include dissemination of information on scientific cultivation of pepper to farmers through seminars, distribution of literature in popular languages. The Board has not formulated any Strategy to reduce the cost of production.

Repayment of IMF Loan

1081. DR. A.K. PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether at the time of drawal of IMF loan of SDR 3900 million, the value of SDR was Rs. 10.88 only, whereas it is about Rs. 16.51 presently; if so, its impact on repayment ;

(b) whether India had taken another loan of SDR 529.1 million from Trust Fund, administered by IMF in August 1980; if so, by how much India suffered in its repayments due to the fall in rupee value, viz-a-viz SDR ; and

(c) the steps enforced to meet these losses and the results achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) to (c) *Drawals under Extended Fund Facility (EFF)* : India had

drawn SDR 3900 million (equivalent to Rs. 4115.19 crores at the then prevailing exchange rate) from IMF under Extended Fund Facility during the period November 1981 to April 1984. The drawals were in the form of purchases of SDRs or other foreign currencies against Indian Rupees at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of purchases, which ranged from Rs. 10.02 to Rs. 10.88 per SDR. It may be noted that loans taken in SDRs or foreign currencies have necessarily to be returned in SDRs or foreign currencies.

The repayments of the above mentioned drawals under EFF also have therefore to be made to IMF in terms of SDR or other foreign currencies specified by the IMF at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of repurchases. Repayment in terms of SDRs is made by repurchase of Indian rupees in return for SDRs. We have so far repurchased SDRs 937.50 million upto 31st October, 1987. At the rupee SDR exchange rate prevailing on the dates of repayment which ranged from Rs. 12.38 to Rs. 16.51 per SDR, this was equivalent to Rs. 1392.23 crores. The outstanding balance on 1-11-1987 which is to be repaid by 29th April, 1994 was SDR 2962.50 million.

Trust Fund Loan : India had taken a loan of SDR 529.51 million (Equivalent to Rs. 537.51 crores at the then prevailing SDR—Rupee exchange rate) in August, 1980, from the Trust Fund administered by IMF. We have so far repaid SDR 210.18 million equivalent to Rs. 327.83 crores in various instalments at the SDR—Rupee exchange rate prevailing on the date of each repayment. The outstanding balance on 1-11-87 was SDR 318.92 million equivalent to Rs. 526.53 crores at the current rupee SDR exchange rate of Rs. 16.51 per SDR, which is to be repaid by 14th August, 1990.

The enhancement or diminution in the rupee value of IMF loan designated in SDR does not have any particular impact on the economy.

Export of Filament Yarn

1082. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHARJEE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have allowed

export of polyester fibre and filament yarn;

(b) if so, whether these items are allowed to be imported under Open General Licence Scheme; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Import of polyester filament yarn is allowed under open General Licence.

(c) While allowing limited imports, the access to imported Polyester Filament yarn is being kept open to keep a check on domestic price and to ensure easy availability of the material,

Schemes for the Welfare of Ex-Servicemen

1083. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI :

DR. V. VENKATESH :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether various schemes for ex-servicemen welfare are under consideration of Government;

(b) if so, whether the implementation of these schemes will be taken up as a national responsibility; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (c) A number of Schemes for the welfare and resettlement of ex-servicemen are already under implementation by the Central and State Governments. Brief details of these schemes are given in the statement below.

Statement

Most of the State Governments have already made necessary provisions for the restoration of lands and houses of Defence

personnel on retirement. The Ministries of Defence and Rural Development have been in correspondence with the State Governments for making necessary provisions in the Rent Central Acts and tenancy laws in the remaining States to enable ex-servicemen to get back the possession of their houses and land on retirement. Some of the State Governments such as Assam, Tamil Nadu and Rajasthan have recently made necessary amendments to enable ex-servicemen for speedy restoration of their rented premises.

Canteens, including mobile canteens, have been set up in a phased manner in places having concentration of ex-servicemen. Ninety-eight such canteens have been set up between 1982 and 1986.

Ex-servicemen can get free medical facilities in military hospitals. The State Governments have also been urged to provide free medical facilities in the Civil Hospitals to ex-servicemen and their families on the Karnataka pattern.

There is reservation of seats in the Medical Colleges for the wards of ex-servicemen, war widows and serving personnel.

A number of welfare funds are operating at the Centre and the States to help ex-servicemen in distress. Small loans for self-employment ventures and grants for marriage of daughters are sanctioned from these welfare funds.

Besides these welfare measures, a number of schemes are in operation for the re-settlement of ex-servicemen. These include reservation of posts at the Centre and the States, training facilities for serving personnel and the ex-servicemen, interest subsidy on loans taken for self-employment, price subsidy for items supplied to the Ministry of Defence, priority/preferential allotment of commercial booths for various activities, transportation service, etc. A new scheme SEMFEX (Self-employment for ex-servicemen) has been launched with effect from 1-4-1987, in collaboration with the Industrial Development Bank of India. Under this scheme, the ex-servicemen are offered, besides entrepreneurial training, soft seed

capital assistance and term loans for specified industrial ventures with project cost upto Rs. 12 lakhs.

Export of Filament Yarns

1085. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have allowed an export quota of Polyester filament yarn (PFY);

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

(c) whether the indigenous consumers of polyester staple fibre and polyester filament yarn were consulted before taking such a decision and if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Export of polyester filament yarn is allowed within a limited ceiling on first-come-first-served basis because of better prospects of domestic production.

(c) Yes, Sir. The viewpoints of the consumers as well as the manufacturers were heard by the Government.

[Translation]

Rupees Five Hundred Denomination Notes

1086. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently issued notes of Rs. 500 denomination are easily available in the market;

(b) if not, the time by which Government will issue 500 rupee denomination notes in sufficient number; and

(c) whether the paper of 500 rupee note is not of very good quality and if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The Rs. 500/- denomination has been put

into circulation only on 3-10-87. About 5 million pieces of this note have been issued so far from the RBI offices at New Delhi, Calcutta, Madras, Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Patna, Guwahati, Bhubaneswar, Kanpur, Hyderabad and Nagpur. Steps have been taken to issue more notes in this denomination.

(c) The quality of the Rs. 500/- denomination paper is the same as that of Rs. 100/- denomination.

[English]

Working Capital Limit for Conversion of Urban Co-operative Bank as Scheduled Bank

1087. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has been insisting on a working capital of Rs. 50 crores for converting urban co-operative bank as scheduled bank;

(b) whether any representation has been received from urban co-operative banks to reduce the limit to Rs. 10 crores; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to reduce the limit to Rs. 10 crores ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) Urban Co-operative Banks are not at present included in the Second Schedule of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Reserve Bank of India have received representations requesting that certain class of urban Co-operative banks may also be included in the Second Schedule of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. No final decision has yet been taken on this.

Enquiry into HDW Submarine Deal

1088. SHRI H.M. PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Enforcement Directorate and the Central Board of Direct Taxes are presently enquiring into the HDW submarine deal ; and

(b) if so, whether the enquiry has been completed and the results of the enquiry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) and (b) Enquiries and surveys in the course of regular assessment proceedings are being conducted by I.T. Deptt. in the case of assesseees who are reported to have entered into an agreement with HDW. Similarly, the Directorate of Enforcement is conducting enquiries into the matter under the F.E.R. Act. The enquiries are in progress.

French Entry into LCA Project

1089. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether a contract has been recently entered into with a French firm for designing a Light Combat Aircraft for India ;

(b) if so, whether the light aircraft like gnat already being manufactured in India were not considered upto the mark ;

(c) the amount involved in the contract of the project; and

(d) the approximate cost of the aircraft proposed to be designed and manufactured ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) A contract has recently been signed with French firm 'Avions Marcel Dassault —Breguet Aviation', only for giving consultancy during the Project Definition Phase of the LCA Project.

(b) LCA is a new generation aircraft with enhanced capabilities as compared to aircraft like Gnat.

(c) The amount involved in the contract for consultancy is French Francs (FF) 55 million. In addition FF 15 million will also be paid towards purchase of know-how for computerised aeronautical design/optimisation methodology and engineering data-base.

(d) A realistic estimate of final cost of the aircraft will be available on completion of Project Definition Phase.

Punishment to Tax Evaders

1090. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have emphasised the need to deal firmly with the tax evaders and other economic offenders ;

(b) if so, whether the machinery to deal with the tax evaders and economic offenders has since been strengthened ; 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) Yes, Sir. The policy of the Government has always been to deal firmly with tax evaders and other economic offenders.

(b) and (c) Strengthening of anti-evasion machinery to deal firmly with tax-evaders and economic offenders is a continuous process taking into account the administrative requirement and financial constraints. The Government has also set up the Central Economic intelligence Bureau in September, 1985 for this purpose.

Export of Pepper

1091. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any appreciable increase in the export of pepper ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the names of non-traditional countries to which pepper has been exported during the past two years with quantity ; and

(d) the steps being taken to augment export to these countries in future ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Figures for export of black pepper for the last five years are as below :

Years	Qty. in M.T.	Value in Lakhs of Rs.	
1982-83	22,495	2,900.15	These figures do not include dehydrated pepper, white pepper, long pepper and pepper powder.
1983-84	25,667	4,082.34	
1984-85	25,322	5,999.08	
1985-86	37,520	17,185.63	
1986-87	36,660	19,744.18	

(c) During the last two years export of black pepper was made to the following countries to which there was no export during the preceding two years. The quantity exported is indicated against each.

Countries	1985-86 Qty. in M.T.	1986-87 Qty. in M.T.
Portugal	3.00	—
Jordan	38.00	16.00
Malaysia	2.00	—
Hongkong	19.04	—
Morocco	291.92	295.12
Finland	—	(3 Kgs.)
Lebanon	—	1.00
Senegal	—	141.00

(d) Steps to boost export of pepper to traditional and non-traditional markets include contact with Indian Exporters and Foreign buyers, Delegations to selected countries, strict quality control, participation in Food Fairs and Exhibitions in selected countries, publicity etc.

Financial Assistance to Spinning/Weaving Units in Kerala

1092. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any

scheme to provide financial support to non-viable spinning/weaving units to make them viable; .

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the names of such units in Kerala which have been given financial assistance ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHANA KUMAR) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Pay Scales of Clerical/Cashier Service in Nationalised Banks

1093. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government purpose to restructure the pay scales of the clerical/cashier service of the nationalised banks consequent on the restructuring the pay scales of the clerical service of the Ministries etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the time by which these pay scales are likely to be announced together with the date from which these will be effective ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) The pay revision for the employees of nationalised banks is not linked to the pay revision of Government employees. The pay scales, etc. of workmen employees including clerks and cashiers in nationalised banks are decided through bi-partite settlements signed at industry level Indian Banks' Association (IBA) which represents the management side and the All India unions of Banks employees. On expiry of the 4th Bi-partite settlement, the unions have submitted their charters of demands on revision of pay and IBA held preliminary rounds of discussions with the unions. The new pay scales etc. to be so decided will be announced on conclusion of the negotiations.

Production of Turmeric

1094. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total production of turmeric

during the years 1987 and during the last two years;

(b) the quantity and the value of turmeric exported in the last two years and the quantity to be exported during 1987;

(c) whether Government have received representation from Duggirola Turmeric Merchants Association over the reported ban of turmeric; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) All India production of turmeric during the crop year 1984-85 was estimated at 259.2 thousand tonnes and in 1985-86 at 323.8 thousand tonnes. Production figures for the crop year 86-87 are yet to be received from some of the States by the Ministry of Agriculture.

(b) The export figures in respect of of turmeric have been as follows :—

Year	Qty.	Value
	000. Tonnes	Crores of Rs.
1984-85	12.80	17.16
1985-86	8.56	12.09
1986-87	18.74	18.58
1987-88 (Target)	14.00	14.00

These figures are provisional.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Govt. have already informed that there is no proposal at present to ban the export of turmeric.

Dri Raids in Delhi

1095. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the details of the raids conducted by the Enforcement Directorate in Delhi during the past three months indicating the total amount of black money and tax evasion detected as a result hereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : Search operations (raids) are conducted by the Directorate of Enforcement for suspected violations of FERA (and not from the angle of detecting black-money or tax evasion). The details of the searches conducted in Delhi during the past 3 months i.e. from 1-7-87 to 30-9-87, are given in the statement below.

Statement

Searches conducted in Delhi during 1-7-1987 to 9-3-1987

So. Date No. of search	Name & Address of party.	Occupation/Seizure		Case of	Present Position of the case	Remarks		
		Indian currency	Foreign currency					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	2-7-87	M/s. Punjab Rubber & Allied Industries and M/s. Ganpati Rubber Pvt. Ltd. 1309, Hemkunt Rajindra Place New Delhi.	Exporters	—	—	Case of non-realisation of export proceeds to the tune of Rs. 23 lakhs (approx.)	Under Investigation	
2.	2-7-87	Sh. B. N. Goel E-9, Prasad Nagar, New Delhi.	-do-	—	—	Documents		
3.	13-7-87	Sh. Shiv Kumar Arora & Smt. Sushma Arora Bank Locker	Bakery Business	—	—	Suspected case of illegal acquisition of foreign exchange	Under Investigation.	Follow up of search of business & residence of Shri Arora on 19-6-87

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	16-7-87	Sh. S. Nandi A-311, Defence Colony, New Delhi.	Employee- es of M/s Ana- tronic Genl. Co. (P) Ltd. of Sh. W. N. Chdha New Delhi.	—	Searches were conduc. ted for ob- taining power of Attorney executed by W. N. Chadha in Now York	Under Investi- gation.	Connected with the case of Sh. W. N. Chadha.
5.	16-7-87	Sh. Paul M. Joseph, C-163 Srinivas Puri, New Delhi.	—	—	—	—	—
6.	16-7-87	Sh. Monaj Chadha C-14, Nizamudin West, New Delhi.	—	—	—	—	—
7.	22-7-77	Sh. S.K. Ahuja & Smt. Shashi Ahuja Bank Locker	Bank em- ployee	—	Illegal purchase and sale of foreign exchange party for Rs. 2,24,500/-	2 SCNs issued to the of his residence in May, 86. He was detained under Cofe- posa. Hence locker could not be searched earlier.	Follow up of search of his residence in May, 86. He was detained under Cofe- posa. Hence locker could not be searched earlier.
8.	31-7-87	Smt. Saroj Prabhu Nagar, Rohtak Road, Sonapat	House wife	—	Suspected illegal sale of foreign exchange.	Under inves- tigation	—
9.	31-7-87	Smt. Saroj A-116, Sector 21, NOIDA, Distt. Ghaziabad.	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	13-8-87	Shri O. P. Nambiar S-81, Gr. Kailash I, New Delhi.	Partner of M/s. Chemical Construc- tion Inter national (P) Ltd.	—	Docu- ments		
16.	10-8-87	M/s. Rotax Aviation Corpn. M/s. Rotax Elec- tronics (P) Ltd. 12, Bhagat Singh Marg, New Delhi.	Agents of foreign arms dealers.	—	Docu- ments	Suspected case of retention of commission abroad.	Under Investi- gation. Follow-up of searchse conducted by Income Tax Department.
17.	19-8-87	Surinder Gupta, D-1, Saket, New Delhi.	Managing Director of M/s. Rotax Aviation Cropn. and M/s. Rotax Electronice (P) Ltd.	—	—		
18.	19-8-87	S. C. Verm, J-126, Saket, New Delhi.	Employees of M/s. Rotax Aviation Corpn. and M/s. Rotax Electronics.	—	—		
19.	19-8-87	B.M. Malhotra, BB/3-A, DDA Flats, Munirka.		—	—		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	19-8-87	Tu Tu Farm, Vill. Khera, Najafgarh, Delhi.	Farm House of Sh. Surinder Gupta.	—	—	—	—
21.	21-8-87	M/s. Sapan Apparels & M/s. Daffodills of India. B-6/1, Okhla Industrial Area, Ph. II, New Delhi.	Exporters	—	Docu- ments	Non-realisation of export proce- eds to the tune of Rs. 3.4 lacs.	Under Investi- gation
22.	21-8-87	Sh. Prem Dhanda, S-283, Gr. Kailash-II, New Delhi.	—	—	Docu- ments	—	—
23	24-8-87	Mrs. Geeta Dhanda, Bank Locker.	House-wife	—	—	—	Follow up of searches at S. No. 21 & 22 above.
24.	26-8-87	M/s. Shri Krishna Engineering Co., 52, Kanti Nagar, Delhi.	Manufacturer	—	—	No case of FERA Violation detected	Simultaneous search Jalandhar Zonal Office.
25.	26-8-87	M/s. Sri Kri- shna Engine- ering Co., 15, Post Office, Black Krishna Nagar, Delhi.	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26.	26-8-87	M/s. Sri Krishna Engineering Co. 73, Din Dayal Upadhyay Marg H. Quzi, Delhi.	—	—	—	—	—
27.	26-8-87	Shri Brij Mohan, 109/2/IC, Street No. 15, East Azad Nagar, Delhi.	Partner in Shri Krishna Engineering Co.	Rs. 18800	Documents	Receiving and making compen- satory payment to the tune of Rs. 30 Thousand.	Under Investi- gation. Simultaneous Search with Jalandhar Zonal Office
28.	26-8-87	Shri Dev Prakash 179, Gopal Park, New Delhi.	Petition writer	—	Documents	Receiving and making compen- satory payment to the tune of Rs. 25 lakhs (Approx.)	Under Investi- gation
29.	26-8-87	Sh. S. K. Sharma F-20/1, Verinder Nagar, New Delhi.	Crockery business	Rs. 150000	Dh. 1260 Documents	Receiving and making compen- satory payment to the tune of Rs. 30 lakhs (Approx.)	Under Investi- gation
30.	27-8-87	Smt. Manjit Kaur C-92, Shakti Nagar Extn., Delhi.	House wife	—	Documents	Receiving Com- pensatory payment to the tune of Rs. 3 lakhs (approx.)	Under investi- gation.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9
31.	27-8-87	Sh. Baldev Raj Kaushal, N-11, Kaikaji, New Delhi.	Cinema House employee	—	—	Receiving com- pensatory payment to the tune of Rs. 40,000/-	Under Investi- gation
32.	27-8-87	Shri V. Arora 20/17-18, Moti Nagar, New Delhi.	Travel Agent.	—	—	Receiving and making compen- satory payment to the tune of Rs. 4 lakhs (Approx.)	Under investi- gation.
33.	27-8-87	Sh. Rajiv Bhasin, 16/488, Faiz Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi.	Private Employee	—	Docu- ments	Receiving compensatory payments to the tune of Rs. 1,05,000/-	Under Invest- gation
34.	31-8-87	Smt. Angrez Kaur, 13/1484, Gobindpuri, New Delhi.	House-wife	—	Docu- ments	Receiving compen- satory payments to the tune of Rs. 90,000/-	do
35.	31-8-87	Smt. Sudesh Bala, TP-142, Maurya Enclave, New Delhi.	Exporter	—	—	Receiving compen- satory payments to the tune of Rs. 1,30,000/-	do

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
36.	31-8-87	Miss Vinod Sinha, RZ-257/1, Palam Colony, Delhi.	Teacher	—	Receiving compensatory payments to the tune of Rs. 1,00,300/-	Under Investigation	
37.	31-8-87	Smt. Atulesh Gupta A-1/G-26, SFS Flats, Panchsheel Enclave, New Delhi.	---	£. 100 (TC) \$ 323 S. \$. 2, Sw. Fr. 90, £. 1 Kroner 100 Nigerian 1,	Receiving compensatory payments to the tune of Rs. 40,000/-	do	
38.	8-9-87	Sh. Pran Nath & Smt. Snehlata, Bank Locker	Manufacturer	—	Nil		Follow up of the search of residence of Sh. Brij Mohan
39.	8-9-87	Smt. Varsha Arora & Smt. Bimla Devi, Bank Locker	Housewives	—	Nil		
40.	8-9-87	Sh. Sham Sunder & Smt. Varsha Arora, Bank Locker	Manufacturer	—	Nil		
41.	16-9-87	M/s. Dot Scan Pvt. Ltd., A-17, Naraina Industrial Area, Phase-I, New Delhi.	Printers	—	Case of illegal acquisition and transfer of foreign exchange (Amount involved Rs. 2 lacs approx.)	Under Investigation	Follow of the searches of Indian Express Group by Directorate of Revenue Intelligence.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
42.	16-9-87	Sh. K.D. Bhatia, 315-D, Narmada Apartments, Gr. Kailash-II. New Delhi.	Managing Director of M/s. Dot Scan Pvt. Ltd.	—	Documents	—	—
43.	16-9-87	Suresh Kumar B-A/25-B, Ashok Vihar Phase-I, New Delhi.	Director of M/s. Doat Scan Pvt. Ltd.	—	—	—	—
44.	16-9-87	M/s. International Security Printers. F-14-15, Con. Place, New Delhi.	Printers	—	Documents	Suspected case of misuse of foreign exchange by way of invoice manipulation in imports. Under Investigation Follow up of the searches of Indian Express Group by Directorate Revenue Intelligence.	—
45.	16-9-87	Smt. Neena Luthra, F-13, Kailash Colony. New Delhi.	Proprietress of M/s. International Security Printers	—	Documents	—	—
46.	24-9-87	M/s. Savi Chit Fund (P) Ltd.,/S-ito Export Carpn. Ltd., A/87, Wazirpur, Indl. Area, Delhi.	Chit Fund business	—	Documents	Suspected case of receiving & making compensatory payments Under Investigation	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
47.	24-9-87	M/s. Kosmed Stores (Chemists & Cos- metics). 14/50, West Avenue Road, Punjabi Bagh, New Delhi.	Chemists	—	—	Documents	
48.	24-9-87	S/Shri T. S. Shani & Rana Jung Bahadur, 50, N.W. Avenue, Punjabi Bagh, New Delhi.	Props of M/s. Savi Chit Fund (P) Ltd., Sito Export Corpn. Ltd. and M/s. Kosmed Stores, (Chemists & Cosmetics).	—	—	Documents	Under Investi- gation
						Suspected case of receiving & making compen- satory payments.	

Vacant Top Positions in NTC Subsidiaries

1096. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) what is the present stage of vacancies in the top posts of NTC subsidiaries; and

(b) what efforts are being made to fill up these posts by competent personnel ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) the following Board level posts are lying vacant in NTC subsidiaries :

No of vacancies

1. Chairman-cum-Managing Director.	3
2. Director (Finance)	2
3. Director (Technical)	5
4. Director (Commercial)	6
5. Director (Personnel)	6

(b) Action to fill up these vacancies has been initiated and is at various stages.

Recovery of Loans in Drought Hit Areas

1097. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the State Governments have been issued instruction to suspend recovery of loans in areas hit by drought;

(b) if so, whether the banks have also been issued such instructions;

(c) whether Karnataka have followed the same; and

(d) the other concessions Union Government have agreed to provide to the drought affected people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has

issued guidelines for conversion of short term loans into medium term loans and rescheduling of investment credit in areas affected by droughts/floods in all parts of the country including Karnataka. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has also issued detailed guidelines to Central Co-operative Banks (CCBs)/Land Development Banks (LDBs)/Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) on the lines of instructions issued by RBI to enable these banks to provide necessary relief to farmers and other weaker sections of the society.

In the areas affected by drought/floods successively for three years or more, banks have been advised to defer recovery of amount fallen due for a period of two years or till the next normal year if it occurs earlier.

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

(d) Apart from the credit facilities extended by the banks, there are also inbuilt provisions under the existing institutional arrangements for conversion/rescheduling of loans in the event of crop failure due to natural calamities. In areas affected by droughts/floods successively for three years, banks have also been instructed not to charge penal interest in these cases nor should they compound the interest on dues postponed. Banks are to charge a rate of interest of 10% per annum on short term loans upto Rs. 5,000/- in case of farmers who have suffered three or more consecutive droughts/floods and whose loans have been converted/rescheduled. These measures have been taken in consultation with the Central Government.

The Government of India have released an amount of Rs. 787.5 lakhs to the Governments of Bihar, Haryana, Gujarat, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Tamilnadu for distribution amongst the small and marginal farmers as subsidy for increasing fodder production in the drought affected areas.

Export of Cotton

1098. SHRI SUDHIR ROY : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government allowed export of over fifteen lakh ton of cotton in the current financial year;

(b) if so, what was the original target of export;

(c) whether the actual exceeded the target, if so, by what magnitude; and

(d) whether this resulted in adverse price rise in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Under the long term export policy on cotton, 5 lakh bales of long/extra long staple cotton, 50,000 bales of Bengal deshi and 50,000 bales of Digvijay varieties are to be exported every year for a period of 3 years on a continuous basis beginning from the cotton year 1986-87 (September-August). Under this policy, 3.80 lakh bales of long staple variety and 44,648 bales of Bengal deshi (of 1986-87 crop) were exported during 1986-87 year.

(d) No, Sir.

Export Growth

1099. SHRI T. BALA GOUD : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the percentage of export growth during 1986-87 would be far less than that calculated by Government when considered in terms of depreciation in rupee value vis-a-vis dollar;

(b) whether it is a fact that no appreciable break-through has been achieved in the export of traditional goods because of non-implementation of certain decisions taken by Government to promote their exports; and

(c) if so, the method to work out the export growth rate of the country and what would be the actual rate of export growth by taking into account the depreciation of rupee vis-a-vis dollar as against the percentage worked out by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) and (c) No, Sir. According to the provisional data, India's exports during 1986-87 in rupee terms increased by 20.4 per cent as compared to the provisional data for 1985-86. Measured in dollar terms, the provisional figures indicate an increase of 15.3 per cent in India's exports during 1986-87 as compared to the provisional figures of 1985-86.

(b) No, Sir. Actually exports of several traditional sectors show a significant increase during 1986-87 as compared to 1985-86. Thus, Coffee (+Rs. 70.60 crores), Tobacco (+Rs. 18.74 crores), Cashew Kernels (+Rs. 185.31 crores), Oil Meals (+Rs. 63.48 crores), Spices (+Rs. 13.98 crores), Marine Products (+Rs. 88.82 crores), Cotton Raw (+Rs. 116.02 crores), Cotton fabrics, yarn and made ups etc. (+Rs. 60.52 crores), Silk fabrics (+Rs. 67.63 crores), Handicrafts (+Rs. 94.50 crores).

Demand of NTC Cloth in Various Foreign Countries

1100. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a demand of cotton cloth manufactured by the National Textiles Corporation Mills in various foreign countries ;

(b) if so, the names of the countries which have shown interest in NTC cloth;

(c) whether some agreements have been reached between India and those countries; if so, the details ; and

(d) the extent to which the production of cloth will be required to meet the export and domestic requirements ?

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

(b) NTC is exporting fabrics to USSR, USA, UK, France, Italy, GDR, Hungary, Bulgaria etc.

(c) NTC has entered into a contract

with the importing organisation of USSR for export of certain quantity of cotton textiles.

(d) This would demand upon actual exports by NTC.

Export of Diamonds and Gems

1102. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the exports of diamond and gems have dropped during 1987-88; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the measures taken to boost their exports ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Indo-Italian Talks Regarding Aid for Joint Ventures

1103. SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indo-Italian talks were held in October 1987 regarding aid for joint ventures ; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) and (b) The official delegation which accompanied the Italian Minister of State in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had discussions on 21st October, 1987 with officials of the Finance Ministry. The Italian side expressed, inter-alia, its keen interest in promoting joint ventures and stated that concessional financing may be available for the purpose. A member of the delegation also had a meeting with the Director General of Confederation of Engineering Industries. The details of financial assistance possible to proposed Indo-Italian joint ventures are being ascertained.

Help to Rubber Growers in Kerala

1104. SHRI P.A. ANTONY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the difficulties created by the strike of rubber dealers in Kerala following heavy taxation by the State Government;

(b) whether the State Trading Corporation (STC) has released imported rubber during the last two months ;

(c) whether Government purpose to take any steps to help small rubber growers who could not sell their rubber during the long strike period ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. After the Commencement of strike on 26th September, 1987 the State Trading Corporation (STC) released about 1000 MT of imported rubber to help genuine consumers in the non-tyre small sector. With the withdrawal of strike by the rubber dealers in Kerala with effect from 28th October, 1987 the back-log of rubber is being cleared to a great extent by means of large arrivals of the same in the market.

Opium Cultivation

1105. SHRI BIRINDER SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total area under opium poppy cultivation ;

(b) whether Government have reduced the minimum yield limit which qualifies a farmer for renewal of licence ; and

(c) its projections for the next year keeping in view the drought conditions in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI) : (a) to (c) The total area

under opium poppy cultivation in the country, in 1986-87, was 23,339 hectares.

While the minimum qualifying yield for grant of licences for poppy cultivation in the crop year 1987-88 has been retained at 32 kgs. per hectare for the farmers in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, it has been reduced to 30 kgs. per hectare for farmers in Uttar Pradesh on account of damage suffered by the crop in the crop year 1986-87.

The minimum qualifying yield for the crop year 1988-89 has been fixed at 34 kgs. per hectare keeping all the relevant factors in view.

Loans to M/s. P.T. Five Star Industries

1106. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA-MURTY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the nature and extent of involvement of the Indian Overseas Bank in Bombay Dyeing's joint venture in Indonesia, M/s. P.T. Five Star Industries, which is facing imminent crisis ;

(b) whether the Industrial Development Bank of India had also made investment to support equity participation of the company ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) A Consortium of Indian banks, led by Indian Overseas Bank, had granted certain facilities by way term loans and working capital loans from their overseas branches to M/s. P.T. Five Star Industries Ltd., Indonesia. The Company which had been incurring losses earlier had reportedly improved its performance in the recent past and have made some repayments to the Consortium of banks.

(b) and (c) The industrial Development Bank of India (IBDI) has reported that it had sanctioned a term export credit to M/s Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company Ltd. towards financing of the Company's equity contribution to the above mentioned Joint Venture Project.

According to IDBI the equity finance given to the Company has been fully repaid.

Cases Pending before Appellate Tribunals

1107. SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases pending before the various Benches of the Customs, Excise and Gold (Control) Appellate Tribunals in India ;

(b) whether there is a proposal before Government to increase the number of Benches of the said Tribunals; and

(c) whether Government propose to set up a Bench of the Tribunal at Ahmedabad ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI) : (a) As on 30 September, 1987, 26544 appeals were pending before the various Benches of the Customs, Excise and Gold (Control) Appellate Tribunal.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

Implementation of Austerity Steps by Centre and States

1108. SHRI NARSING SURYAVANSI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) how far the "Austerity steps" announced by Government to fight drought have been implemented by the Centre and States so far; and

(b) the results achieved, step-wise and state-wise.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) and (b) The austerity steps and measures initiated by the Central Government have been intimated to the State Governments with the request to adopt suitable similar measures. The economies effected by these austerity steps by different Ministries/Departments of the

Central Government will be taken note of in the Revised Estimates for 1987-88 which will be presented to Parliament along with the Budget Estimates for 1988-89. In the case of State Governments the results achieved by them as a result of austerity steps will be reflected in the Budgets of the States which will be presented to their respective Legislatures.

Demand of Employees of Regional Rural Banks

1109. SHRI VISHNU MODI :
SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether employees of regional rural banks have submitted their charter of demands to Government ;

(b) if so, the salient features of their demands ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The employees of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) have been submitting their charter of demands / grievances to Government, NABARD and Managements of RRBs from time to time.

(b) The salient features of their demands is that they should be given parity in payscales and other benefits with the employees of commercial banks. They have also been demanding more promotional avenues.

(c) Regional Rural Banks have been conceived as low cost institutions having limited jurisdiction confined to one or more districts in a State and clientele comprising of small/marginal farmers, rural artisans etc.

Two Writ Petitions on the subject came up for hearing the Supreme Court recently. During the course of hearing the Supreme Court directed the Government to

constitute a National Industrial Tribunal to decide the question relating to pay, allowances, and other benefits payable to employees of RRBs. Efforts are under way to appoint such a Tribunal.

100 per cent Export-Oriented Gem and Jewellery Complex

1110. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up first 100 per cent export oriented gem and jewellery complex ;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and the place chosen for the purpose ;

(c) the estimated cost of this complex ;

(d) the salient features of the complex; and

(e) by what time the complex will be in operation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS : MUNSI) (a) to (c) An export oriented jewellery complex under the 100 per cent export oriented scheme is being set up at Jhandewalan in Delhi, the cost on which is being incurred by the entrepreneurs themselves.

(d) 12 units for export production of gold jewellery have been approved for being set up in the complex. The complex is governed by the provisions of the 100 per cent export oriented unit scheme as detailed in Appendix 23 of the current Import & Export Policy (Vol. I) subject further to the conditions detailed in Annexure IV to Appendix 22 of the said Policy.

(e) The Jhandewalan jewellery complex is expected to become operational in the next few weeks.

Funds for High-Yielding Varieties of Cardamom

1111. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rs. 120.50 lakhs have been earmarked during the Seventh Five Year Plan for production and supply of high-yielding varieties of cardamom ; and

(b) if so, the amount spent so far and the work done under this scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) The allocation for Nurseries for production and supply of high yielding varieties of cardamom during the Seventh Five Year Plan is Rs. 224.00 lakhs.

(b) The amount spent as on 13-9-87 is Rs. 102.22 lakhs. During 85-86 and 86-87 a total number of 53,58,010 and 44,17,599 seedlings were produced in the Nurseries.

Shoe Uppers Export Agreement with GDR

1112. SHRIMATI D.R. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some contract for supply of shoe uppers to the German Democratic Republic has been signed ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the names of places and industries dealing in manufacture of such shoe uppers ; and

(d) the other steps Government propose to take to encourage Small Scale Industrial (S.S.I.) Units dealing in manufacture of leather items ?

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

(b) STC has signed two contracts with Interpelz, GDR for supply of 95,500 pairs of shoe uppers valued at Rs. 109.40 lakhs for delivery during October-December, 1987 and 8.43 lakhs pairs of shoe uppers valued at Rs. 1018.73 lakhs for delivery during the first half of 1988.

(c) The above quantities of shoes uppers will be supplied by 16 registered associates of the STC in the small scale sector located at Agra, Kanpur and Delhi;

(d) An easy access to imported inputs, training facilities for workers engaged in the leather goods industry, marketing assistance under MDA are some of the steps taken by the Govt. engaged in export production of leather goods.

Withdrawal of Excise Duty on SSI Goods

1113. SHRI SWAMI PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the excise duty concessions on goods manufactured by Small Scale Industrial (S.S.I.) units have been withdrawn ;

(b) if so, the details of Excise duty concessions withdrawn item-wise ;

(c) whether the withdrawal of these concessions will effect the functioning of S.S.I. units in any ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ;

(e) whether withdrawal of Excise duty concession will help the consumer in any way ; and

(f) 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 general exemption scheme for small scale units manufacturing specified goods and the exemption schemes for small scale units manufacturing cosmetics and toilet preparations and refrigerating and air-conditioning appliances and machinery were not withdrawn but only modified with effect from 1-10-1987 so as to deny the benefit of concessions in the case of goods which are manufactured by a small scale unit under the brand name/trade of manufacturer or trader, not eligible for such concession.

(c) and (d) As a result of the modification, small scale units manufacturing such goods under the brand name or trade name of a manufacturer or a trader not eligible for such concessions would be required to pay excise duty at the normal rates.

(e) and (f) The above modifications

were done in order to reduce the chances of large manufacturers or traders deriving unintended benefit by getting their goods manufactured by units in the small scale sectors.

Bicycle Export

1114. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the exports of bicycles and components during 1985-86 and 1986-87 ;

(b) the export target for 1987-88 and the achievement during April to September, 1987 ; and

(c) the measures proposed to be taken to increase their exports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) The exports of bicycles and components during 1985-86 and 1986-87 were Rs. 42.50 crores and Rs. 55.00 crores respectively as estimated by Engineering Export Production Council.

(b) The target for exports of bicycles and components for 1987-88 is Rs. 90.00 crores. The commodity wise figures of exports for September, 1987 have not yet been compiled by EEPC. Export of bicycles and components for the period April to August, 1987, as reported by EEPC, amounted to Rs. 17.25 crores.

(c) Government has announced a number of measures to assist exporters which would also promote bicycle and bicycle components exports. These measures inter-alia include, liberalisation of licensing procedures, a new CCS regime to compensate for the cascading effect of domestic taxation ; access to raw materials and consumable at international competitive prices ; reduction in rates of pre and post shipment credit ; high debt equity ratio for identified export thrust industries ; introduction of a new blanket permit scheme liberalising provisions for export promotion activities.

In addition measures which have been taken specifically for the bicycle and

bicycle component industry inter-alia include :

- (i) Assistance for technological up-gradation of the industry by permitting import under OGL of a specified list of capital equipment not indigenously available.
- (ii) Removal of bicycle industry from the negative list for import of technology.
- (iii) Setting up of a task force by the Development Commissioner of Small Scale Industries to examine the aspects of technological up-gradation of small scale units producing bicycle components.
- (iv) Permission to exporters to take product liability insurance with insurance companies operating abroad.
- (v) Government is encouraging trading houses in the Public Sector such as STC and HMT to assist in the marketing of bicycle components produced by the small scale sector.

Excise Duty on Electronic Goods

1115. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have rationalised the excise duty rates in respect of certain consumer electronic items ;

(b) if so, what are these consumer electronic items ; and

(c) the details of the rationalisation made in the excise rates of these items ?

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

(b) and (c) Following table indicates the new rates of consumer electronic items on which excise duty rates have been rationalised.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| (1) Radios in combination with clock. | Twenty percent advalorem. |
| (2) Broadcast television receiver sets (monochrome) of screen size not exceeding 15 centimetres. | Rs. 200.00 per set. |
| (3) Broadcast television receiver sets (monochrome) of screen size not exceeding 15 centimetres but in combination with : | |
| (i) Clock | Rs, 200.00 per set. |
| (ii) Radios with or without clock | Rs. 250.00 per set. |
| (iii) Cassette Recorder/player with or without clock | Rs, 300.00 per set. |
| (iv) Cassette recorder/player and with or without clock | Rs. 350.00 per set. |
| (4) Broadcast television receiver sets (monochrome) of screen size exceeding 15 centimetres but not exceeding 36 centimetres in combination with radio with or without clock. | |
| (5) Broadcast television receiver sets (monochrome) of screen size exceeding 36 centimetres in combination with : | Nil. |
| (i) Clock | Rs. 300.00 per set. |
| (ii) Radio with or without clock | Rs. 350.00 per set. |

Manufacturing of Gold Jewellery in FTZS

1116. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the manufacturing of gold jewellery in the Free Trade Zones (FTZs) is being allowed under special scheme; and

(b) if so, the details of that special scheme and the Free Trade Zones where gold jewellery manufacturing is being allowed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSII) : (a) and (b) Manufacture for export of gold jewellery is permitted in SANTA CRUZ Export Processing Zone (SEEPZ), Madras EPZ (MEPZ), Falta EPZ (FEPZ), Cochin EPZ (CEPZ), and NOIDA EPZ (NEPZ). Units

set up in EPZs for manufacture of gold Jewellery are governed by the FTZ scheme as described in Appendix 15 of current Import and Export Policy (vol. I) subject further to the conditions described in Annexure V of Appendix 22 of the said Policy.

Export of Castor Oil

1117. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of castor oil to be exported during 1987-88 ; and

(b) the efforts being made to increase export of castor oil ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) It is expected that approximately 60,000 MT of castor oil would be exported from the country during 1987-88. Actual export will, however, depend on the demand and the surplus quantity available for export.

(b) The improve the export of castor oil, Government is giving CCS at the rate of 5% on medicinal castor oil, 8% on dehydrated castor oil, and 10% on hydrogenated castor oil and certain other castor oil derivatives. Bulk of our exports are to USSR. In order to improve our competitiveness in the GCA countries, Government has permitted import of castor seed for export production by units located in Export Processing Zones.

ODA Loan from Japan

1118. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to implement some projects in the country with the Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) loan sanctioned by Japan for 1987-88;

(b) if so, the name and the number of the projects proposed to be implemented in the country with ODA loan during the current financial year; and

(c) the details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c). Japanese bilateral assistance for 1987-88 is to be utilised for implementation of the following eight projects :—

(Million Yen)

- (i) Srisaillam Left Bank 26,101
Hydro Power Station (Rs. 232.00 crores)
Project (I)

- (ii) Purulia Pumped Storage 628
Project (Engineering (Rs. 5.68 crores)
services)

- (iii) Anpara 'B' thermal 14,295
Power Station Con- (Rs. 127.06 crores)
struction Project (II)

- (iv) Assam Gas Power 13,552
Station and Trans- (Rs. 120.46 crores)
mission Line Con-
struction Project (II)

- (v) Tamil Nadu Small- 3,198
Scale Enterprises (Rs. 28.42 crores)
Development Project.

- (vi) Telecommunication 3,337
Network Expansion (Rs. 29.66 crores)
Project (X)

- (vii) Gorakhpur Fertiliser 2,635
Plant Revamping/ (Rs. 23.42 crores)
Rehabilitation Project.

- (viii) F.A.C.T. Cochin 2,000
Division Captive Power (Rs. 17.77 crores)
Plant Project.

Trade Talks with EEC Commissioner

1119. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a wide range of economic issues, including heavy trade deficit faced by India and matters relating to collaboration and upgradation of technology for improving the position of exports from India to the Community were discussed with the Commissioner of the European Economic Community (E. E. C.) during his visit to Delhi this month;

(b) if so, the issues discussed; and

(c) the reaction of the Commissioner of the E.E.C. to the Indo-EEC co-operation and adverse impact of the drought on the Indian economy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) to (c) The proposed of the EEC Commissioner to India has

been postponed until a new schedule is determined as per mutual convenience.

Counter Trade Arrangements

1120. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the names of the countries with which counter trade arrangements have been concluded for the year 1987-88 against our crude oil imports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : No counter Trade arrangements have been concluded with any country for the year 1987-88 against our crude oil imports. However imports from U.S.S.R., being covered under the Rupee trading arrangement, are paid for in Rupees

to be used by them for imports of goods and services from India.

Import of Copper and Nickel by MMTC

1121. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the quantity and value of copper and nickel imported from each country of MMTC during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : Quantity of copper and nickel imported by MMTC during 1984-85 to 1986-87 is indicated in the statements I & II below respectively.

Statement I

MMTC'S Country-wise Imports of Copper, 1984-85 to 1986-87

(Quantity : M/T)

(Value : in Rs. lakhs)

S. Source No.	1984-85		1985-86		1986-87	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1. Zambia	25452	4253	50019	8061	21893	3858
2. Zaire	6918	1178	12103	2208	16332	2901
3. U. K.	1895	274	5981	1191	—	—
4. Chile	1000	159	4998	955	6011	1070
5. France	6487	1182	3496	705	—	—
6. Peru	—	—	1008	195	—	—
7. W. Germany	—	—	—	—	1084	305
8. Others	190	36	140	32	465	91
Total :	41915	7082	77745	33347	45785	8225

Statement II

Country-wise Import of Nickel by MMTC

(Qty. : in MT)

(Value : in Rs. lakhs)

S. Source No.	1984-85		1985-86		1986-87	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1 2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. U.K.	390	721	1704	1100	514	273

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2. U.S.S.R.	1969	1068	1264	821	1485	755	
3. Finland	764	473	767	479	210	109	
4. Norway	1704	942	728	440	365	195	
5. Canada	1243	760	713	476	349	181	
6. Dominican Republic	1910	1022	546	350	—	—	
7. France	541	345	449	303	54	29	
8. Australia	784	432	205	112	452	231	
9. Others	5706	3207	639	405	54	27	
Total :	15011	8970	7015	4486	3483	1800	

Use of Handloom in Government Sector

1123. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any request from state Governments for increasing the use of handloom in Government Sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Union Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) The Government have not received any specific request from any State Government for increasing the use of Handloom in Government sector.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Modernisation of Textile Industry

1124. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the steps taken for rejuvenating the health of textile industry and to help it complete in the international market;

(b) the details of the financial and technological assistance obtained from abroad for the modernisation of textile industry during 1986-87 and 1987-88; and

(c) whether any research projects were set up by the textile industry; if so, the details thereof ?

THE DUPTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) Government have set up a Nodal Agency to evolve and manage rehabilitation package in respect of sick mills assessed by the Nodal Agency to be potentially viable. A Textile Modernisation Fund was set up in August, 1986, with a corpus of Rs. 750 crores to be utilised over a period of 5 years. The Fund provides a local point for modernisation efforts in in the industry.

(b) No financial and technological assistance was obtained from abroad for the modernisation of the textile industry in 1986-87 so far as this Ministry is concerned.

(c) No, Sir.

Rise in Deficit Financing

1125. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is steep increase in deficit financing during 1986-87 ;

(b) whether this has increased from Rs. 366 crores in 1975-76 to Rs. 4937 crores in 1985-86 ; and

(c) whether any steps are proposed to arrest the budgetary deficit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI) : (a) The deficit envisaged in the Budget for 1986-87 amounted to Rs. 3703 crores while in the Revised Estimate it was Rs. 8285 crore including Rs. 1200 crores to Food Corporation of India to finance buffer stocks of foodgrains which were earlier financed by bank credit. The actual deficit for that year will be known only after the Accounts for 1986-87 are closed.

(b) As per Accounts, the increase has been from Rs. 299 crores in 1975-76 to 5315 crores in 1985-86 (excluding Rs. 1628 crores given to States to clear their overdrafts).

(c) Government is keeping a close watch on the budgetary position and instructions have been issued to Ministries/ Departments to observe strict budgetary control.

[Translation]

Loans to Cottage Entrepreneurs at Cheaper Rate of Interest

1126. **SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered a proposal to provide more amount to cottage entrepreneurs at cheaper rate of interest;

(b) if so, whether any policy and rules in this regard have been laid down and the number of cottage entrepreneurs which have been benefited under this new policy and rules; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) Cottage and Village Industries (i.e. small industrial activities undertaken in villages and small towns with a population not exceeding 50,000/- and where the individual credit requirement does not exceed Rs. 25,000/-) are included in the category of "Weaker Sections" within the priority sector, for which a sub-target of 10 percent of total credit extended by commercial banks has been fixed. Cottage and Village Industries thus can avail composite loan upto Rs. 25,000/- with payment period of 7 to 10 years or even more with moratorium of 12 months to 18 months both on principal and interest. The rate of interest is 10% in backward areas and 12% in other areas. There is no stipulation of margin for these categories of borrowers.

The advances to weaker sections in the respect of Artisans, Village and Cottage Industries as at the end of June, 1986 were Rs. 371.21 crores in 10.57 lakh borrowal accounts.

Export of Wheat

1127. **SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government exporting wheat to other countries this year ;

(b) if so, the quantity of wheat proposed to be exported, country-wise ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) Yes, Sir. Export of wheat within a limited quantity has been permitted during 1987-88.

(b) Contracts for commercial sale of around 5 lakh tonnes of wheat have been concluded for export to Iran, D.P.R. Korea and Nepal.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Accident at INS Virat

1128. **PROF. K.V. THOMAS :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was an accident at INS Virat on 19 September, 1987;

(b) if so, the nature of the accident;

(c) whether an enquiry commission was set up;

(d) whether the commission has submitted the report; and

(e) the financial assistance proposed to be given to the injured and deceased persons in the accident ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIERS IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) While visitors were coming on board INS Virat, the Port Trust Gangway broke resulting in injuries to some persons. The injured were immediately given first-aid and rushed to hospital where one person later died.

(c) to (e) A Board of Inquiry has been constituted to inquire into the accident. The proceedings of the Board are awaited. Further action will be taken after receiving the proceedings of the Board of Inquiry.

[Translation]

Economic Situation Due to Drought

1129. SHRI SARFARAJ AHMAD :
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR :
SHRIMATI MANORMA SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has predicted disturbances in every field of economy due to present situation of drought and drawn the attention of Government towards the imbalance of the Government receipt and expenditure;

(b) if so, the concrete steps taken to deal with this situation and to check the price rise;

(c) whether Government have also

curtailed its expenditure, if so, the details thereof ;

(d) whether the order of curtailment of expenditure will also apply to the autonomous bodies and Government corporations and semi Government institutions ; and

(e) the reaction of Government institutions and autonomous bodies to this proposal of curtailment of expenditure ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI) : (a) to (e) The Reserve Bank of India in its Annual Report for the year 1986-87 has, in the context of the current drought situation, observed that "the main task ahead is to overcome the resource imbalance and generate adequate resources for the Plan". The Government has already initiated several measures to overcome the imbalance in resources, such as raising of additional revenues through taxation and effecting economies in expenditure. The economy measures stipulated are likely to result in a saving of Rs. 650 crores. In addition, the Government have taken various measures to check rise in prices, which include the strengthening of public distribution system, allocation of additional stocks of foodgrains to drought affected areas, augmenting domestic availability of essential commodities like sugar, edible oils and pulses and mopping up excess liquidity in the economy.

Economy instructions would, with such modifications as may be appropriate, also apply to Government Corporations and Government-aided institutions. In view of the priority attached to fighting the drought all such institutions are expected to exercise maximum restraint on expenditure.

[English]

National Housing Bank

1130. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :
SHRI S.G. GHOLAP :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the need for new initiative

for creating a network of specialised housing finance institutions has been underlined by the high level group on the National Housing Bank and other allied issues ;

(b) if so, whether the group has given a number of recommendations in this regard, if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the progress made so far regarding setting up of the National Housing Bank ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) A High Group level under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan, Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India (RBI), with had looked into the details of the proposal for the setting up of a National Housing Bank (NHB) and the manner in which the funds could be allocated for housing, came to the conclusion that the new initiatives were necessary to create a net work of specialised housing finance institutions with a view to mobilising additional savings and to provide finance for the construction of houses. The Group recommended that the primary responsibility of the NHB would be to promote regional and local level housing finance institutions with the object of mobilising resources for financing housing construction and that during VIIth Plan at least 4 to 5 regional type housing finance institutions should be set up. The Bill for setting up of a National Housing (Bank (NHB) had been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 28th August, 1987.

Non-utilisation of Funds for Research and Development by NNBARD

1131. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether huge amount of money is lying unutilised in the Research and Development Department of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ;

(c) whether the banks of Karnataka or the State Government have submitted proposal to the NABARD to implement some programmes in that State; and

(d) if so, the amount sanctioned to that State in response to the proposals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that the balance in its Research and Development Fund (R & D Fund), as on 30-6-1987 was Rs. 25.06 crores. Since 1-7-1987, an amount of Rs. 47.98 lakhs has been disbursed from the Fund. Besides, there are commitments for disbursement from the Fund to the extent of Rs. 8.24 crores against assistance sanctioned to research projects, seminars, etc. which have already been approved.

(c) and (d) NABARD has reported that out of the R & D Fund a sum of Rs. 6.90 lakhs has been disbursed to 10 RRBs in Karnataka and a sum of Rs. 3.60 lakhs to the Karnataka State Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank, towards managerial assistance for establishing/strengthening Technical, Monitoring and Evaluation Cells. NABARD has further reported that three research proposals involving a total grant of Rs. 13.80 lakhs in the State have sanctioned and an amount of Rs. 3.45 lakhs has already been disbursed for these proposals.

Reduction of Non-plan Expenditure

1132. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has asked the administrative Ministries to take effective administrative measures to reduce substantially the dependence of Public Undertakings on non-plan budgetary support by 1989 ;

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

(c) the other measures, the Planning Commission has suggested for the reduction of non-plan expenditure during the next two years of the Plan in view of the present severe drought conditions ?

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 discussions with regard to the Annual Plan proposals for 1988-89 in respect of Central Ministries/Departments have been recently initiated in the Planning Commission. The Ministries/Departments are expected to take adequate measures to curtail the dependence of Public Sector Undertakings non-Plan budgetary support on the basis of guidelines for Annual Plan 1988-89.

Measures for control/reduction of non-Plan expenditure are high-lighted in the Seventh Plan Document (Sixth Chapter).

In the context of the present drought situation Government have decided on a number of measures towards economy in expenditure. These include curbs on expenditure on travel, furnishings, fairs, exhibitions, seminars, publications, fuel, etc.

[Translation]

Gang of Smugglers Operating on Indo-Pak Border

1133. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a notorious foreign smuggler gang is active on Indo-Pak border and some smugglers of that gang have been arrested and gold has also been seized from them ;

(b) if so, the action being taken by the Government against these smugglers ; and

(c) if no action is being taken, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) and (b) Reports received by the Government indicate that some notorious gangs of smugglers are operating in the Indo-Pak border region. The Preventive and Intelligence machinery of the

Customs Department deployed in the region, however, remain vigilant to thwart their attempts at smuggling in the region. During the first 9 months of 1987, contraband gold worth Rs. 1.58 crores was seized and 171 persons were arrested in connection with smuggling activities in the Indo-Pak border region. Stringent action is taken departmentally as well as through prosecutions in a Court of Law against those involved in smuggling activities. Apart from confiscation of contraband goods, including gold, and imposition of penalties, detention under COFEPOSA Act is also resorted in suitable cases.

(c) Does not arise.

(Figures are provisional)

[English]

Bank Robbery at Connaught Place, New Delhi

1134. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any arrest has been made in connection with the bank robbery in Connaught Place Branch, New Delhi of the State Bank of Mysore in the month of May, 1986; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The Delhi Police have intimated that 2 persons have been arrested in this case. The Delhi Police have further reported that a sum of Rs. 89,000/-, 250 grams of melted gold, 2 gold bangles with one gold chain and house-hold goods worth Rs. 15,000/- have also been recovered.

Integrated Export Promotion Programme

1135. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the export potential of India's food based commodities has not been fully exploited ;

(b) whether Government purpose to formulate an integrated export promotion programme for these commodities along with the marine products as there is a great demand of Indian processed foods in the International market; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Export of agricultural commodities from India has been showing steady growth in recent years. Exports of agricultural items, however, are dependent upon domestic production and availability, indigenous productivity and price competitiveness. Exports of agro-based items are primarily in bulk form. Exports of processed and value added agricultural items though increasing in recent years suffer on account of price competitiveness and poor quality vis-a-vis the requirements in the international market. Measures are being taken by the various Commodity Boards and Export Promotion Councils concerned with agro-based commodities and products to increase exports of these items.

(b) and (c) The agro-based export sector consists of a large number of commodities each having separate and specific problems. There is, therefore, no move to formulate an integrated export promotion programme for all agricultural items. Export promotion programmes are undertaken by the concerned Commodity Boards and Export Promotion Councils for the agricultural items within their purview.

The Agricultural and Processed Food Export Development Authority (APEDA) has been recently set up to specifically address itself to increasing exports of value added processed food items. The Spices Board similarly is undertaking a scheme for promotion of spices in WANA region, export develop.

Taxes on Essential Drugs

1136. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the incidence of taxes on essential drugs has been reduced ;

(b) if so, the losses likely to be incurred by the Government on this revenue loss is likely to be met ;

(c) whether reducing of taxes on essential drugs have reduced the price of the vital drugs ; and

(d) if so, to what extent the cost has been reducing ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) There has been no reduction of customs or excise duties on essential drugs since the Budget of 1987. Under Part A of Notification 208-Cus dated 22-9-82 specified life-saving drugs are exempt from duty. Under Part C of the same notification any other life saving drug is also exempted provided it is so certified by the Directorate General of Health Services. Additions have been made in Part A from time to time but these are not fresh concessions as earlier these would have been covered under Part C of the Notification.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Widening up of Business by M/s. Scindia Steam Navigation Company

1137. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have permitted M/s. Scindia Steam Navigation Company to wind up business ;

(b) whether the shipping company has notified to sell its seventeen ships by public auction ;

(c) whether remaining five ships with the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India and Shipping Credit Investment Company of India Limited (as mortgaged) are also being sold ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) At present, the Company's fleet of 22 ships is neither in operation nor earning any income. The company has substantial carried forward losses and also owes large sums to the Govt., to other creditors and to its employees. Under the circumstances, it does not seem feasible for the company, in its present form, to continue operations on a financially viable basis.

The Receiver of Scindia Steam Navigation Company Ltd. had notified in the press, sale by public auction on 'as is where is' basis on 19th October, 1987 of 17 ships which are mortgaged to the Government. Following a writ petition by the Scindia Employees Union filed in the Bombay High Court, the auction was stayed by the High Court except in respect of nine unserviceable ships. Of these, ultimately five were put up for auction on 19th October, 1987. However, sale of these ships did not take place as there were no bids. No decision has been taken regarding auction or sale of the remaining five vessels of the company.

Perspective Plan for Border Roads

1138. **SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any perspective plan for the border roads has been prepared ;

(b) if so, the main points of the plan that have been undertaken ;

(c) whether one of the main aim of this plan is to build 700 km. roads every year ; and

(d) if so, the time by which this will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) B.R.O. has assured workload for the next two decades or so to sustain a minimum annual construction capacity of about 700 Kms of new roads, surfacing/re-surfacing of about 1400 Kms of existing

roads, and other connected works like bridges, culverts etc. ;

(ii) Pavement works of Defence air-fields, construction of major bridges, improvement of National Highways entrusted to the B.R.O., particularly in the border States, and other miscellaneous work would form certain special features of this plan ;

(iii) Increased mechanisation and use of computers to improve the speed and quality in the execution of works and for evolving better management systems would form other highlights of BRO's working in future.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The present load of work already included in the BRDB programme and that projected by various sponsors are expected to be completed by about 2004-2005.

[Translation]

Acquisition of Land by Army Near Pithoragarh Uttar Pradesh

1139. **SHRI HARISH RAWAT :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a piece of land was acquired by the army near Pithoragarh in Uttar Pradesh during the period of Chinese invasion on India for the use of military and to open an office of Major General there ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the whole of this piece of land is not being utilised by the military ;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to return the remaining land to its previous owners ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (d) No land was acquired during 1962 near Pithoragarh in Uttar Pradesh. However 598 acres of private

land in Pithoragarh was acquired between 1965 to 1970. No office of Major General has been opened at Pithoragarh.

The unutilised land in Pithoragarh is not surplus to the Army's requirement and is needed for planned raisings.

There is no provision in the existing Defence land policy to return the Defence lands not being utilised by the Army either temporarily or otherwise to the previous owners of these lands.

[English]

Scheme for Ex-servicemen in Karnataka

1140. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Scheme for Ex-servicemen was launched in Karnataka State on September 1st, 1987;

(b) if so, how many Ex-servicemen have been provided self-employment in Karnataka during 1987-88 ; and

(c) the main schemes that will be implemented in 1987-88 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) SEMFEX Scheme (Self-Employment for Ex-servicemen) formulated by the Centre with the assistance of Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) was launched in Karnataka State on 1st September, 1987.

(b) The position regarding number of ex-servicemen who have been provided self-employment in Karnataka State during 1987-88 is not available. However, two persons have been sanctioned loans under the SEMFEX Scheme and 38 applications are being processed.

(c) Besides the SEMFEX scheme launched in 1987-88, several on going schemes for rehabilitation and welfare of ex-servicemen are being implemented in Karnataka. Some of the main on-going schemes are :

- (i) 10% reservation for employment in Government.
- (ii) 10% reservation for industrial sheds, permits, shops and shopping complexes built in Bangalore by local bodies.
- (iii) Jai Jawan stalls for disabled ex-servicemen.
- (iv) Preferential allotment of milk booths, fair price shops, Kiosks, transport permits for autorikshaws, taxis etc.
- (v) Promotion of small scale ventures like transportation, machine tools, electronic fabrication, garment export etc. through assistance from State Financial Corporation and Nationalised Banks.
- (iv) Vocational Training and training in Industrial Training Institutes.
- (vii) Interest subsidy on loans for small scale ventures.
- (viii) 9% reservation of house sites by Bangalore Development Authority and 9% of ready built houses by the Karnataka for Housing Board. Free houses for families of war casualties.
- (ix) Reservation of seats in professional colleges, polytechnics etc. for children of ex-servicemen and scholarships.
- (x) Free medical treatment in Govt. Hospitals for ex-servicemen and their dependents.

Export Incentives of Large Industrial Houses

1141. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the incentives given to large industrial houses in the country to promote exports and earn foreign exchange over the years, have not achieved the desired goal ;

(b) if so, whether a study was conducted on 400 selected/limited companies ;

(c) if so, the main reasons found by the study report ; and

(d) the other main points mentioned in the Study report and what further steps are being considered to give more incentives to the exporters ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.P. DAS MUNSI) (a) to (d) The Confederation of Engineering Industry has conducted a study of the production and export performance of top hundred Engineering Companies ranked in terms of their turn-over. These 100 companies include 22 Public Sector Companies. These table below gives the sales and production of these 100 companies in 1984-85 and 1985-86 :

(Value Rs. crores)

	1984-85	1985-86
Sales	19313.64	22341.43
Production	19652.64	22714.48

Of these 100 companies exporting companies numbered 85 in 1985-86 as against 87 in 1984-85. Exports of these companies were 408.64 crores in 1985-86 as against 472.03 crores in 1984-85 showing a decline of 13.4 per cent. As a percentage of production, exports of these companies constituted 1.9 per cent of production in 1985-86 as against 2.6 per cent in 1984-85.

IBDI Loan for Modernisation of NTC Mills

1142. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI :

SHRI ANIL BASU :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the IBDI has agreed to provide loan to the National Textile Corporation ;

(b) if so, the total amount of aid provided by the IBDI ;

(c) to what extent the National Textile Corporation has been able to effect modernisation ; and

(d) the NTC mills which have been modernised from this loan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) (a) to (d) : An amount of Rs. 89.79 crores has been received by National Textile Corporation, as financial assistance, from IBDI, as on 30-9-1987. This amount has been utilised in implementing modernisation schemes of various NTC mills. A statement in respect of NTC mills to which IBDI funds have been allocated/given for modernisation is given below.

Statement-I

1. NTC (DP & R) LIMITED

Edward Mills

2. NTC (WBABO) LIMITED

Bengal Luxmi Mills

Rampooria Cotton Mills

Bengal Fine No. 1

Laxmi Narayan

Bengal Textile Mills.

3. NTC (UTTAR PRADESH) LIMITED

New Victoria Mills

Muir Mills

Lord Krishna Mills

4. NTC (APKK & M) LIMITED

Azam Jahi Mills

Mysore Mills

Minerva Mills

M.S.K. Mills

Parvathi Mills

Ananthapur Cotton Mills

Alagappa Textiles

Kerala Laxmi

Shree Yalamma

5. NTC (SM) LIMITED

Apollo Mills
 Bharat Textile Mills.
 Digvijay Spg. & Wvg. Mills
 Jupiter Textile Mills
 Mumbai Textiles Mills
 New Hind Textiles Mills
 Chalisgaon Mills
 Dhule Textile Mills

6. NTC (MN) LIMITED

India United Mills No. 5
 Model Mills
 R.B.B.A. Spg. & Wvg. Mills
 Sawat Ram Ramprasad Mills

7. NTC (GUJARAT) LIMITED

Ahmedabad Jupiter Textile Mills
 Ahmedabad New Textile Mills
 Himadri Textile Mills
 Jehangir Textile Mills
 New Manekchowk Textile Mills
 Rajnagar Mill No. 1 & 2
 Mahalaxmi Mills
 Petlad Textiles
 Rajkot Textiles
 Viramgram Mills

8. NTC (TN & P) LIMITED

Om Parasakthi Mills
 Combodia Mills
 Krishnaveni Textiles
 Sri Rangavilas Mills
 Coimbatore Murugan Textile Mills
 Somasundaram Mills
 Kaleeswarar 'A' Mills

Pankaja Mills

Poineer Mills

Shri Bharati Mills

Coimbatore Spg. & Wvg. Mills

Balaramavarma Textile Mills

Sri Sarada Mills

Kaleeswarar 'B' Mills

9. NTC (MP) LIMITED

Indore Malwa United Mills
 Kalyanmal Mills
 Swadeshi Cotton & Flour Mills
 Hira Mills
 New Bhopal Textile Mills
 Burhanpur Tapti Mills
 Bengal Nagpur Cotton Mills

Right of Trade Unions to Correspond with Management

1143. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the provisions of the Trade Union Act and clause 19-12 of the first bi-partite settlement of award employees in banks giving a right to a Trade Union to correspond with the management on grievances concerning its members and also to negotiate with the management on matters connected with the members is denied in the State Bank of India and its Associate banks ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether the industrial relations policy followed in the State Bank is as per the Indian law or the laws followed in England ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) State Bank of India (SBI) has reported that as per the policy followed by them

for long, bi-partite relationship is maintained with those Unions/Associations which are in majority/recognised. However, members of minority unions can represent their grievances which are looked into on merits and corrective action taken wherever required in accordance with the laid down policy. The right of trade unions to correspond with the management is outside the ambit of the Trade Union Act, 1926. State Bank of India was not a party to the earlier settlements and the provisions of the 1st and 2nd bi-partite settlements are not applicable to them. The bank has also maintained that the representatives of Registered Trade Unions are permitted to represent the cases of employees against whom disciplinary proceedings are held in accordance with the provisions of Sastry Award and other relevant provisions of bi-partite agreements. The SBI has advised that it follows industrial relations policy as per Indian Laws and not under the Laws of England.

New Textile Mills in Kerala

1144. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any assistance was given to State Government of Kerala for establishing new textile mills in the State; and

(b) if so, the details thereon ?

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

(b) Under the Central Sector Scheme for share capital participation in Weavers' Cooperative Spinning Mills, National Cooperative Development Corporation sanctioned and released a loan assistance of Rs. 173.70 lakhs for setting up two new spinning mills with 25,000 spindles each in Kerala namely, the Mallapuram and Quilon Mills.

Steps to Boost the Export of Coir

1145. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN :

SHRI K. KUNJAMBU :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are large quantities of coir-lying unsold for want of demand ;

(b) if so, the total quantity of coir lying unsold in Kerala; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to boost the export coir ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b) The Coir Board has no direct reports about large quantities of coir lying unsold for want of demand.

(c) The Government has been taking a number of measures for boosting coir exports which include sending trade delegations, conducting market studies and market research, releasing advertisements in foreign trade magazines and distribution of publicity material, participation in fairs in major markets, quality improvement of coir products and grant of Cash Compensatory Support. The exports of coir and coir products have gone up by 5% in quantitative terms during April-Sept. 1987 as compared to the corresponding period last year.

Deposits Collected and Advances Made by Nationalised Banks

1146. SRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the increase in the nationalised banks deposits during 1977-1987, bank-wise;

(b) the details of advances given by nationalised banks during 1977-1987, bank-wise; and

(c) the ratio of the increase in deposits and the advances made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) According to the information available from Reserve Bank of India the bank-wise growth of deposits, advances and incremental credit : deposit ratio of Public Sector Banks during the period June 1977 to 1987 are set out in the Statement below.

Statement

Bank-wise growth of Deposits, Advances and incremental credit : deposit ratio of Public Sector Banks during the period 1977 to 1987

(Amount of Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Increase from June 77 to June 87		Incremental C : D Ratio (%)
		Deposits (Rs.)	Advances (Rs.)	
1.	State Bank of India	19033	10962	57.6
2.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	907	578	63.7
3.	State Bank of Hyderabad	1005	628	62.5
4.	State Bank of Indore	481	354	73.6
5.	State Bank of Mysore	670	463	69.1
6.	State Bank of Patiala	1145	567	49.5
7.	State Bank of Saurashtra	433	282	65.1
8.	State Bank of Travancore	1044	697	66.8
9.	Allahabad Bank	2227	926	41.6
10.	Andhra Bank	1622	908	56.0
11.	Bank of Baroda	4389	2634	60.0
12.	Bank of India	5033	2777	55.2
13.	Bank of Maharashtra	1523	946	62.1
14.	Canara Bank	5279	3478	65.9
15.	Central Bank of India	5418	2691	49.7
16.	Corporation Bank	841	463	55.1
17.	Dena Bank	1277	786	61.6
18.	Indian Bank	2645	1373	51.9
19.	Indian Overseas Bank	2899	1462	50.4
20.	New Bank of India	1025	554	54.1
21.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	1221	570	46.7
22.	Punjab National Bank	6705	3001	44.8
23.	Punjab & Sindh Bank	1275	626	49.1
24.	Syndicate Bank	2865	1934	67.5
25.	Union Bank of India	3227	1487	46.1
26.	United Bank of India	2207	1120	50.8
27.	UCO Bank	2640	1322	50.1
28.	Vijaya Bank	1110	657	59.2
TOTAL PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS		80146	44246	55.2

Note : Data are provisional.

Transfer Policy in State Bank of Indore

1147. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1666 on 6 August, 1987 regarding transfer policy in State Bank of Indore and State :

(a) the number of officers/clerks, branch-wise, who are staying at one place for the last 5/10 years in State Bank of Indore;

(b) whether it is fact that transfers are not being affected even after their promotion ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) what are the instructions in this regard and how Government propose to deal with their violation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Number of officers/clerks, who are staying at one place for the last 5/10 years, as reported by State Bank of Indore is given in the Statement below.

(b) and (c) State Bank of Indore has reported that it is not a fact that transfers are not being effected even after promotions. The bank has also informed that in very few cases transfer has not been done due to administrative exigencies or in consideration of genuine difficulties being faced by certain officials.

(d) Government have issued guidelines for rotation of officers every three years and of award staff every five years posted in branches/offices. State Bank of Indore is reported to have started the implementation of Government's instructions regarding implementation of these guidelines.

Statement

Number of officers/clerks who are staying at one place for the last 5/10 years in State Bank of Indore.

Place	5 Years		10 Years	
	Clerks	Officers	Clerks	Officers
1	2	3	4	5
Indore	208	22	44	4
Bhopal	21	5	2	—
Bombay	41	13	20	1
Jabalpur	10	1	—	—
Calcutta	18	1	3	—
Depalpur	—	—	2	—
Kampel	1	—	—	—
Mhow	12	—	18	—
Sanwer	2	—	—	—
Badnawar	7	—	1	—
Bidwal	1	—	—	—
Dhar	10	—	4	—
Dharampuri	1	—	—	—
Gandhwani	2	—	—	—
Kukshi	1	—	1	—

1	2	3	4	5
Manwar	—	—	1	—
Pithampur	2	—	—	—
Tirla	1	—	—	—
Jobat	1	—	—	—
Thandla	1	—	—	—
Anjad	2	—	—	—
Baidia	1	—	—	—
Barwaha	4	—	2	—
Barwani	3	—	1	—
Bhikangaon	3	—	2	—
Borlai	1	—	—	—
Gogawa	1	—	1	—
Kasrawad	2	—	—	—
Khargone	3	—	11	—
Maheshwar	1	—	1	—
Pansemal	3	—	—	—
Rajpur	3	—	—	—
Sanawad	5	—	2	—
Sendhwa	2	—	2	—
Ahmedabad	14	—	—	—
Baroda	6	—	—	—
Dewas	10	—	4	—
Sonkatch	1	—	1	—
Udainagar	1	—	—	—
Bhanpura	3	—	—	—
Garoth	3	—	1	—
Jawad	2	—	—	—
Mandsaur	4	—	3	—
Neemuch	5	—	9	—
Rampura	2	—	—	—
Sitamau	3	—	—	—
Tilakheda	1	—	—	—
Alot	—	—	1	1
Dharad	2	—	—	—
Jaora	9	—	6	—
Ratlam	10	—	4	—
Dhulia	2	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5
Barngarr	5	—	2	—
Mahidpur	4	—	—	—
Tarana	3	—	—	—
Ujjain	16	—	13	—
Burhanput	6	—	1	—
Khandwa	6	—	2	—
Bilaspur	2	—	—	—
Damoh	1	—	—	—
Chhindwara	1	—	—	—
Sagar	3	—	—	—
Raipur	2	—	—	—
Satna	1	—	—	—
Seoni	3	—	—	—
Multai	1	—	—	—
Nagpur	2	—	—	—
Abhaypur	1	—	—	—
Agar	2	—	—	—
Badipolai	1	—	—	—
Berchha	—	—	1	—
Panwari	1	—	—	—
Shajapur	5	—	4	—
Shujalpur	5	—	2	—
Susner	2	—	—	—
Bareth	1	—	—	—
Basoda	3	—	5	—
Gulabganj	—	—	1	—
Kurwai	2	—	—	—
Lateri	1	—	—	—
Pipaldhar	1	—	—	—
Pipalkheda	1	—	—	—
Sherpur	2	—	—	—
Seronj	5	—	2	—
Vidisha	6	—	5	—
Harda	1	—	—	—
Hoshangabad	2	—	—	—
Itarsi	1	—	—	—
Ambah	2	—	1	—
Bijaypur	—	—	1	—
Joura	2	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5
Morena	3	—	1	—
Sheopur	3	—	2	—
Bhind	7	—	3	—
Gohar	1	—	1	—
Lahar	2	—	—	—
Antri	1	—	—	—
Dabra	5	—	—	—
Gwalior	17	—	1	—
Agra	6	—	—	—
Kanpur	5	—	—	—
Kota	3	—	—	—
Madras	5	—	—	—
Hyderabad	2	—	—	—
Bangalore	3	—	—	—
Aron	—	—	—	—
Ashoknagar	2	—	—	—
Chachoda	1	—	—	—
Chanderi	1	—	1	—
Guna	8	—	8	—
Kumbhraj	2	—	—	—
Mayana	1	—	1	—
Mungaoli	2	—	—	—
Pagara	1	—	—	—
Raghogarh	1	—	—	—
Badarwas	1	—	—	—
Dinara	2	—	—	—
Karera	5	—	—	—
Kolaras	3	—	—	—
Narwar	1	—	—	—
Pichhore	—	—	1	—
Shivpuri	10	—	3	—
Biaora	2	—	—	—
Khilchipur	3	—	—	—
Narsingarh	2	—	—	—
Padhana	1	—	—	—
Rajgarh	—	—	2	—
Sarangpur	2	—	1	—
Delhi	12	—	—	—

[Translation]**Loss Suffered by Agra Branch of State Bank of Indore**

1148. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 4840 on 26 August, 1987 regarding fraud in State Bank of Indore, Agra Branch in U.P. and state :

(a) the total amount of loss suffered by the Agra Branch of State Bank of Indore in 1987 as a result of mortgaging letters of credit and bills; and

(b) the numbers of officials found guilty and the particulars thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) State Bank of Indore has reported that considering the value of stocks hypothecated/pledged to it and personal guarantees/additional collateral security obtained by way of equitable mortgage, no loss is anticipated by the Bank at this stage.

(b) State Bank of Indore has reported that 2 Managers have been found responsible for lapses in the assessment of the parties.

[English]**Manufacture of Dornier Aircraft**

1149. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :

SHRI KAMAL NATH :

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :

SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :

SHRI YASHWANTRAO
GADAKH PATIL :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned, "Dornier Project may be scrapped" appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 15 September, 1987 wherein it has been stated that the plan to manufacture Dornier, a

light transport aircraft at the Kanpur Unit of Hindustan Aeronautics Limited is likely to be scrapped midway;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) financial loss to the exchequer as a result thereof; and

(d) the names of the users and total number of aircraft which were to be inducted into service and the total cost incurred on this project so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The news-item has come to the notice of the Government. There is no proposal to stop the production of the Dornier aircraft at the Kanpur unit of HAL.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) The Dornier project envisages the production of 150 aircraft, including 10 aircraft imported in a flyaway condition from M/s. Dornier GmbH, West Germany for the Air Force, Navy, Coast Guard and the civil users comprising Vayudoot, National Airports Authority, Oil and Natural Gas Commission and others. Approximately Rs. 30 crores have so far been spent by HAL as capital and deferred revenue expenditure on this project.

Misappropriation of Drought Relief Funds by States

1159. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :

SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a number of complaints regarding misappropriation of Drought Relief Funds by various State Governments;

(b) if so, the names and number of States Government against whom such complaints has been received; and

(c) the action taken by Government for a proper check over the Drought Relief Funds provided by Union Government?

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.

Directives to Insurance Companies Regarding Improvement in Customers Service

1151. SHRI S.M. GURADDI :
SHRI S.M. BASAVARAJU :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether General Insurance Companies have been directed to launch a special four-months drive from September, 1987, to bring about quality improvement in customer service;

(b) if so, the main points of directives issued to the General Insurance Company in regard to the rural areas;

(c) if so, to what extent the insurance services in rural areas have improved; and

(d) the other efforts being made in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Quantifiable targets have been fixed by the insurance companies in regard to settlement of claims, cattle insurance and other rural insurance covers for every Development Officer, Branch, Divisional and Regional Offices.

(c) The extent of improvement of insurance services in the rural areas as a result of the four months' special drive will be known only in the first quarter of 1988.

(d) The companies have been directed to recruit unemployed secondary school qualified persons as Marketing Agents for

rural areas to create greater awareness about rural insurance covers by a door to door approach in villages.

Indian Delegation to IMF and World Bank Meetings

1152. SHRI S.M. GURADDI :
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank was held in the month of September, 1987;

(b) if so, whether the Indian delegation was led by the Finance Minister;

(c) if so, whether the difficult economic situation has arisen due to widespread drought and floods in the country; and

(d) if so, whether Government had used the International Monetary Fund and World Bank to provide help to give thrust to the economy to contain the inflationary pressures ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) to (d) The Annual Meetings of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund were held in September-October, 1987 at Washington. The Indian delegation to these meetings was led by the Finance Minister. At these meetings issues relating to the World economic situation as well as those specific to the World Bank and IMF were discussed. While Country specific issues are normally not discussed on the Annual meetings, the opportunity was availed of to respond to the President Conable's offer of assistance to India in the context of widespread drought and floods. Discussions were initiated with the President and his staff in regard to the magnitude, timing and modalities of the assistance.

Production of Missiles

1153. SHRI S.M. GURADDI :
DR. G.S. RAJHANS :
SHRI LALITESHWAR PRASAD
SHAHI :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has made rapid strides in the development of advanced missiles and acquired necessary skills and capabilities to make the country substantially self-reliant;

(b) if so, to what extent the advanced missiles have been introduced in the country's defence forces;

(c) whether Government are considering to indigenise the short-range surface-to-air missiles to meet the immediate needs;

(d) if so, whether medium range surface-to-air missiles will serve as a common weapon system for the three services;

(e) if so, by what time the same is likely to be achieved; and

(f) whether the country had developed anti-tank and surface-to-air missiles and what are the efforts being made to make Indian army more modernised equipped with latest weapons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b) Development of certain types of missiles required by the three services has been undertaken. Necessary skills in the various technologies required for these systems are being acquired with a view to achieve self-reliance.

(c) No, Sir. The development work is an ab-initio indigenous effort.

(d) Different versions of a missile would be developed to suit the requirements of more than one service.

(e) The objective of the development programme is to achieve capability and self-reliance as early as possible in the technology of similar weapon systems.

(f) Yes, Sir. These were developed earlier. More modern versions of these missiles are now under development.

Uniform Accounting Practices for All Banks

1154. SHRI S.M. GURADDI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India is considering uniform accounting practices for all banks in the country;

(b) if so, whether a panel has been appointed consisting of representatives of nationalised banks to look into the long term aid procedure being adopted by RBI to evaluate the performance of the individual banks in the country; and

(c) if so, the time by which this panel has agreed to submit the report and by what time uniform banking method is proposed to be introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have reported that in the matter of preparation of their Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account, all the commercial banks are required to comply with the provisions of Section 29 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 which stipulates that at the expiration of each calendar year every banking company incorporated in India in respect of all business transacted by it and every banking company incorporated outside India in respect of all business transacted through its branches in India, shall prepare with reference to that year a Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account as on the last working day of the year in the forms set out in the Third Schedule or as near thereto as circumstances admit. Banks are however free to have their own accounting procedures which are consistent with the requirements of accounting profession.

(b) and (c) Reserve Bank of India have reported that they have not appointed any panel of representatives of nationalised banks to look into long term aid procedure being adopted by RBI to evaluate the performance of individual banks in the country.

Response to Small Savings Scheme

1155. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI :

SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA :

DR. CHINTA MOHAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been poor response regarding the collections from small savings this year because of the lowering of interest rates from April, 1987;

(b) if so, the details regarding the collection; and

(c) the steps Government have taken or propose to take to find out considerable scope for improving collections and extend facilities to attract more and more people toward small savings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) The information regarding deposits in small savings schemes shows lesser deposits under some schemes. To improve collections, a new Monthly Income Scheme was introduced on 15-8-1987. Government is considering steps necessary to maximise collections. A special drive for three months from 2-10-1987 has already been launched.

Export of Iron Ore by MMTC from Orissa1156. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity and value of iron ore procured by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation from Orissa and exported during the 1985-86, 1986-87 and likely to be exported during 1987-88;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is decline in the export of iron ore from Orissa;

(c) if so, the main reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken to solve the problem and to increase the export of iron ore from Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) Quantity and value of iron ore procured from Orissa and exported by MMTC from Orissa through Paradip port during the last two years are as under :

Year	Quantity (lakh tonnes)	Value (Rs. crores)
1985-86	18.70	37.69
1986-87	20.79	40.80

Likely export of iron ore through Paradip Port during 1987-88 is about 21.60 lakh tonnes.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Steps being taken to increase export of iron ore from Orissa are as under :

- (i) Provision of incentive by way of marginal discount in iron ore price to induce major buyers to increase off take from Paradip Port.
- (ii) Export through Paradip port have been diversified by entering into contract with Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and China in recent years. Japanese Steel Mills are being impressed upon to increase their off take from Paradip.
- (iii) As against present capacity to accommodate vessel of upto 55,000 DWT possibility of deepening the port for handling vessels upto 170,000 DWT class are being examined.

News-item captioned "Pak Adopting F-16 for Bomb Delivery"

1157. DR. G.S. RAJHANS :

SHRI BANWARI LAL
PUROHIT :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news-item captioned "Pak adopting F-16 for bomb delivery" as reported in the Hindustan Times date 3-10-87; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government and further precautions taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government carefully monitors all such developments having a bearing on our security. This information has been taken into account in planning our Defence measures.

Financing of Fishing Companies by S. C. I. C. I.

1158. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India Limited (SCICI) has taken over the function of the shipping development fund committee in financing fishing boats; and

(b) the details of dues of each and every fishing company that has been financed by the SCICI, figures for every fishing company, separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The Shipping Development Fund Committee (SDFC) has been abolished in terms of the Shipping Development Fund Committee (Abolition) Act, 1986 with effect from 3-4-1987. The Shipping Credit and Investment Co. of India Limited has been set up under the Companies' Act, 1956 with effect from 8-12-1986 and it has undertaken fresh financing of deep sea fishing trawlers.

(b) Since the loans have been recently sanctioned, no instalments for repayment have fallen due so far.

Conversion of 'E' and 'F' Series of Non-Convertible Debentures by Reliance Industries

1159. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have banned the conversion of 'E' and 'F' series non-convertible debentures of M/s. Reliance Industries Ltd.;

(b) whether M/s. Reliance Industries Ltd. have defied the ban and advertised to convert 'E' and 'F' series; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken against the R.I. Ltd.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI) : (a) Yes, Sir, In view of the decision taken on 10-6-86 not to permit the conversion into shares of non-convertible debentures and non-convertible portion of partially convertible debentures, M/s. Reliance Industries Ltd. were not permitted to convert the E and F series non-convertible debentures.

(b) The Government are not aware of any such action.

(c) Does not arise.

Seizure of Heroin

1160. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether several crores of heroin was seized in New Delhi on September 8, 1987;

(b) the total quantity of heroin hauled during the past six months;

(c) whether the hauled heroin is being stored by Government or resold to consumers;

(d) if so, at what rate and through what distribution centres it is distributed; and

(e) if not, whether the hauled heroin is destroyed and if so, through what method?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI) : (a) On 7-9-1987, on the basis of intelligence, the officers of Delhi Zonal Unit of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence recovered 15 kgs. of light-brownish powder, suspected to be heroin, from a truck. (No precise value of the drug seized can be determined as the illicit market price varies from place to place depending upon the purity, place of origin, local demand and supply etc.)

(b) In the past six month (i.e. April to September, 1987), about 2,190 kgs. of heroin have been seized in 157 cases.

(c) to (e) the confiscated heroin is kept under proper security of the seizing agency till the completion of legal proceedings. The use of heroin being prohibited in India., the question of its resale to consumers does not arise. The seized drug, ripe for disposal, after due legal proceedings, is to be destroyed under proper supervision.

[Translation]

Bank Loan for Construction of Wells

1161. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether ceiling of loan advancement through the nationalised banks for the construction of a new well under minor irrigation scheme is Rupees 10,000;

(b) whether it is a fact that because of the escalated prices of the material and over all increasing dearness, the construction work of most of the wells remains incomplete with this amount;

(c) whether Government are thinking to give extra loan or additional Government assistance to get the construction work of these wells completed or for getting the work completed through a Government agency; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) There is no uniformly applicable ceiling prescribed for the amount of loan to be advanced by nationalised banks for construction of wells.

The cost of construction of wells would

vary depending upon the diameter, depth, soil type, level of water table and other hydrogeological conditions. The extent of bank loans as well as refinance assistance from National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) are worked out on the basis of average unit cost recommended by the State-Level Unit Cost Committees. These costs are fixed for each Geophysical region separately. These Committees meet periodically to consider revision of the unit cost to take care of escalation. Since the unit cost for construction of wells is fixed after taking into consideration all the important factors relating to cost of construction, the need for providing additional loans by the Government or its other agencies does not arise.

Bank Loans for Digging Wells

1162. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the nationalised banks advance loan for digging wells under minor irrigation schemes and in case of failure of wells a subsidy of a amount of Rs. 1000/- only is given;

(b) if so, whether the liability to pay the remaining amount of loan increases the debt liabilities of the farmers and thus they are deprived of financial assistance under other schemes; and

(c) whether Government have conducted any study in regard to this situation or whether Government are taking any steps to solve this problem or to declare such farmers eligible for other financial assistance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) The public sector banks and the other commercial banks, regional rural banks, state cooperative land development banks provide credit assistance to the farmers for construction of wells. With a view to provide relief to farmers in case of failure of wells constructed for minor irrigation purposes with loans from these banks, a centrally-sponsored 'Failed Wells Fund Scheme' is under operation. Presumably the reference by the Hon'ble Member to compensation in case of failure of wells

refers to the compensation available under the failed Wells Fund Schemes. At present, the scheme covers small and marginal farmers and scheduled caste and scheduled tribes beneficiaries in the States where the State Governments have signified their acceptance of the scheme. Compensation under the scheme is payable to the effected beneficiary to the extent of principal amount of loan utilised for boring/digging of the wells. This compensation amount is to be shared by the Government of India and the concerned State Government on a 50 : 50 basis. The interest amount on the outstanding loan is to be borne equally by the participating bank and the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) on a 50 : 50 basis in respect of schemes refinanced by NABARD. Such borrowers would not therefor be defaulters.

[English]

Study on Integrated Rural Development Programmes of South Asian Countries

1163. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether suggestions by the study jointly made by the FAO, EEC and the World Bank on the Integrated Rural Development Programmes of the South Asian countries are acceptable to India;

(b) if so, how those suggestions are being put into use; 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) Ministry of Finance is not aware of any study having been jointly made by the FAO, EEC and the World Bank on the Integrated Rural Development Programmes of the South Asian countries.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Finance Assistance to NTC

1164. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) how much financial assistance the National Textile Corporation has received from various financial institutions including the World Bank and the Overseas Economic Co-operation Fund till now;

(b) whether this money has been distributed to the NTC Mills; and

(c) if so, State-wise details of distribution ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) NTC has received financial assistance of Rs. 132.08 crores from IDBI and IFCI as on 30-9-87. So far no financial assistance has been received by NTC from the World Bank and the Overseas Economic Co-operation Fund.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. A statement showing state-wise position of financial assistance given by IDBI and IFCI to NTC Subsidiaries/mills upto 30-9-87 is given below.

Statement

(Rupees in Lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	IDBI	IFCI	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Pondicherry	354.50	147.25	501.75

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Tamil Nadu	2010.46	828.98	2839.44
3.	Karnataka	611.00	306.00	917.00
4.	Andhra Pradesh	270.00	147.00	417.00
5.	Kerala	321.00	160.00	481.00
6.	West Bengal	453.00	220.00	673.00
7.	Rajasthan	64.00	30.00	94.00
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1014.00	506.00	1520.00
9.	Uttar Pradesh	452.00	250.50	702.50
10.	Maharashtra	1849.40	886.50	2735.90
11.	Gujarat	1579.25	747.00	2326.25
Total :		8978.61	4229.23	13207.84

Subsidy for Handloom Weavers

1167. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL :
SHRI BHADRESHWAR TANTI :
DR. V. VENKATESH :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether yarn prices have hit the handloom exports;

(b) if so, whether handloom Export Promotion Council has urged Union Government to improvise a scheme of subsidy for handloom weavers; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) The cotton handloom exports during April-September, 1987 were worth Rs. 95.63 crores as compared to Rs. 77.44 crores in the corresponding period last year representing an increase of 23.5%.

(b) Government has not received any suggestion from HEPC regarding subsidy for handloom weavers.

(c) Does not arise.

Liberalisation of Provisions Regarding Forfeiture of LIC Policies

1169. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Life Insurance Corporation has since issued some orders liberalising provisions hitherto in force for forfeiture of policies for non-payment of premium and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Supreme Court has made serious observations about it and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the amending orders still do not fully meet the advice of the Supreme Court, as reported on the press; and

(d) if so, the areas of non-fulfilment and when it is proposed to be rectified ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Yes, Sir. The LIC has liberalised the provisions for settlement of claims of policies lapsing for non-payment of premium after 2 complete years of payment of premium but before completion of 3 years.

(b) The observation of the Supreme Court in regard to non-forfeiture clause was that it was in practice operating harshly against the poorer class of policy-holders.

(c) and (d) The LIC has taken into consideration the observation of the Supreme Court while liberalising the provisions for revival of lapsed policies after payment of premiums for two complete years. Considering the initial administrative expenditure, it has not been found possible to do away altogether with the non-forfeiture clause, which has legal sanction under the Insurance Act.

Export of Foodgrains

1170. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of foodgrains exported during 1987 to different countries—country-wise and crop-wise so far;

(b) the contractual obligations for such exports; and

(c) how much of our local needs had to be curtailed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) and (b) Export of Wheat and Basmati Rice during April-September, 1987, as per provisional data compiled, is estimated at 2.27 lakh tonnes and 1.80 lakh tonnes respectively. Contracts for commercial sale of around 5 lakh tonnes of wheat to Iran, D.P.R. Korea and Nepal have been concluded during the current financial year. Export of Basmati Rice is permitted under Open General Licence and hence details of contractual obligation of our exporters are not available. Registration for export 28083 tonnes of non-basmati rice have been done till October, 1987.

(c) Our local need had not been curtailed as there were sufficient stocks with public agencies.

Moratorium for Agricultural Loans

1171. PROF. K.V. THOMAS :
SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the drought affected areas where Government have declared moratorium for the agricultural loans;

(b) the procedure adopted by nationalised banks in this regard; and

(c) the amount which comes under this moratorium ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India has advised the banks that in areas affected by droughts/floods successively for three years or more, recovery of amount falling due be deferred for a period of two years or till the next normal year, if it occurs earlier. Banks have also been instructed not to charge penal interest in these cases nor should they compound the interest on dues postponed. Banks are to charge a rate of interest of 10% p.a. on short term loans upto Rs. 5,000/- in the case of farmers who have suffered three or more consecutive draughts and whose loans have been converted/re-scheduled. In the case of short term loans, the total interest payable by small and marginal farmers should not exceed the principal amount.

Banks have also been advised that lead banks machinery in the concerned district should be activated. The progress in implementing the action plan should be monitored closely by District Consultative Committee. The nature of assistance rendered to affected persons be also reviewed by State Level Bankers Committees. Regional Managers of the banks are to pay special attention and oversee the performance of each of the branches under their control in rendering assistance on the basis of agreed programmes allotted to them.

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

Production of Sulabh Saris by NTC

1172. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some

impediments have come in the way of implementing the scheme of manufacturing "Sulabh Saris" by the NTC and as a result the production has not started yet;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the original scheme of production and whether this will be scaled down; and

(d) when the production is likely to start ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) to (d) The scheme submitted by NTC for manufacture of sarees with duty concessions filament yarn, is being implemented.

Increase in Bank Credit to Government

1173. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the net bank credit to Government has increased during the current financial year more than it did in the same period last year;

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

(c) its impact on the inflation in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) During the current financial year so far i.e., between March 27, 1987 and October, 9, 1987, net bank credit to Government has increased by Rs. 7,802 crores, which is somewhat lower than the increase of Rs. 7,993 crores in the corresponding period of the previous year.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

World Bank President Visit to India

1174. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether World Bank President visited India recently;

(b) if so, the details of the discussions held with him;

(c) the details of the balance of payment position and whether the foreign debts are mounting higher and higher; and

(d) whether the World Bank and IMF are pressuring to devalue the rupee to meet the challenge of higher exports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The discussions with the World Bank President covered international economic issues, the role and the operations of the World Bank and the lending programme of the Bank to India.

(c) The details of the Balance of Payment for the financial year 1986-87 and the period thereafter are not yet available. However, foreign exchange reserves have shown a decline of Rs. 755 crores in the period April to October, 1987 as compared to a decline of Rs. 880 crores in the corresponding period last year.

As regards foreign debt outstanding on Government Account, the position for the last three years is as under :

As on	Rs. Crores
31-3-1985	24004
31-3-1986	26638
31-3-1987	31919

The debt servicing ratio and the overall external debt position of the country are within manageable limits. The level of country's external indebtedness and the likely burden of debt servicing are constantly kept in view to ensure that the debt servicing liability remains within prudent limits.

(d) No, Sir.

Smuggling of Narcotics

1175. DR. B.L. SHAIKESH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether narcotics smuggling has enormously increased during the past few years as is evident from the hundreds of cases pending in courts;

(b) whether it is a fact that only a few kingpins have been caught and most of the persons arrested are those who act on behalf of those kingpins;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the stringent measures taken or proposed to be taken curb drug trafficking ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI) : (a) It is difficult to qualify extent of smuggling of drugs. However, there has been a sharp increase in the quantities of drugs seized in recent years.

(b) and (c) It is not always possible to nab the kingpins as they act from behind the scenes. Moreover, the main racketeers are based either at the source or the destination country as India is mainly a transit country for narcotic drugs.

(d) The field formations remain vigilant to curb such illicit activities. The preventive and intelligence machinery has been geared up and appropriate enforcement measures are taken in co-ordination with the Central and State Government authorities concerned. A liberalised reward scheme has been introduced by the Government under which both the Central and State enforcement officers and their informers are entitled to rewards for drug seizures. The drug offenders are proceeded against and punished under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substance Act, 1985.

Delay in Export Orders Execution

1176. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that several export orders bagged by the Indian firms are lost due to delay in obtaining permission because of procedural wrangles; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures under consideration of Government to ensure that the export orders obtained are executed promptly ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) and (b) The export licences are issued expeditiously. The Export Policy is under review to further streamline the policy and procedures for expeditious execution of export orders.

Request to Improve Raw Cotton Situation

1177. SHRI BANWARILAL PUROHIT :
SHRI LALITESWAR PRASAD
SHAHI :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Northern India Textile Mills Association has urged Government to improve the raw cotton situation failing which the textile mills on the north might close down;

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

(c) what further steps Government propose to take improve the raw cotton position to save the textile mills ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) A representation was received from Northern India Textile Mills Association.

(b) and (c) Prices of cotton have shown a declining trend. However, Government is keeping a careful watch on the situation. Export of staple cotton has been suspended since July, 1987.

Modernisation of Jute Mills

1178. SHRI ANIL BASU : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the name of the Jute mills which have accepted the modernisation scheme;

(b) the amount released for that purpose; and

(c) the level of modernisation achieved in those mills, mill-wise details ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) 23 jute mills have so far applied to all-India Financial Institutions for financial assistance under Jute Modernisation Fund for a total assistance of Rs. 102.13 crores, of which one application for Rs. 7.56 crores has since been withdrawn. Out of the remaining 22 applications, the Financial Institutions have already cleared 3 applications involving sanction of total assistance of Rs. 9.06 crores.

(b) No disbursement has been made by the Financial Institutions so far.

(c) Does not arise.

Subsidy on Janata Sarees

1179. SHRI ANIL BASU :

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to increase subsidy on Janata sarees meant

for poor under 20-point programme in view of steep rise in price of yarn:

(b) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether some State Governments have already demanded for such an increase in subsidy ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) to (c) Proposals received from various State Governments for increase in the subsidy rate for Janata Cloth production are under consideration of Government.

Receipt of Income-tax

1181. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total income-tax received and estimated to be received during 1987-88;

(b) what percentage of it comes from Government employees;

(c) how much additional amount has been paid to Government employees as a result of the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission; and

(d) how much of this amount has been taken back as income-tax ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R.K. GADHVI) :

(a) (i) Collection of Income-tax

(including Corporation-tax)

received from 1-4-87 to 30-9-87

Rs. 2302.38 crores

(ii) Budget estimates of receipts of Income-tax

(including Corporation-tax) for 1987-88

Rs. 6382.00 crores

(b) (i) Total collection from Income-tax

(including Corporation-tax) during 1986-87

Rs. 6038.01 crores

(ii) Collection from Salaries from Government employees (including State Government employees) during 1986-87

Rs. 115.36 crores

(iii) Percentage of (ii) to (i)

1.91 percent

(c) The requisite information is not available. However, the estimated financial implication of the recommendations of the Fourth Central Pay Commission as given in the report is Rs. 965 crores for civilian employees including employees of the Union Territories. The overall cost of Pay Commission's recommendations as estimated by the Commission is Rs. 1282 crores per annum recurring (Chapter 32 of the Report). The recurring additional cost of the improvements made by Government over the Pay Commission's recommendations was about Rs. 124 crores for Group 'B', 'C' and 'D' employees and Rs. 4.04 crores for Group 'A' officers. Additional non-recurring costs of the improvements made by Government was about Rs. 165 crores.

(d) Under the Income-tax Act, such payments are not separately taxed. Hence the requisite information is not available.

Increase in Exports

1182. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been an increase in the foreign exchange reserve due to increase in exports;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the efforts being made to augment export and the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) and (b) Changes in India's foreign exchange reserves reflect the net result of all transactions in the external sector which not only includes export receipts but also import payments, debt service payments, aid receipts, purchases and sales under Foreign Currency (Non-resident) Accounts, etc. The details of Foreign Exchange Reserves during the last to years and month-wise in the current financial year are given below :

At the end of	Reserves in Rs. crores
March 1986	7820
March 1987*	8151
April 1987*	7673
May, 1987*	7719
June, 1987*	7729
July, 1987*	7275
August, 1987*	6973
September, 1987*	7257

*Provisional

(c) A series of initiatives have been taken by the Government 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 export profitable. According to the latest provisional data, India's exports during the first half of the current financial year i.e. April-September, 1987 amounted to Rs. 7411.26 crores as compared to Rs. 5857.44 crores during April-September, 1986, thus registering an increase of 26.5 percent.

Bank Loans Given in Kerala Through Credit Camps

1183. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total bank credit made available to beneficiaries in Kerala through credit camps;

(b) the details of the categories which get the credit;

(c) whether any monitoring has been done about the actual utilisation of the credit; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) The public sector banks organise credit

camps as part of their overall measures to accelerate credit assistance to 'weaker sections' which consists of small and marginal farmers, landless labourers, tenant farmers, artisans, village & cottage industries, IRDP beneficiaries, SC/STs and DRI beneficiaries. The present data reporting system does not yield information regarding credit made available to beneficiaries through credit camps, since central monitoring of such loans is considered to be neither feasible nor necessary. However, as at the end of June 1986 the outstanding credit of public sector banks against weaker sections in Kerala stood at Rs. 315.13 crores.

Recruitment Centres in Kerala

1184. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a demand for opening more recruitment centres in Kerala; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Action Plan to Accelerate the Textile Export

1185. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bombay Mill Owners' Association has submitted an action plan to Union Government to further accelerate the exports of textiles;

(b) if so, the details relating to the action Plan; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

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

(b) and (c) The main suggestions relate to upward increase in the input-output norms for the purpose of replenishment of imported inputs against exports and increase in the rates of CCS for polyester blended fabrics and blended yarn. Necessary technical and cost data would form the basis for any decision in this regard.

Modernisation and Rationalisation of NTC Mills

1186. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2959 on 14-8-87 regarding allocation by Planning Commission for modernisation of NTC mills and state :

(a) whether selection of potentially viable mills has been made for the purpose of modernisation and rationalisation of NTC mills;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the schemes for modernisation and rationalisation have been received after re-formulation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) and (b) NTC has tentatively reported identification of 42 mills for the purpose of selective modernisation.

(c) and (d) The schemes prepared by the subsidiaries are to be considered by the Holding Company.

Labour Rationalisation Schemes in NTC

1187. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3061 on 14-8-87 regarding closure of NTC mills and state :

(a) whether there has been any decision to close down any NTC mills in the meantime;

(b) to what extent the labour rationalisation scheme have been implemented; and

(c) the details of the scheme and effect on labour force ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) No final decision has been taken to close down any of the NTC mills so far.

(b) and (c) About 23,000 workers have been rationalised/posts abolished under Labour Rationalisation Schemes in NTC mills during the period from April, 1984 to September, 1987. Rationalisation of labour in NTC mills is based on consultations with trade unions and voluntary resignations.

Expenditure Incurred by Jute Manufacturing Development Council

1188. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to refer to the reply given on 21 August, 1987 to Unstarred Question No. 4214 regarding funds with Jute Manufacturing Development

Council and state the expenditure incurred by the Jute Manufacturing Development Council during the last three years on the following items :

- (1) Buffer stock of Raw Jute;
- (2) Pilot schemes for raw jute productivity;
- (3) Export price stabilisation fund scheme;
- (4) Participation in exhibitions within and outside the country;
- (5) Organising of seminars and workshops; and
- (6) Research and Development ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : A statement is given below :

	Statement		
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
(1) Buffer Stocking of Raw Jute :	—	—	Rs. 2,58,25,063
(2) Pilot Schemes for Raw Jute Productivity :	—	Rs. 16,00,933	Rs. 3,88,321
(3) Export Price Stabilisation Fund Scheme :	—	—	Rs. 52,00,000
(4) Participation in Exhibitions within and outside the country :	Rs. 4,01,632	Rs. 3,05,594	Rs. 10,34,278
(5) Organising Seminars & Workshops :	Rs. 43,849	Rs. 59,402	Rs. 1,59,728
(6) Research & Development Activities :	Rs. 38,00,000	Rs. 43,00,000	Rs. 45,00,000

Jute Modernisation Funds Scheme

1189. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Ministry of TEXTILES be pleased to refer to the reply given on 21 August, 1987 to Unstarred Question No. 4216 regarding

applications received under jute modernisation fund scheme and state :

(a) the position with regard to applications received under the Jute Modernisation Funds Scheme and applications sanctioned with the value of both; and

(b) the details of modernisation to be carried out ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) 23 jute mills have so far applied to all-India Financial Institutions for financial assistance under Jute Modernisation Fund for a total assistance of Rs. 102.13 crores, of which one application for Rs. 7.56 crores has since been withdrawn. Out of the remaining 22 applications, the Financial Institutions have already cleared 3 applications— involving sanction of total assistance of Rs. 9.06 crores.

(b) The modernisation schemes so far processed and sanctioned by the Financial Institutions envisage installation of high speed Rapier/circular looms for improving productivity and quality as also for manufacture of jute/HDPF blended bags. The schemes also envisage modernisation of the batching sections by installation of jute spreaders for improving the yarn quality together with installation of balancing equipment for optimum capacity utilisation. In addition, the modernisation schemes also provide for need-based renovation of existing machinery to restore their normal efficiency.

Assistance to Educated Unemployed Persons for Self Employment

1190. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India or the Government have analysed the role played by each of the twenty nationalised banks for providing assistance to the unemployed for self employment;

(b) if so, the contribution made by each of the nationalised banks functioning in Himachal Pradesh for this purpose;

(c) whether any monitoring and evaluation of the scheme at the central level is proposed to be undertaken; and

(d) the number of applications received for this purpose, district-wise in each of districts of Himachal Pradesh alongwith the number of persons, district-wise, to whom assistance was given, year-wise since inception ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had been monitoring the performance of banks in lending under the Scheme for providing Self-Employment to Educated Unemployed Youth. RBI has reported that State-wise data covering performance of individual banks as well as district-wise data are not collected by them. Performance of all the implementing banks as reported by RBI in the State of Himachal Pradesh during the last 4 years is, however, indicated below :

	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1. Target	2000	2500	1600	1600
2. Loans sanctioned by the banks :				
(a) Number	2465	2156	1519	1428
(b) Amount (in Rs. lakhs)	449.69	448.49	353.25	291.78
3. Loans disbursed :				
(a) Number	2052	1715	1352	1082
(b) Amount (in Rs. lakhs)	292.98	270.81	250.72	167.80

An evaluation study was made in one selected district in each State/Union Territory by a team comprising of State Directorate of Industries, Small Industries

Service Institute (SISI), Reserve Bank of India and Lead Bank of the district in respect of cases sanctioned in 198-384. Reserve Bank of India have also conducted a study of

utilisation of loans granted during the year 1983-84 and 1984-85 under Self-Employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed Youth. The study was carried out in the selected districts of 17 States/Union Territories covering 1141 beneficiaries.

Government has accepted the need for having a comprehensive study by some independent reputed organisation on a regular basis. Central Government has agreed to share the cost of such studies on 50 : 50 basis with the State Governments subject to a ceiling of Rs. 1 lakh per year as Central Government's Share. So far 11 States including Himachal Pradesh have conveyed their acceptance to the proposal.

Construction of a Tunnel in Lahaul and Spiti, Himachal Pradesh

1191. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the work for the construction of a tunnel under Rohtang Pass in Lahaul and Spiti district (HP) has been sanctioned and taken up for construction;

(b) if so, the estimated expenditure and the likely period for the completion of the project; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which the project would be sanctioned and the construction work taken up ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) No, Sir; however, feasibility study of a tunnel at Rohtang has been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 82 lakhs. The study is likely to be completed in two years.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is too early to furnish information in the matter.

Credit Camps

1192. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 19 August, 1987 to Starred Question No. 330 regarding credit camps and state :

(a) whether it is proposed to (i) compile data, bank-wise, for each State regarding the credit camps; (ii) provide central monitoring and issue guidelines for making the credit camps more popular and result oriented as also need-based;

(b) if so, the likely date by which it would be done; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken to see that the credit camps inspire confidence among the people and also serve a useful purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The objective behind organising credit camps is aimed at creating an awareness among the people of the work being done by the banks for the improvement of the lot of poor and to achieve a demonstrative impact on the poor people who may be feeling hesitant to come forward and take benefit of bank's assistance mainly by showing up examples of successful economic ventures of other similarly placed persons. It is in this context, that credit camps are organised by public sector banks at their own initiative as part of their overall programme of accelerated credit assistance to weaker sections of society and no central monitoring of such camps is considered feasible or necessary.

Setting up of a Parliamentary Committee for Welfare of Ex-servicemen

1193. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision has been taken by Union Government for the setting up of a Parliamentary Committee for the Welfare of Ex-servicemen as recommended by the high level committee for the Welfare of Ex-servicemen;

(b) if so, the likely date by which the Committee would be set up; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) It is not possible to indicate a date by which a decision would be taken. The need for setting up of a Parliamentary Committee to over-see the non-statutory provisions for welfare of Ex-servicemen requires detailed examination taking various aspects into account and therefore will take time for a decision.

Closed Textile Mills

1194. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of textile mills closed down by the end of 31 March, 1987, in each State;

(b) the number of such mills which have been taken over by Government in each State during the said period;

(c) the number of such mills which have been taken over by Government but have not restarted and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the future of those mills which are still closed and the efforts being made restart those mills ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) A statement is given below :

(b) None of the mills which were closed on 31st March, 1987 presently taken over by the Union Government.

(c) Does not arising view of (b) above.

(d) The Union Government had set up a Model Agency to determine whether sick textile mills are potentially viable or not. The Model Agency evolves and manages rehabilitation packages in respect of textile mills found by it to be potentially viable. Mills found to be

non-viable may have to close down permanently.

Statement

S. No.	State	No. of Mills
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2
2.	Assam	1
3.	Bihar	1
4.	Gujarat	27
5.	Haryana	2
6.	Karnataka	5
7.	Kerala	1
8.	Madhya Pradesh	3
9.	Maharashtra	11
10.	Rajasthan	5
11.	Tamil Nadu	23
12.	Uttar Pradesh	4
13.	West Bengal	4
14.	Pondicherry	1
Total :		90

Export Duty on Tobacco

1195. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the rate of export duty on tobacco;

(b) whether Government propose to abolish export duty on tobacco; and

(c) if so, the action taken in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) Export duty on unmanufactured tobacco falling under Heading No. 5 of the Second Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 has been exempted since 1st March, 1986. However, Cess at $\frac{1}{2}\%$ *ad valorem* under the provisions of Agricultural Produce Cess Act, 1940 and at $\frac{1}{2}\%$

ad valorem under the provisions of the Tobacco Cess Act, 1975 making a total of 1% *ad valorem* is collected as customs duty on unmanufactured tobacco when exported out of India.

(b) and (c) There is no proposal, at present, to abolish the imposition of Cess on the product.

Raids on Economic Offenders

1196. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of raids conducted since January, 1987 till date to apprehend economic offenders in Delhi and other metropolitan cities;

(b) the number of economic offenders awarded punishments so far and the amount of black money recovered from them;

(c) whether complaints have been received against some persons possessing black money;

(d) if so, the action taken by Government so far against them; and

(e) 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 (e) Information to the extent possible is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Additional Interim Relief to Cotton Growers in A.P.

1197. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government to give additional interim relief to cotton growers in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which the cotton growers in Andhra Pradesh will be benefited; and

(d) the amount of interim relief to be given to the farmers ?

THE DUPTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Closure of Agra Shoe Units

1198. SHRIMATI MEIRA KUMAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the Statesman dated October 20, 1987 captioned "Agra Shoe Units closed in protest";

(b) if so, the extent of damage and hardship caused to the small scale units manufacturing footwear due to withdrawal of excise exemption; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to remove their plight and to give them additional relief ?

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

(b) and (c) The excise duty exemption for small scale units manufacturing specified goods, including footwear has not been withdrawn but only modified so as to deny the benefit of the concession in the case of goods which are manufactured by a small scale unit under the brand name of a manufacturer or trader, not eligible for such concession. Therefore, footwear manufactured by small units with brand names of manufacturers not eligible for concession will not be eligible for excise duty exemption. These units can still avail of the small scale exemption by changing their manufacturing pattern.

Seizure of Narcotics by Narcotics Control Bureau

1199. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Narcotics Control Bureau has smashed a big international narcotics trafficking syndicate;

(b) the quantity of narcotics seized, its cost, the number of persons arrested and who are the kingpins;

(c) where from the heroin was procured and to which countries it was proposed to be taken; and

(d) whether innocent girls were being utilised in this racket; if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) and (b) The Narcotics Control Bureau has reported that a big international narcotics trafficking syndicate operating in Delhi for many years has been busted with the arrest of 6 persons and seizure of 8,700 kgs. of heroin on 18-9-1987. The arrested persons include the kingpins of this syndicate, Joginder Mohan Malhotra (alias) Jindo Malhotra and Yudhishter Kumar. No precise value of the drug seized can be determined as the illicit market price varies from place to place depending upon purity, place of origin, local demand and supply, etc.

(c) The seized heroin appears to have been procured from Pakistan as indicated

by markings on the packings. Investigations have revealed that the destination of the drug was Amsterdam.

(d) There have been reports of involvement of female carriers in drug-trafficking. One Smt. Manju Narula, who was found involved in the instant case, has been arrested.

There are various public awareness programmes regarding evils of drug addiction and perils of involvement in drug-trafficking.

Indo-Asian Workshop on Drug Abuse

1200. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of heroin (in kilograms) seized in India in the years 1985, 1986 and 1987 (so far);

(b) the quantity of other narcotics seized during the above period; and

(c) the outcome of the three day Indo-Asian Workshop on the drug abuse ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) and (b) Quantities of heroin and other narcotic drugs seized in India during 1985, 1986 and 1987 (upto October) are as under :

(Quantity in kilograms)

Name of drug	1985	1986	1987 (provisional)
1. Heroin	761	2,621	2,294
2. Opium	6,840	8,789	2,174
3. Hashish (charas)	10,312	18,909	12,879
			+ 7
			Hashish oil
4. Ganja	66,314	60,620	26,943

(Figures rounded off to the nearest kg.)

(c) The aim of the workshop was to increase public awareness about the evil of drug abuse.

Evasion of Customs Duty

1201. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases in which enquiry has been instituted for evasion of customs duty during the current financial year; and

(b) the number of cases filed and the stage at which they stand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) The number of cases in which investigations have been instituted in connection with evasion of custom duty during the current financial year as on 30-9-87 is 143.

(b) Out of 143 cases, proceedings have been initiated in 81 cases. The present position of these 81 cases is as under :

Cases adjudicated	—	45
Cases where show-cause notices have been issued, and are pending for adjudication.	—	36

Opening of Coffee Houses

1202. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Coffee Houses run by the Coffee Board in Bangalore city;

(b) whether there is any coffee house in big extensions of Bangalore like Malleswaram, Jayanagar, Rajajinagar; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to open Coffee Houses in Malleswaram, Jayanagar and Rajajinagar extensions to cater to the needs of those areas?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c) : There is only one coffee house run by the Coffee Board in the Bangalore city and presently there is no specific proposal to open any other coffee house in Bangalore or its big extensions.

Amount Given by Nationalised Banks for Drought Relief in Karnataka

1203. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some nationalised banks have released any money for drought relief in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the names of the banks and the amount released;

(c) to whom the above amount was given;

(d) the manner in which beneficiaries were selected; and

(e) whether the money has been given as loan or assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that it has issued detailed guidelines to commercial banks for providing credit facilities to the persons affected by drought and the banks have started extending credit support to effected persons in various parts of the country including the State of Karnataka. The banks have also been advised by RBI to furnish progress on a periodic basis indicating the nature and quantum of assistance rendered.

(c) and (d) The detailed guidelines for relief measures to be provided by the banks in the areas affected by droughts envisage that the bank branches should obtain from the concerned Government authorities the list of affected villages within their area of operation. In case of fresh borrowers, discreet enquiries should be made for assessment of loss sustained and assistance of the Government authorities should be sought wherever available for ascertaining genuineness of their requirements.

(e) The commercial banks are providing financial assistance to the drought affected persons in the form of loans at concessional rate of interest on comparatively liberal terms and conditions.

Export of Marble

1204. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the approximate number of people engaged in the stone building activities in the country in general and Rajasthan in particular;

(b) whether there is a great scope for export of marble, granite, limestone and sand-stone from Rajasthan and some other parts of the country; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to explore the possibility of exporting these stones to other countries where these are in great demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) The information as desired in this part is not maintained.

(b) Prospects of export of marble and granite from country are good.

(c) Steps taken to encourage export of marble, granite and some other stones, among others, include :

(i) Granite industry has been included in the list of industries eligible for recognition as 100% export-oriented units under the Import Policy. The scheme provides for liberal duty free import of raw-materials, consumables and capital equipments;

(ii) Trade Development Authority organised a Contact Promotion Programme for Granite in Japan to boost exports;

(iii) Request made to EEC commission for better access of granite to the EEC countries;

(iv) Participation in international fairs;

(v) Setting up of Rajasthan Granites and Marbles Ltd., by Government of Rajasthan to exploit, process and market Rajasthan marbles; and

(vi) Granting of 100% Export Oriented Unit status to mining industry.

Expansion of Trade between India & Canada

1205. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether steps are being taken to expand trade between India and Canada;

(b) if so, the aid extended by Canada for the country's development programme;

(c) the areas on which Indo-Canada trade has been established; and

(d) the details of the trade expansion programme drawn up between the two countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) to (d) There has been no formal Agreement between India and Canada specifically for the purpose of expansion of trade between the two countries. However, several measures have been taken by both sides to develop and promote to-way trade. These measures include sponsoring of industrial and trade missions from India, participation in selected trade fairs as also organisation of specialized fairs by TFAI. Canada also has been sending trade missions etc. from time to time to India and participating in trade fairs in India.

Canada has been providing assistance for projects and programmes under its economic/development assistance programmes. At the last meeting of the Aid India Consortium held at Paris in June, 1987, the level of the Canadian assistance to India during 1987-88 has been indicated to be Canadian Dollar 80 million.

Transfer of Steel Item Import

1207. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have under consideration a proposal to transfer the import of certain steel items from the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation to the Steel Authority of India Limited; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) and (b) Government do not propose to transfer import of steel items from Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation to Steel Authority of India Limited at present.

Uniformity in Price of Gold

1208. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether Government have taken any initiative to maintain the uniform price of gold in various parts of the country including all the metropolitan cities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : Since gold is not an essential commodity Govt. have not taken initiative to maintain a uniform price in the country.

[Translation]

Interest on Small Savings Schemes Deposit

1209. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to pay the increased rate of interest on the deposits on small savings;

(b) if so, the revised rate thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not raising the rate ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) A general restructuring of rates of interest on small savings schemes and on Bank deposits was done with effect from 1-4-87. There is no proposal at present for any change in structure of interest rates.

IFC Report on Jobbers on BSE

1210. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the Financial Express dated 9 October, 1987 under the caption "IFC report for drastic cut in jobbers on BSF"; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government on the recommendations of the International Finance Corporation regarding effecting cut in the number of jobbers in Bombay Stock Exchange ?

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

(b) Action, if any, in regard to effecting a cut in the number of jobbers in Bombay Stock Exchange vests with the Exchange authorities.

S.K. Dave Committee Recommendations on Working of Stock Exchanges

1211. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received the recommendations on working of stock exchanges made by an informal working group constituted by the Controller of Capital Issues under the Chairmanship of Shri S.K. Dave; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations of this group ?

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

(b) The main recommendations of the Working Group, inter alia, relate to relaxation of restrictions on trading in specified shares in a phased manner, prescription of band of limits on movement of prices of shares, strengthening of Surveillance Divisions in Stock Exchanges, common settlement periods in Stock Exchanges, etc.

[English]

**Bipartite Negotiations between Textiles
Ministry and Employees Unions**

1212. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the managements of Export Promotion Councils have been instructed to start the bipartite negotiations with the respective employees' unions in regard to their service conditions, in compliance with the Supreme Court's recent directive on a Writ Petition; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Bipartite negotiations have to be held between the managements of concerned Export Promotion Councils and their employees.

Tea Export to USSR

1213. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for the Indian share of exports of tea to the Soviet Union declining considerably from 1981 onwards;

(b) the reasons for Indian tea losing ground in hard currency regions and also in rupee trade regions; and

(c) the steps being taken to overcome the hurdles in the exports of Indian tea to hard currency regions as also to rupee trade regions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) Export of Indian tea to U.S.S.R. is Governed by bi-lateral trade agreements. Export in 1981 reflected an increase from 1980 level which witnessed a decline in 1982. In subsequent years export has maintained a steady increase in trend both in volume and value realisation, as may be evident from the following figures :

Year	Quantity (in million kgs.)	Value (in Rs. crores)
1980	63.8	124.9
1981	77.8	146.4
1982	56.5	111.5
1983	61.8	163.1
1984	75.2	262.2
1985	96.6	305.7

(b) In hard currency areas like pound sterling and US Dollar areas high cost and good quality Indian tea is facing challenge from severe price under-cutting and cheaper varieties, of teas of Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Kenya, Indonesia and Malawi.

(c) India's Trade with Rupee trade regions is covered under Bilateral Trade Agreement. Efforts are made to include more quantum of tea in the trade agreement, specially value added tea. Promotional programmes to promote Indian tea are also undertaken by participating in fairs and exhibitions and through stores demonstrations.

In hard currency areas the steps taken to increase export of Indian tea include higher cash compensatory support on value added teas, excise rebate of 50 paise per kilogram on export of bulk tea, full rebate on tea bags, abolition of customs duty on filter paper used in the manufacture of tea bags, sanction of schemes under the Brand promotion Fund and under warehousing Subsidy Scheme and provision of 10% of FOB realisation for advertising and promotion by individual companies abroad, etc.

Rise in Price of Gold

1214. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a marked rise in the price of gold;

(b) the price of gold per 10 gms. in October, 1985, 1986 and 1987 at New York and in the domestic markets; and

(c) the reasons for such abnormal rise ?

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

(b) Prices of gold in October 1985, 86 and 87 in domestic and New York markets are given below :

Average Price

Year	Bombay	New York	
	(Rs. per 10 gms.)	(Dollar per troy ounce)	(Rs. per 10 gms.)
1985	2136.46	326.02	1262.69
1986	2352.88	423.62	1751.60
1987	3170.83	465.35	1953.31

(c) The reasons for the large rise in gold prices in the domestic market have been (I) good festival demand (II) paucity of floating stocks due to reduced inflow of smuggled gold (III) uptrend in international prices of gold and (IV) diversion of funds into bullion on account of sluggishness in the domestic stock market. The reasons for the recent sharp increase in gold prices in the international markets have been (I) crash in stock markets all over the world which led to diversion of investible funds into bullion markets (II) persistent and large weakening of the U.S. dollar in international currency markets (III) political tensions in the middle east.

Right of Representation on Cantonment Boards

1215. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been persistent demand from many associations and people living within the jurisdiction of Cantonment Boards to establish right of representation in the Cantonment Boards, through democratic means or elections;

(b) the reasons for rejection of these demands and representations; and

(c) whether Government propose to reconsider the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (c) No demand for right of representation in the Cantonment Boards has been received from any Association or people living in the Cantonment areas. However, adequate provisions already exist in the Cantonments Act, 1924, for safeguarding the democratic rights of the people in the Cantonment Board areas. They are entitled to elect their representatives to the Cantonment Boards on the basis of universal adult franchise.

Out of a total of 62 Cantonments elections to 61 Cantonment Boards have been held in 1985 and 1986 and these Cantonments are having regular Boards with the elected representatives of the civil population. The remaining one Cantonment would also have a regular Board shortly after the elections, which have already been notified.

Sericulture Production

1216. SHRI G. BHOOPATHI : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the standard of sericulture produce in the country is decreasing;

(b) if so, the steps taken to raise the standard;

(c) whether the Central Silk Board has taken up a programme of technical modernisation and extending additional financial assistance to the Sericulture producing States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) No, Sir. In fact standard of Indian silk is increasing through implementation of various planned sericulture development programmes.

(b) to (d) Sericulture schemes for development of the industry in general are implemented by the various State Governments. However, in order to supplement their efforts and to provide R & D support for increasing the productivity/improving the quality of Indian silk, the Central Silk Board has established the following major units in the country :

- (i) 3 Central Sericulture Research & Training Institutes;
- (ii) 1 Central Technological Research & Training Institute;
- (iii) 15 Regional Sericulture Research Stations;
- (iv) 64 Research & Extension Centers;
- (v) 21 Silkworm Seed Production Centres under the National Silkworm Seed project.

Besides this the following Sericulture Development projects are also being implemented :

- (i) World Bank-Assisted Karnataka Sericulture project;
- (ii) Intensive Sericulture Development project in West Bengal;
- (iii) Muga Seed Development project in the North-Eastern Region;
- (iv) Intensive Sericulture Development project in Orissa;
- (v) Inter-State Tasar project, phase-II in Orissa and Maharashtra.

Creation of Additional Revenue Districts

1218. SHRI SHRIBALLABH PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some State Governments have submitted proposals to Union Government for creation of additional revenue districts in their States;

(b) if so, the names of the States from where such proposal were received;

(c) whether Government of Orissa had also sent such proposal; and

(d) 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) No. Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) and (d) A statement is given below :

Statement

Creation of Additional Revenues Districts

The Government of India had not received any request from the Government of Orissa for financial assistance for creation of additional revenue districts. However, the State Government in its memorandum to the Eighth Finance Commission requested that an amount of Rs. 32.16 crores may be provided to the State for creation of 4 new Districts, 8 new Sub-Divisions, 33 new Tehshils and 200 Revenue Inspectors' Circles without specifying their locations. The Finance Commission felt that assistance should be provided only for improving the facilities in the existing offices and not for creation of new offices. Therefore, they did not recommend any assistance to Orissa or any other State for creation of new offices under "Revenue Administration". Instead, they recommend an assistance of Rs. 331.50 lakhs for Government of Orissa for construction of buildings for the existing offices at sub-division and tehsil levels and for providing some amenities for 1984-85 to 1988-89. This amount was scaled down to Rs. 317 lakhs in view of the decision of the Government of India to implement the final recommendations of the Eighth Finance Commission from 1984-86 onwards.

Export of Sambalpur Sarees

1219. SHRI SHRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Sambalpur Sarees are very popular in many foreign countries because of their good artistic designs and durability; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken

to explore the possibility of exporting Sambalpur Sarees ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) No, Sir. The demand for Sambalpur Sarees in foreign countries is limited to areas with population of Indian origin and traditional Saree users.

(b) Does not arise.

Publishing of Schemes of Nationalised Banks in Regional Languages

1220. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the schemes of the nationalised banks are published in the regional languages of the States in which banks are located;

(b) if so, the names of the banks which are publishing their schemes in regional languages; and

(c) whether Union Government or the Reserve Bank of India have issued any instructions in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India had advised the public sector banks to use besides Hindi English, regional languages also, at the points of contact with the public for better customer service. The public sector banks do publish various type of information material in regional languages depending on the size and scale of their operations and the composition of their clientele in different regions. Bankwise and Categorywise availability of information material in each of the regional languages is not centrally monitored.

Change in Financial Year

1221. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received requests from State Governments, financial

institutions, Association or Organisations to change the dates of the financial year;

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

(c) whether Government have suo motu examined the matter; 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) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) The Government of India by Resolution dated 1st May, 1984 constituted a Committee to go into the question of change in the financial year under the Chairmanship of Shri L.K. Jha. The terms of reference of the Committee included among other things examination of the genesis of the current financial year and the studies made in the past on the desirability of change in the financial year. Summary of the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee was laid on the table of both the Houses of Parliament on 17th May, 1985. The Report of the Committee was examined by Government in consultation with State Governments and it was decided that there was no need to change the existing financial year. Decisions of Government on the recommendations of this Report were also laid on the table of both the Houses of Parliament on 1-4-86 in Lok Sabha and 21-4-86 in Rajya Sabha.

Assistance to Civilian Authorities by Armed Personnel

1222. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the assistance rendered by Army, Navy and Air Force, to the civilian authorities during the year 1986-87 in cases of natural calamities, States and Union Territory-wise; and

(b) Army, Navy and Air Force personnel involved in each of the States and Union Territories during the said year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b) A statement is given below.

I—ARMY

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Number of times aid was provided					Manpower employed
		Flood Relief (a)	Period (b)	Fire Fight- ing (c)	Period (d)	Heavy Snow- fall (e)	
							Period (f)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	15th Aug. to 7th Dec.	—	—	—	319
2.	Assam	4	22 Sep. to 24 Sep. 12 Oct. to 17 Oct. 12 Oct. to 19 Oct. 11 Oct. to 13 Oct.	—	—	—	243
3.	Bihar	3	3 Ssp. to 15 Sep. 23 Sep. to 29 Sep. 21 Sep. to 29 Sep.	—	—	—	322
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	27 April	—	—	1	224
5.	Madhya Pradesh	1	25 July to 27 July	—	—	—	47
6.	Maharashtra	—	—	5	18 April to 20 April 10 May to 11 May 29 May to 30 May 1 Sept. to 20 Sept. 12 Dec.	—	37
7.	Rajasthan	1	25 July to 30 July	4	27 June to 28 June 15 Oct. 15 Oct. 25 Oct.	—	586
8.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	2	24 Oct. 27 Dec. to 28 Dec.	—	13
9.	West Bengal	1	26 Sept. to 7 Oct.	—	—	—	16

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Number of times aid was provided				Manpower employed
		Flood Relief (a)	Period (b)	Heavy Snowfall (c)	Period (d)	
II---AIR-FORCE						
1.	Adhra Pradesh	1	14 Aug. to 25 Aug.	—		357
2.	Assam	1	12 Oct. to 14 Oct.	—		15
3.	Bihar	3	28 Aug. to 31 Aug. 17 Sep. to 21 Sep. 5 Sep. 6 Sep.	—		215
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	—		2	17 Nov. to 30 Nov. 2 Dec.	70
5.	Madhya Pradesh	2 1	25 July to 28 July. 20 Aug.	—		26
6.	Maharashtra		16 Aug. to 19 Aug.	—		24
7.	Rajasthan	2	15 Aug.	—		26
III---NAVY						

IFA provides aircrafts in the event of natural calamities.

No manpower is provided by IAF except the air crew.

On account of the collapse of a bridge across river Mandovi, a ferry craft together with 18 crew members was provided to the Government of Goa from 25-7-86 to 19-9-86.

Unapproved India Projects Abroad

1223. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of industrial and commercial projects promoted by Indian industrialists abroad are not qualified to be categorised as joint ventures abroad;

(b) whether Government have accorded approval to some such projects for last three years;

(c) the foreign exchange remittances to our country by such projects;

(d) how many such industries are there abroad without receiving the approval of Government; and

(e) in case of the non-approved projects, whether Indian industrialists were able to raise the necessary finance to meet the overseas projects costs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) Yes, Sir. A concern registered outside India which is owned wholly by one or more Indian companies is not treated as a joint venture but is treated as a subsidiary.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Seven such subsidiaries have been approved by Govt. during the years 1984-85 to 1986-87, and foreign exchange remitted by them to India amounted to Rs. 30.25 lakhs as dividend and Rs. 12.54 lakhs as additional exports.

(d) and (e) Ministry of Commerce has no information.

Posting of Indo-Tibet Border Police for Protection of Banks

1224. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to post Indo-Tibet Border Police for the protection of banks from robbers in Punjab and Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the ITBP personnel are fully trained in guerilla warfare to face the challenge of robbers;

(c) whether the exhibition of arms and ammunition to be used by the ITBP personnel while protecting the banks appeared in the Hindustan Times of 24 October, 1987; and

(d) the likely effect of exhibition of arms on the activities of bank robbers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) It has been decided to utilise the services of Indo-Tibetan Border Police personnel for providing security to vulnerable bank branches in Punjab only.

(b) The ITBP have intimated that their personnel will be trained to face all eventualities.

(c) and (d) The Indo-Tibetan Border Police have reported that although a photograph of one of the weapons already being used by it appeared in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 24-10-87, there was no exhibition of any arms and ammunition to be used by the ITBP personnel on Bank protection duty. The ITBP have also pointed out that display of weaponry deters and affects the morale of future miscreants and also serves to fortify the public confidence in the capability and determination of the security machinery in handling various problems including those of law and order.

[Translation]**Opening of Regional Rural Bank Branches in Madhya Pradesh**

1225. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has decided to open those branches of regional rural banks soon for which licences have been issued under the New Branch Licensing Policy (1985-90);

(b) if so, the names of the branches in Madhya Pradesh for which licences have been issued so far and the names of the branches which have since been opened; and

(c) the time by which licences are likely to be issued for the remaining branches which have been identified ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) The banks have been advised by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) that branches at the allotted centres should be opened in a phased manner during the remaining period

of the current Branch Licensing Policy 1985-90. RBI has reported that 210 centres have been allotted by it to the Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) in Madhya Pradesh under the current Policy. As per information available with RBI, these RRBs have opened branches at 68 centres as on 30th September, 1987. The names of centres allotted to RRBs in Madhya Pradesh and those where branches have been opened by these RRBs are given in the Statement below.

Statement

Position of allotments of centres to Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) and date of opening of branches in Madhya Pradesh as on 30th September, 1987

Name of the RRB	Name of centre	Date of opening of branch
1	2	3
Bastar Kshetriya Gramin Bank	Jaibel	—
	Bade Bakur	—
	Bade Rajpur	—
	Salana	—
	Bad Battar	—
	Kasani	—
	Chitapur	—
	Dhaneli Kanhar	—
	Surnar (Surepal)	—
	Kawadgaon	—
Mandla Balaghat Kshetriya Gramin Bank	Khara	—
	Beni	—
	Chada	—
Chambal Kshetriya Gramin Bank	Pratappura	—
	Pandri	—
	Barhet	—
	Andhiyari	—
	Kotsitra	—
	Pahela	—
	Goras	—
	Ganjrapur	—
	Uttampura	—
	Kasmara	—
	Datarda	—
	Palpur	—
	Agra	—

1	2	3
Vidisha Bhopal Kshetriya Gramin Bank	Suhaya Lahol Barkheda Barmad Bhopal Shahpura Jahod Pabai Basado Ghatera Sojna Layara Mahaluve Bahal Bamora Unarshi Kala Johad Bichhia Dehri Madha Kasbatal	— 17-6-87 — — — — 15-6-87 — — — — — — 30-6-87 — —
Bundelkhand Kshetriya Gramin Bank	Aevran Amrauma	— —
Chindwara—Seoni Kshetriya Gramin Bank	Ghanaumari	—
Damoh-Panna-Sagar Kshetriya Gramin Bank	Balakot Rajpura Sailwada Pista Deora Dhapatpur Sarangpur Jhila Ujnethi	— — — — — — — —
Gwalior-Datia-Kshetriya Gramin Bank	Uprayan Kamad Nayakheda Chiraula Imaliya Uchia Diguwan Sirsa Debhai Deorikala Banwar	— — 22-4-87 — — 18-5-87 18-5-87 — 18-5-87 — —

1

2

3

Mastoora

Khairva

Kachhaua

Sankhnihi

Badera Sopan

Sohan

Piparava Kalan

Kariyawati

Chandpur

Salwai

Gijaura

Sukha Petha

Rehai

Tighra

Jakhoda

Aaron

Sirsaud

Baretha

Bijoli

Sanga Kheda

Sadh Pura

Chilki

Vikrampur

Kalari

Balon

Laturi Gehlot

Pochlana

Mangrola

Hirpurtara

Amadula

Mulleguda

Mulmula

Khisaura

Bhawarmara

Batrel

Ranbodha

Kallu Bangari

Bagarkatta

Marri

22-5-87

22-5-87

3-6-87

3-6-87

24-4-87

Kshetriya Gramin Bank
Hoshangabad

Dewas-Shajapur Kshetriya
Gramin Bank

Durg Rajnandgaon Gramin Bank

1	2	3
Nimar Kshetriya Gramin Bank	Rangaon	—
	Mogargaon	—
	Talakpura	—
	Chachriyapat	—
	Chirhiya	—
Shivpuri Guna Kshetriya Gramin Bank	Sarog	—
	Vishanwada	—
	Talegaon	—
	Sirsi	—
	Dharnowad	—
	Gajoura	—
	Samua	—
	Ainchwara	—
	Kararkheda	—
ndore Ujjain Kshetriya IGramin Bank	Giroja	4-4-87
	Attaheda	4-4-87
	Sunala	4-4-87
	Shivani	13-8-87
	Pedmi	2-4-87
	Kalari	6-5-87
	Darji Karadia	27-2-86
	Barlai	27-2-87
	Chitoda	16-4-87
	Jalodiya	10-4-87
	Suwasia	30-5-87
	Pirjhalar	—
	Gunai	—
	Chapakheda	14-3-87
	Palki Hatai	30-5-87
	Lekoda Anjana	30-5-87
	Kanwas	15-9-87
	Batlawadi	—
	Berchha	—
	Indaukh	16-2-87
	Zutawad	17-2-87
	Delehi Buzurg	17-2-87
	Lason	—
	Kanardi	29-12-86
	Kath Baroda	25-2-87
	Karedi	13-4-87

1	2	3
	Ninora	26-4-87
	Fatehabad	20-10-87
Mahakaushal Gramin Bank	Vilayat Kalan	27-12-86
	Basaudi	—
	Kua	16-3-87
	Zinha Pipariya	—
	Barba Bada	29-11-86
	Panagar	13-5-87
	Deori Lolri	26-5-87
	Beltha ri	—
	Barhata	2-12-86
	Ramti Imalia	2-12-86
	Surwari	—
	Gorakhpur	3-12-86
	Jhamar	—
	Udnipiparia	—
	Vmariya Chinki	3-8-87
	Dasharaman	29-12-86
	Kalwara Kallan	14-2-87
	Deori Tola	26-6-87
	Lamkana	8-1-87
	Pola	—
	Dhangavan	15-3-86
	Belkhadu	24-1-87
	Kala Dumar	30-12-86
	Sahasan	30-6-87
	Amgawan	17-1-87
	Sajapur	28-11-86
	Mankedi	26-12-86
	Deoria Kalan	24-12-86
	Kari Talai	24-12-86
	Kuwar Hat	—
Jhabua Dhar Kshetriya Gramin Bank	Machiya	—
Ratlam Mandsaur Kshetriya Gramin Bank	Hatunia	—
	Antri Bujurg	—
	Bisniya	—
	Mandwi	—
	Rajapura	—

1	2	3
Rajgarh Schore Kshetriya Gramin bank	Banaba	—
	Kajlas	—
	Semri	—
	Chhepaner	—
	Schore	3-9-85
Rewa Sidhi Gramin Bank	Kharra	—
	Bichhi	—
	Amarwah	—
	Pondi (Bastua)	—
Raigarh Kshetriya Gramin Bank	Bimda	—
	Laripani	—
Sharada Gramin Bank	Paharai	—
	Parasmania	—
Surguja Kshetriya Gramin Bank	Kotadol	—
Shehdol Kshetriya Gramin Bank	Passagarhi	—
	Maod	—
	Chuhiri	—
	Lapta	2-6-86
	Mediaras	2-6-86
	Tihiki	2-6-86
	Akharar	2-6-86
	Nighri	2-6-86
	Piparia	2-6-86
	Tala	2-6-86
	Bilhauud	2-6-86
	Barbaspur	—
	Sarai	—
	Amraha	2-6-86
	Kanchanpur	2-6-86

Registration or Transfer of Immovable Property

1226. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have received any request from State Governments to enhance the limit fixed for obtaining 'No Objection Certificate' from the Income Tax Officer (I.T.O.) in respect of

the registry of immovable property of more than Rupees fifty thousand under Section 230-A of the Income Tax Act;

(b) if so, whether Union Government are aware of the fact that people are facing hardships due to this limit/restriction and registration of documents is also being adversely affected as a result thereof; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to abolish or to enhance this limit of Rupees fifty thousand ?

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

(b) General references have been received from some State Governments mentioning the difficulties faced by people, especially the farmers. However, no specific instance of any harassment has been mentioned in these references.

(c) The question of enhancing the present limit of Rs. 50,000 is under the active consideration of the Government.

Smuggling of Gold and Synthetic Fibre

1227. SHRI NARSING SURYAVANSI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Collectors of Customs and Excise (Anti-smuggling) have been asked to make a special target of attack the smuggling of gold from Pakistan, Synthetic yarn from Nepal and synthetic fabric from Bangladesh as reported in Deccan Herald of 21 September, 1987; and

(b) if so, how far these instructions have been carried out by the Collectors so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI) : (a) In pursuance of the decisions taken in the Conference of Collectors of Customs and Central Excise on anti-smuggling held on 17th September, 1987, the concerned Collectors have already been instructed suitably to intensify and gear-up the anti-smuggling activities.

(b) The anti-smuggling drive throughout country and anti-smuggling machinery has been geared up at all the international airports and vulnerable areas of Coast-line and the land borders to check smuggling into the country. Close co-ordination is maintained with all the concerned agencies in the prevention and detection of smuggling into the country.

Import of Dry Fruits

1228. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the present policy of Government for import of dry fruits ; and

(b) the quantity of dry fruits availability in India per annum and the States producing them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) As per the present policy, import of dry fruits (excluding cashewnuts and dates) is allowed against licences issued to dealers engaged in this trade and their entitlement is calculated on the basis of their past imports.

(b) Official estimates of the quantity of dry fruit produced in India are not available. States producing important dry fruits such as walnut, almond, chestnut etc. are J&K, H.P., U.P. and Arunachal Pradesh.

Bilateral Trade between India and USSR

1229. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some discussions have taken place with the USSR to raise bilateral trade ;

(b) if so, the details thereof :

(c) the commodities and items expected to be covered under the purview of these discussions ;

(d) whether these discussions covered new forms of cooperation in production, joint ventures, leasing and services sector ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof including the areas to be benefited by these discussions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) to (e) A Soviet Delegation led by Mr. Y.P. Khomenko, Deputy Chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee held discussions with an Indian Delegation led by Dr. Y.K. Alagh, Member, Planning Commission in New Delhi from 17th to 26th Oct., 1987 regarding promotion

of trade and economic cooperation between the two countries. The discussions which have been in pursuance of the mutually desired objective of enhancing the bilateral trade turnover by 2.5 times over the next 5 years, covered various aspects such as diversification and expansion of the structure of bilateral trade and economic cooperation and encouraging new forms of cooperation such as production cooperation, cooperation in the services sector, joint ventures, leasing, etc.

As regards imports from the USSR into India, various commodities such as industrial raw materials including ferrous and non-ferrous metals, chemicals and petrochemicals, etc. and machinery and equipment items for various sectors like coal, power, oil, steel, electronics, railways, transportation, civil aviation, water resources etc. were discussed.

As regards exports from India to the USSR, agricultural products, mineral ores, leather and leather goods, textiles, chemicals, and a wide range of engineering goods were discussed.

Increasing direct links between the Soviet enterprises and Indian corporations and companies, exchange of information about possibilities of promoting production cooperation in mining equipment, metallurgical equipment, heavy electrical equipment etc. establishment of joint ventures in the fields of chemicals, textiles, agricultural items, cooperation in services sector including construction of projects in the USSR in the fields of hotel industry etc. were discussed.

Promotion of credit arrangements for financing supply of Soviet equipment to Indian entrepreneurs and projects was also discussed.

These discussions contributed towards promotion of trading and economic cooperation between the two countries in the various fields mentioned. Further discussions are proposed to be held in the future from time to time.

Revision of Disability Pension

1230. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently revised disability pension, war injury pay and constant attendance allowance ;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the date from which these revised rates have been made effective ; and

(d) the total number of military personnel rank-wise to be benefited with this increase ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Government have revised the Disability Pension, War Injury Pension and Constant Attendance Allowance in respect of service personnel with effect from 1-1-1986. The details are given in the Statement below.

(d) Such statistics are not being maintained. Further the number of disability pensioners keeps varying from time to time as such pensioners are sent for medical assessment/review of their cases from time to time.

Statement

Service personnel are entitled to disability pension, war injury pension and constant attendance allowance at the following rates with effect from 1-1-1986) (both for personnel retired prior to and after 1-1-1986) :

(a) DISABILITY PENSION :

The disability pension is made up of two elements namely the service element (which depends upon the rank and the qualifying service) and the disability element which on the percentage of disability. The rates of disability element for 100% disability are as under :

Rank	Amount P.M.
(i) Commissioned Officers & Hony Commissioned Officers.	Rs. 550/-
(ii) Junior Commissioned Officers and equivalent ranks.	Rs. 550/-
(iii) Other ranks & non-combatants (Enrolled) and equivalent ranks.	Rs. 450/-

Where the disability of a pensioner is assessed at less than 100% but not less than 20%, the rates of disability element will be proportionately reduced.

(b) WAR INJURY PENSION :

Pre 1-1-1986 pensioners : With effect from 1-1-1986, the ceiling of disability element of war injury pay for 100% disability in battle casualty cases has been raised from Rs. 500/- p.m. to Rs. 1,000/- p.m. In no case, it shall be less than the disability element rates mentioned in para (a) above and applicable in non-battle casualty cases. For lower percentage of disability, the disability element shall be proportionately reduced.

Post 1-1-1986 pensioners : For this category of pensioners, the war injury pay will be known war injury pension. The war injury pension for 100% disability shall be equal to the reckonable emoluments last drawn on the date of invalidment. For Commissioned officers, the reckonable emoluments mean pay plus non-practising allowance and rank pay and for personnel below officers it is rank pay including classification pay, if any. Where disability is less than 100%, the amount of war injury pension shall be proportionately reduced. In no case, however, the amount of war injury pension shall be less than 60% of the reckonable emoluments last drawn in the case of officers and 80% in the case of personnel below officers rank. The minimum amount of war injury pension shall be admissible in case the degree of disability is assessed at less than 20% at the time of invalidment or at any subsequent reassessment stage.

(c) CONSTANT ATTENDANCE ALLOWANCE (BATTLE/NON BATTLE CASUALTY CASES)

The constant attendance allowance has also been revised to Rs. 300/- p.m. irrespective of the rank.

Seizure of Gold from Bombay Airport

1231. SHRI PRATAPRAO R. BHOSALE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether huge quantity of gold has been seized at Bombay airport during October, 1987;

(b) if so, its total weight and value;

(c) from which country it was being smuggled;

(d) whether on earlier occasions a large quantity of gold has been seized at Bombay airport ;

(e) if so, its details from January to September, 1987, monthwise and its value;

(f) what Government propose to do with the seized smuggled gold ; and

(g) the steps Government propose to take to check the smuggling of gold ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K GADHVI) : (a) and (b) During the month of October, 1987, the Customs authorities seized 117.812 kgs. of contraband gold valued at Rs. 3.69 crores, at Sahar Airport, Bombay.

(c) The gold was mainly smuggled Gulf countries and Singapore.

(d) and (e) The details of the contraband gold seized at the Sahar airport, Bombay during the period from January to September, 1987 are given below :—

Month	Quantity (in kgs.)	Value (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3
January	30.382	0.74
February	38.767	1.01

1	2	3
March	125.891	3.29
April	32.621	0.90
May	37.730	1.07
June	59.951	1.67
July	69.305	1.94
August	46.711	1.36
September	60.272	1.81

(f) The seized gold upon confiscation and after completion of appeal, revision proceedings etc. is deposited in the Government of India Mint.

(g) The anti-smuggling drive has been intensified throughout the country and the anti-smuggling machinery has been geared up particularly at the international airports and vulnerable areas of the coast-line and the land borders to check smuggling into the country. Sophisticated equipment such as : metal detectors and X-ray machines are used for detection of gold concealed by passengers on their person and in their baggage accompanied and unaccompanied. Close co-ordination is maintained with all the concerned agencies in the prevention and detection of smuggling into the country.

Raising of Additional Resources of Foreign Exchange

1232. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have raised additional resources of foreign exchange to meet increasing requirements of imports during 1987-88 ;

(b) if so, the allocation of these additional resources of foreign exchange ;

(c) what circumstances have necessitated these additional sources of foreign exchange; and

(d) the names of fields of imports to be effective with this additional sources of foreign exchange ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) to (d) Additional aid to the extent of about Rs. 700 crores has so far been indicated by the foreign countries and international organisations to the Government of India to finance the burden of imports necessitated due to drought. The additional aid is proposed to be utilised for the import of essential commodities like petroleum and petroleum products, edible oils, industrial oils, non-ferrous metals, etc.

Concessions to Textile Industry for the Benefits of Consumers

1233. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have conducted any study to find out whether the concessions given to the textile industry have been used for the benefit of the consumer and for the healthy growth of the industry; and

(b) if so, full details thereof and the outcome achieved thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Decline in Savings of Fixed Income Group

1234. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the rates of savings of the fixed income group are progressively coming down;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to enable this group to save more ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) Estimates of savings of the fixed income group are not compiled.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Promotional Activities of Spices Board

1235. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the promotional activities undertaken by the Spices Board for promoting the use of cardamom within the country; and

(b) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) The promotional activities undertaken by the Board include inter-alia participation in national fairs, promotional sales of quality cardamom, publicity campaign through journals T.V. etc. for popularising the various end uses in food and non-food consumer items etc.

(b) It is reported that consumption of cardamom has gone up from 1500 M.T. to 2300 M.T.s.

Markets for Cardamom

1236. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any effort has been made to explore the markets in South-East Asia as well as North Africa for cardamom;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The efforts include participation in selected International Fairs in these

regions, Sales-cum-Study delegation, intensive Market Promotion Programmes in West Asia and North Africa regions through the Spices Board's Trade Promotion Office at Bahrain.

(c) The result of these efforts will be seen only in the coming years.

Production and Export Target of Spices

1237. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the production and export targets for each of the spices which are being exported during the Seventh Plan; and

(b) the target achieved so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) and (b) Crop-wise production targets for the spices have not been fixed for the Seventh Plan. Target for spices as a whole for the Seventh Plan is 13.64 lakh tonnes. As regards achievement, since most of the spices are no forecast crops, therefore official statistics of cropwise production are not available. The achievement during 1985-86 for forecast crops is given below :—

Crop	Production during 85-86 (000' tonnes)
Pepper	30.39
Ginger	130.03
Turmeric	323.8
Garlic	187.0
Chillies	708.9
Corriander	107.4

Figures for 86-87 are not available.

Production target and achievement for Cardamom small for the Sevsnth Plan are as below.

Year	Target in M.T.	Achievement in M.T.
1985-86	4000	4700
1986-87	3500	3800
1987-88	3500	2900
1988-89	4500	—
1989-90	5000	—

Export targets for the Seventh Plan Period and Achievements in respect of Cardmom (Small) are as below.

Year	Target		Achievement	
	Qty. in M.T.	Value (Rs. Crores)	Qty. in M.T.	Value (Rs. Crores)
1985-86	2500	50.00	3271	53.46
1986-87	1500	20.00	1447	18.50
1987-88	2000	30.00	144 (April-September, 1987)	1.78
1988-89	3000	45.00	—	—
1989-90	3500	52.50	—	—

Export targets in respect of spices other than Cardamom (small) have not been finally fixed for the Seventh Plan Period as a whole. However, yearwise targets and achievements since the commencement of the Seventh Plan are given in the statement below :

Year	Target		Achievement	
	Qty. in M.T.	Value (Rs. crores)	Qty. in M.T.	Value (Rs. crores)
1	2	3	4	5
PEPPER				
1985-86	22,000	70.00	38,619	172.48
1986-87	30,000	120.00	36,879	199.15
1987-88	30,000	165.00	18,860 (Upto Sep., 1987)	115.48
CHILLIES				
1985-86	11,000	11.00	1,241	2.02
1986-87	7,500	8.25	4,029	4.49
1987-88	4,000	5.00	2,300 (Upto Sep., 1987)	2.75

1	2	3	4	5
GINGER				
1985-86	6,000	11.00	6,816	10.89
1986-87	7,000	7.70	4,742	5.55
1987-88	6,000	7.00	2,650	0.08
(Upto Sep., 1987)				
TURMERIC				
1985-86	12,000	12.00	8,561	12.09
1986-87	11,000	12.00	18,744	18.48
1987-88	14,000	14.00	5,550	5.75
(Upto Sept., 1987)				
CURRY POWDER				
1985-86	3,000	3.60	2,527	3.66
1986-87	3,500	4.00	2,575	3.91
1987-88	2,500	3.00	1,274	2.00
(Upto Sept., 1987)				
OILS AND OLEORESING OF SPICES				
1985-86	350	10.00	401	14.87
1986-87	400	14.00	437	14.75
1987-88	425	15.00	186	6.77
(Upto Sep., 1987)				
OTHER SPICES				
1985-86	28,000	24.00	14,061	13.05
1986-87	23,800	18.90	10,933	12.45
1987-88	20,300	21.00	3,746	4.90
(Upto Sept., 1987)				

*Figures for 1987-88 are provisional.

Cash in World Stock Market Prices

1238. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was a crash in world stock market prices in the United States and most parts of the world on the 19th October, 1987 resulting in a "panic selling" of the worst kind on any single day in recorded financial history;

(b) whether this worst-ever stock markets crash signalled that a global recession much worse than the great depression of 1229 was round the corner;

(c) if so, its impact on the Indian stock market and whether Government have taken note of the fears of global recession; and

(d) Government's reaction thereto ?

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

(b) It is too early to conclude that the stock market crash abroad would lead to a global recession much worse than the great depression of 1929.

(c) and (d) No adverse repercussions of the stock market crash abroad have directly been felt on Indian Stock Exchanges. The fears of a likely global recession voiced by some observers have been noted.

Rehabilitation of Sick Units in Small Scale Sector

1239. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) State-wise, break up of 16,41,748 units in the small scale sector as at the end of December, 1985 alongwith the, State-wise, break-up of Rs. 7829.32 crores provided to them as bank credits;

(b) State-wise, break-up of 2189 sick units in the small scale sector with outstanding bank credit amounting to Rs. 176.33 crores which are reported to have been put under nursing programme by the

financing banks as at the end of December, 1985;

(c) the steps being taken to nurse the remaining 5650 sick units in the small scale sector which were considered by bank as potentially viable; and

(d) the steps being taken to rehabilitate 1,15,944 small scale sick units which have not been found potentially viable for revival by the banks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) State-wise number of SSI units and amount outstanding of all scheduled commercial banks as at the end of December, 1985 is set out in the Statement below.

(b) to (d) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that State-wise data regarding potentially viable sick units put under nursing programme was not being collected under the earlier reporting system. RBI has issued guidelines in February, 1987 regarding rehabilitation of potentially viable sick SSI units with specific reference to definition of sick SSI units, viability norms, incipient sickness as also reliefs/concessions from banks/financial institutions for implementation of rehabilitation packages in the case of such potentially viable sick SSI units. RBI has also advised the banks to look into few non-viable sick units on a sample basis with a view to checking correctness of their classification about the unit.

Statement

State-wise number of SSI units and amount outstanding of all commercial banks as at the end of December, 1985.

S. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	No.	Amount (Rs. crores)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	149253	538.78
2.	Assam	29512	61.02
3.	Bihar	78561	197.67
4.	Gujarat	95825	612.08
5.	Haryana	31984	287.89

1	2	3	4
6.	Himachal Pradesh	15914	41.34
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	18667	60.67
8.	Karnataka	116996	520.62
9.	Kerala	85335	291.66
10.	Madhya Pradesh	111658	265.02
11.	Maharashtra	122236	1384.06
12.	Orissa	65907	104.09
13.	Punjab	60396	495.15
14.	Rajasthan	73816	202.13
15.	Tamil Nadu	185167	799.61
16.	Uttar Pradesh	197180	708.79
17.	West Bengal	140581	566.31
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	4265	37.65
19.	Andaman & Nicobar	7394	1.20
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	404	1.15
21.	Chandigarh	3408	47.97
22.	Delhi	32674	576.13
23.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	525	1.79
24.	Manipur	2154	2.28
25.	Meghalaya	2573	2.04
26.	Mizoram	667	0.68
27.	Nagaland	1471	5.59
28.	Pondicherry	2460	10.80
29.	Tripura	3909	4.24
30.	Sikkim	839	0.87
31.	Lakshadweep	17	0.02
All India		1641748	7829.31

Demand and Supply of Gold

1240. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the annual demand for standard gold in India during the last three financial years;

(b) the supplies from domestic production and recycling gold during the same years; and

(c) gap between demand and supply in weight and value during the last three financial years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) As gold is not an essential commodity the Govt. has not assessed the demand for standard gold in India.

(b) The domestic production of gold during the last three financial years is :

1984-85	2036 Kgs.
1985-86	1874 Kgs.
1986-87	1810 Kgs.

The standard gold issued by the Mint as recycled gold during the last three financial years is :

1984-85	17117 Kgs.
1985-86	18574 Kgs.
1986-87	14557 Kgs.

(c) In view of the position as at (a) above, the question does not arise.

Assessment of Badla Financing Following Dave Committee Report

1241. DR. B.L. SHAIKESH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether following the Dave Committee Report, which did not allow the carry-forward transactions, Government have made any assessment of 'badla' financing and the role played by the 'badlawallahas' in the process of carry forward transactions, by holding their commitments for them; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to bring an and to the 'badla' or contango system of financing stock market transactions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI) : (a) No Sir.

(b) In view of answer to (a) above, the question does not arise.

Diseases Affecting Cardamom in Karnataka

1242. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cardamom in Kodagu (Karnatka) has been affected by a disease called KATTE ROGA;

(b) if so, the fall in the production during the year 1986; and

(c) the steps taken to protect the crop ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The fall in production exclusively on account of this disease has not been estimated.

(c) Steps to protect the crop from this disease include Extension Advisory Services, removal of 'Katte' affected plants and replantation through payment of subsidy etc.

Import of Cotton to Fabricate Banians

1243. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps to import cotton for spinning yarn to fabricate banians;

(b) if so, the quantity thereof; and

(c) whether it is adequate to meet the requirements ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHANA KUMAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Non-Plan Expenditure by States

1244. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are keeping track of non-plan expenditure of State Governments; and

(b) if so, which State Government has spent the maximum amount as non-plan expenditure ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) The non-plan expenditure of State Government is reviewed

while assessing the availability of resources for funding the annual plan of the States during resources discussions held by the Planning Commission every year.

(b) According to budget estimates for 1987-88, the maximum non-plan expenditure of a State Government is that of Maharashtra.

IDBI Loans to Kerala Government Companies

1245. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Industrial Development Bank of India has given any loans to Government Companies of Kerala; and

(a) if so, the names of those companies and the amount provided to these companies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The Industrial Development Bank of India has reported that as at the end of June, 1987 it had sanctioned direct loan assistance aggregating to Rs. 126.20 crores to 25 Government Companies in Kerala. As per the statutes governing public financial institutions and the practices and usages customary among bankers, information relating to or to the affairs of their individual constituents cannot be divulged.

Interest on Foreign Loans

1246. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the lowest and highest percentages of interest paid by Union Government in 1986 on foreign loans received by it and to which agency of Government such interests have been paid ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI) : In respect of loans committed on Government Account in 1986, those from Denmark were interest free while the highest interest rate was on IBRD borrowings which have a variable interest rate that was 8.5% during the first half and 8.23% during the second half of 1986.

Prospects of Indo-US Trade

1247. H.N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the trade prospects between India and U.S. have improved;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any fresh trade agreements have been signed; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and to what extent the trade between India and U.S. will improve during 1987-88 year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) and (b) Details of India's trade with USA during the last three financial years are given below :

(Value : Rs. in Crores)

Year	India's non-oil exports	India's imports
1984-85	1765.83	1700.59
1985-86(P)	1994.25	2062.87
1986-87(P)	2357.56	1963.01

P : Provisional.

It will be seen from the above table that India's non-oil exports to USA have been on the increase during the last two years.

(c) and (d) There has been no formal Agreement between India and USA to improve bilateral trade. However, during the meeting between the Prime Minister and President Regan of USA on Oct. 20, 1987 a common view was expressed that much could be done to expand the present level of activity in the field of bilateral trade and investment. As per the present indications, trade between India and US is expected to improve further during 1987-88.

Coffee Board Reconstitution

1248. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Coffee Board has been reconstituted in order to improve its working including production and exports as reported in the Economic Times dated 27 October 1987; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b) In accordance with the provisions of the Coffee Act, the Coffee Board has been reconstituted for the period of three years w.e.f. 28th August, 1987 for carrying out the various functions envisaged in the Act. The Board as presently constituted provides balanced representation to the various interests connected with the coffee industry. Besides Chairman, members of Parliament, representatives of Govts. of the principal coffee growing states, other States, larger growers, small growers, coffee curing establishments, coffee trade, labour, coffee consumers, instant coffee manufacturers, and an eminent personality in the field of research/marketing/management of coffee have been included in the Board. The Board has succeeded in carrying out the functions entrusted to it by the Coffee Act.

Mirage 2000 Aircraft Crash

1249. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an ultra modern French fighter Mirage 2000 crashed sometime in the month of September, 1987;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the major causes for the IAF plane crashes and what steps have been taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A mirage 2000 aircraft, on training flight, crashed on 15-9-87. The aircraft was destroyed but the pilot ejected safely.

(c) The major causes of air accidents have been identified to be human error technical defects and bird strikes. A number of steps have been taken to reduce accidents due to these causes which is an on-going process. Some of them are given below :

Human errors

The important remedial measures taken to reduce human error accidents are :

- (i) The training pattern has been modified and a new syllabbi has been introduced with emphasis on advanced operational training exercises.
- (ii) The training syllabi have been reviewed in depth to ensure that junior pilots are introduced to high workload/high risk exercises in a progressive/regulated manner. Standards for each phase of training have been set and are being monitored.
- (iii) Radio and Navigational aids are being given particular attention. Mandatory requirement of essential aids at airfields has been defined.
- (iv) Appropriate instructions have been issued to ensure that medical factors like aircrew fatigue and hypoglycemia do not contribute to accidents.
- (v) Instrument flying training and night flying training have been reviewed to meet operational requirements by day and night.
- (vi) Setting and quantification of flying training standards in flying training establishments have been established.
- (viii) A system of monitoring training standards and standards of Qualifying Flying Instructors has been introduced.

Technical defects

The major steps taken/being taken to reduce accidents by technical defects are :

- (i) Accidents due to design or manufacturing deficiencies are brought to the notice of the manufacturers for introducing modifications in aircraft. Pending such modifications, short term remedial measures in consultation with them are expeditiously implemented.
- (ii) Technical type Training Schools are being set up for various types of aircraft. Technicians will be given extended training on particular aircraft types.
- (iii) Setting and quantification of standards in technical training establishment has been undertaken.
- (iv) The Crew Chief System of aircraft servicing has been introduced on a trial basis.
- (v) The training period for Branch Commissioned Officers has been extended to include technical and management education.
- (vi) Wing Maintenance has been restructured and percentage of untrained technicians reduced.
- (vii) Experienced Supervisors have been placed In-charge of aircraft servicing repairs, and team of technicians formed to service particular aircraft.

Birds strikes

Due to the increased urbanisation and industrialisation bird hazard to aircraft is on the increase. The steps taken to avoid bird strike accidents are :

- (i) Airfield Environment Management Committees have been set up under the Chairmanship of the concerned Collector/Dist. Magistrate to take necessary steps to keep the environment around airfields safe for flying.
- (ii) Bird hazard combat teams have established on an experimental basis at 5 selected airfields. These

teams report bird activity to pilots and also kill/scare away the birds.

- (iii) Use of bird watchers at airfields to keep pilots informed about bird activity in the airfield circuit areas.
- (iv) Publicity drive by means of radio, TV newspapers and posters is being undertaken to educate the general public about bird hazard to aircraft and necessity to maintain clean environment around airfields.
- (v) The State Governments and local bodies are being regularly contacted to take steps for sanitisation of areas outside the perimeter of Defence airfields.

[Translation]

Demarcation of Ceasfire Line in Siachen Area

1250. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA :
DR. CHINTA MOHAN :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in 1971 after Bangladesh war ceasefire line was demarcated in Simla;

(b) if so, whether in Siachen area this line was not demarcated between India and Pakistan at that time;

(c) if so, the facts in this regard;

(d) whether talks have also been held with Pakistan officials in this regard; and

(e) if so, when and the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir was delineated by the representatives of India and Pakistan in 1972 in accordance with the Simla Agreement of the same year.

(b) and (c) The Line of Control as delineated terminates at a point short of the glacier area.

(d) and (e) Two rounds of talks have been held last year between the Defence Secretaries of India and Pakistan to discuss the Siachen issue and both sides have agreed to find a negotiated settlement in accordance with the Simla Agreement.

[English]

Cell for Monitoring of Engineering Industry

1251. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Cell has been set up to monitor the impact of concessions given to the engineering industry for import of capital goods;

(b) if so, the main object of the Cell ; and

(c) to what extent setting up the monitoring cell has helped the engineering industry ?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Indo-French Trade

1252. SHRI V. TULSIRAM :

SHRIS WAMI PRASAD SINGH :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the extent to which France has promised to help India to have better access to the EEC markets;

(b) the details of increase in trade between the two countries and the items to be exported/imported bilaterally ; and

(c) the value of imports and exports India had with France during 1985-86 and 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) The French side indicated that they have been supporting the Indian position in respect of textiles and would do their best for increased access to the EEC markets in respect of some products of interest to India.

(b) and (c) Following are some of the major items of India's export to and imports from Erance :

Export to France

—Readymade garments

—Leather & Leather products

—Precious & Semi-precious stones

—Tea, coffe & spices

—Cotton

Imports from France

—Engineering items

—Iron & Steel

—Optical and medical instruments

—Organic/inorganic chemical products

—Telecommunication equipment parts.

The export and import figures of India's trade with France during 1985-86 and 1986-87 are as follows :

(Rs. Crores)		
Year	Imports from France	Exports to France
1985-86*	572.71	195.19
1986-87*	668.76	274.26

*Provisional.

World Bank Research on Poverty in India

1253. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minster of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank has undertaken a research on poverty in India ;

(b) if not, whether the World Bank is funding a study project on the subject undertaken by Government ;

(c) the names of the institutions or the experts associated with the project ;

(d) the cost and time-frame of the project ; and

(e) the objective of the project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) and (b) No. Sir.

(c) to (e) A proposal to undertake a study on poverty-related issues and the question of experts to be engaged, the cost and time-frame etc. of such a study are under consideration of Government.

Balance of Payment

1254. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the position of the balance of payment has deteriorated during the period April to October, 1987 as compared to the corresponding period last year ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) Details of the Balance of Payment for the fiscal year 1986-87 and the period thereafter are not yet available. However foreign exchange reserves have shown a decline of Rs. 755 crores in the period April to October, 1987 as compared to a decline of Rs. 880 crores in the corresponding period last year.

(b) Does not arise.

Income Tax Raids in Calcutta

1255. SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to

state :

(a) whether the Income Tax authorities raided houses of thirty officials in Calcutta as reported in the Telegraph (Calcutta) of 17 October, 1987 ;

(b) whether several incriminating documents have been seized ; 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 Income-Tax authorities have not conducted any searches in the cases of officials in the recent past at Calcutta. The Telegraph (Calcutta) of 17th October, 1987 carried a report on the front page regarding raids on the previous day in the case of Shri Parasmal Lodha. Search operations u/s 132 of the Income Tax Act were carried out on 15-10-1987 in the cases of Shri Parasmal Lodha & his associates. 29 Search warrants were executed in all. Cash of Rs. 1.79 lakhs, jewellery valued at Rs. 12.35 lakhs and shares valued at Rs. 94.79 lakhs were seized during these searches besides the seizure of several incriminating documents.

Translation of Standard Books of Defence in Hindi

1256. SHRI SWAMI PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has invited applications to encourage original writing and translation of standard books on defence subjects in Hindi ;

(b) if so, the details of prizes to be awarded, category-wise;

(c) whether his Ministry has a separate Department of Official language ; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not getting the work done from the staff of Ministry by paying them incentives ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (d) Entries have been invited for participating in the prize scheme for original writing and translation of standard books on Defence subjects in Hindi. The details of prizes to be awarded are as under :

Original Works in Hindi

First prize (1)	Rs. 7,500
Second Prize (1)	Rs. 5,000
Third prize (1)	Rs. 2,500

Translated Works in Hindi

First prize (1)	Rs. 5,000
Second prize (1)	Rs. 2,500

The Ministry does not have a separate Department of Official Language ; it has instead, like other Ministries, a Hindi Section for providing translation facilities to Sections enabling them to comply with the Official Languages Act. The staff in this section is responsible for translation of the official work and is not expected to write books in original or translate books which are not officially written. They can however participate in the prize scheme in their individual capacity.

Branches of Lead Banks

1257. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) number of lead districts allotted to each public sector banks, bank-wise;

(b) total number of branches, bank-wise in the districts in which it functions as the lead bank ;

(c) total number of branches in districts in which it does not function as the lead bank with the number of districts in which such branches are located ; and

(d) number of districts where number of branches of non-lead banks exceed the number of branches of the corresponding lead bank for the district ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) The information is set out in the Statement below.

(d) In 407 districts the branches of bank having lead responsibility were less than the branches of all other banks (including Regional Rural Banks) taken together.

Statement

Name of the Bank	No. of Lead Districts	No. of branches in Lead Districts	No. of non-Lead Districts where bank has branches	No. of branches in non-Lead Districts	No. of Districts where branches of non-Lead Banks (including RRBs) exceed the branches of Lead Bank
1	2	3	4	5	6
State Bank of India	87	1335	348	5644	65
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	7*	184	63	400	6
State Bank of Hyderabad	7	222	46	294	7
State Bank of Indore	3	44	49	225	3
State Bank of Mysore	2	99	44	336	2
State Bank of Patiala	3	169	55	323	3

1	2	3	4	5	6
State Bank of Saurashtra	7	224	23	58	6
State Bank of Travancore	3	186	35	362	3
Allahabad Bank	10	281	232	947	9
Andhra Bank	5	281	86	494	5
Bank of Baroda	31	867	223	861	30
Bank of India	36	768	220	959	36
Bank of Maharashtra	6	304	107	581	6
Canara Bank	19	461	216	1172	19
Central Bank of India	47	829	281	1479	47
Corporaiton Bank	2	22	93	336	2
Dena Bank	10	298	127	560	8
Indian Bank	9	383	176	573	8
Indian Overseas Bank	9	236	165	711	9
New Bank of India	2	22	139	462	2
Oriental Bank of Commerce	2	22	110	385	2
Punjab and Sind Bank	2	77	130	492	2
Punjab National Bank	40	912	273	1334	40
Syndicate Bank	19	603	180	692	18
UCO Bank	30	653	230	891	30
Union Bank of India	8	313	266	1177	8
United Bank of India	26	410	111	498	25
Vijaya Bank	2	51	149	574	2
Jammu & Kashmir Bank Ltd.	4	56	211	198	4
Total :	438	10312	4388	23018	407

*In one district viz. Udaipur in Rajasthan lead responsibility is shared by State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur with Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.

Flow of Credit to Minority Communities

1258. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) steps taken by Government and by the banking system for facilitating the flow of credit to minority communities;

(b) the brief particulars of the monitoring system established to asses the flow;

(c) the total outstanding advances to minorities, bank-wise, as on March 31, 1986 and March 31, 1987; and

(d) the break-up of the above by districts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) Reserve Bank of India has advised banks to take following steps to accelerate the

flow of credit to identified minority communities :

- (i) Special Cell be set up in each bank.
- (ii) The progress made in the flow of credit to minority communities be reviewed regularly at the meetings of District Consultative Committees and State Level Bankers Committees.
- (iii) Good publicity about various anti-poverty programmes of the Government be given where there is a large concentration of minority communities and particularly in 40 identified districts.
- (iv) The lead bank in each of the 40 identified districts should have an officer exclusively for credit flow to minority communities who should be responsible to publicise among them the various programmes of bank credit and also to prepare suitable schemes for their benefit in collaboration with branch managers.

All Public Sector Banks have reported to have set up special cells/made necessary arrangements at their Head Offices for monitoring the flow of credit to minority communities. Banks have been advised recently to furnish data in respect of priority sector advances granted by them to minority communities in the 40 identified districts on a quarterly basis and in respect of other districts on half-yearly basis. The requisite data have not become available. Reserve Bank of India has reported that district-wise data is not being collected by them.

Acceleration of Melting of Snow on Himalayas to Fight Drought

1259. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a study has been conducted by the Snow and Avalanche Study Establishment for making it possible to accelerate the process of melting the snow in Himalayas to fight drought in the country;

(b) if so, the findings of the study made and other benefits that may accrue from it; and

(c) the approximate cost involved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) No study has so far been conducted by the Snow and Avalanche Study Establishment. However, a feasibility is being examined.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

World Bank Loan for Primary Education

1260. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of loan given by World Bank for promotion and expansion of primary education to each country and the terms and conditions on which this loan has been given;

(b) whether Government of India have sought loan from World Bank for this purpose;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of World Bank thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) A list of projects for the last five fiscal years of the World Bank, where World Bank assistance has been extended for projects incorporating a component related to primary education is given in the Statement below. The assistance has been extended on the standard terms and conditions for IBRD loans and IDA credits. IBRD loans are repayable over periods extending upto 20 years including a grace period of five years. The rate of interest is revised semi-annually in accordance with the World Bank's cost of borrowing. A commitment charge of 0.75% is levied on the undrawn balances of the loan. IDA credits are interest free but a service charge of 0.75% is levied on credits drawn and outstanding from time to time. Further a commitment fee of 0.5% is charged on the undisbursed portion of the credit.

(b) No Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Country	Amount of Loan/Credit (\$ Million)	IDA/IBRD
1	2	3	4
Fiscal Year 1983 :			
1.	Burundi	15.8	IDA
2.	Colombia	15.0	IBRD
3.	Guatemala	18.5	IBRD
4.	Guinea	11.0	IDA
5.	Haiti	9.0	IDA
6.	Liberia	13.5	IDA
7.	Malawi	34.0	IDA
8.	Sierra Leone	20.0	IDA
9.	Uganda	32.0	IDA
Fiscal Year 1984 :			
1.	Brazil	40.0	IBRD
2.	Jordan	40.0	IBRD
3.	Mali	9.5	IDA
4.	Nepal	12.78	IDA
5.	Yemen Arab Republic	10.0	IDA
6.	Yemen Peoples' Democratic Republic	10.4	IDA
Fiscal Year 1985 :			
1.	Bangladesh	78.0	IDA
2.	Burkina	21.6	IDA
3.	Djibouti	5.0	IDA
4.	Ethiopia	70.0	IDA
5.	Haiti	10.0	IBRD
6.	Lesotho	10.0	IDA
7.	Pakistan	52.5	IDA
8.	Peru	27.0	IBRD
9.	Togo	12.4	IDA
Fiscal Year 1986 :			
1.	Barbados	10.0	IBRD
2.	Botswana	26.0	IBRD
3.	Cameroon	30.1	IBRD
4.	Kenya	37.5	IDA
5.	Rwanda	15.6	IDA
6.	Soloman Islands	5.0	IDA

1	2	3	4
Fiscal Year 1987 :			
1.	Equatorial Guinea	5.1	IDA
2.	Malawi	27.0	IDA
3.	Niger	18.4	IDA
4.	Oman	13.8	IBRD
5.	Pakistan	145.0	IDA
6.	Senegal	12.0	IDA
7.	Yemen Arab Republic	10.4	IDA

FISCAL YEAR : The World Bank's Fiscal Year is from 1st July to 30th June.

The Bank's Fiscal Year 1987 is from 1-7-86 to 30-6-87.

Public Auction of Scindia Ships

1261. **SHRI K.S. RAO :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Scindia Ship failed to get any bidding at the public auction held in Bombay recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the ships offered for auction;

(d) whether the Shipping Corporation India which had decided to participate in the bids with-draw from the auction; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (e) Five non-serviceable ships of Scindia Steam Navigation Company Ltd. namely, Jalaputra, Jalajaya, Jala-mokambi, Jala-mohan and Jalamoti, all of which are mortgaged to Government of India, were put up for auction on 19th October, 1987 by the Receiver of the Company. Certain Shipping companies, including Shipping Corporation of India which evinced interest in the auction, are reported not to have made any bids as maritime liens on these ships were not quantifiable and the indemnity offered by the Receiver against such maritime liens extended only to the amount

of the sale proceeds in respect of that particular vessel.

Arrest of Scindia Vessel Jala Yamuna

1262. **SHRI SAMBHAJIRAO KAKADE :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Scindia Vessel 'Jala Yamuna' was arrested at Flushing Roads, Netherlands by Indian seafarers;

(b) if so, the reasons, therefor;

(c) whether a Court of Middelburg in Netherlands has ordered to sell the ship by public auction on 9 September, 1987;

(d) whether the Ambassador/Consul in Netherlands had any information about this sale and subsequently informed the Government of India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (d) Scindia's vessel 'Jala Yamuna' was got arrested on 25-2-1987 at Flushing Roads, Netherlands through the Court at Middleburg, Netherlands, by some creditors of Scindia Steam Navigation Company Ltd. for non-payment of their dues in respect of stores, supplies, etc. Later the International Federation of Trade Unions, representing the ship crew, also got itself impleaded in the Court case at Middleburg.

(c) to (e) The Indian Embassy in Netherlands has kept Government informed regarding developments/happenings relating to the arrest and auction of the vessel. The vessel in question has since been sold by public auction on 9-9-1987.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Have you got any Point of Order ?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : No, I have written a letter to you to-day.

MR. SPEAKER : I will look into that. How do I know....

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Allow me to say. This is a very important matter.

MR. SPEAKER : I will read the letter first and then you are welcome to discuss it.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Please allow me to submit.

MR. SPEAKER : What is the rule ?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : In fact the Prime Minister represents the country when he visits a foreign country and not the party to which he belongs. While addressing....

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Why not ? Why are you not allowing me ? This is a very important matter.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not contesting it.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. Mr. Acharia, I am not contesting the seriousness of the matter. I do not know why can't

you follow this simple things ? First I want to read the letter. Under what rule can I allow you now ?

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know. I have not read anything. How can I reply ?

I have not allowed you.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Let me submit....

MR. SPEAKER : Not like this. There is no rule under which you can submit like this.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : It has been circulated to us, to all the Members.

MR. SPEAKER : This is something I have not gone through. First I want time to read it.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : First you hear me. Why not ?

MR. SPEAKER : I will not, because there is no rule under which you can submit like this. There is no rule. If you want to create your own rule then it is something else.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Can the Prime Minister say....

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing doing. That is my decision. You can come to me. Let me have the time to read what you have written to me. What do you want me to talk through my hat ? No, I will not. You can come to me. First I want time. Simple it is. I want time to study what you have written to me. I must know what I am talking about.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Within one minute let me say what I want to say.

MR. SPEAKER : I will not allow. Even if you want to spend half-an-hour on this, I cannot allow. Simple it is. First, you come to me. Let me study it. I am just simply saying as man to man. I am not contesting its importance.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : I am not contesting the importance of it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Unnikrishnan.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have given the floor to Mr. Unnikrishnan.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : One minute. I have not allowed the hon. Member. First I must be clear as to what you have written, Mr. Acharia, I must have time to read what you have written to me. If I give some wrong answer on the floor I am to be held responsible for that. I do not know what you have written. You have given me today and you want to raise it just now. You must be fair at least. I cannot allow. you come to this Chair and let me know under what rule I can allow it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you trying to bulldoze it ?

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh) : He is trying to make a submission.

MR. SPEAKER : No submission like this. It never comes under any rule. I will allow submission under Rule 377 if it comes. You must read the rule. Do not try to bulldoze your way.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) : I have sought your permission for leave and sent a notice of Privilege Motion against the Prime Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already given it back to you.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : I have not received.

MR. SPEAKER : You haven't ?

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Not, I have not. I want to know what he has got to say. It is a very serious matter.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You have not been informed about that ?

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : No. I have only been told that it is disallowed.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : If you want a speaking order, a speaking rulling, I can do that. I have disallowed that and I have informed you accordingly.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : I want to know how it is being disallowed. Right from Mr. Sundarayya's case, there are 7 or 8 precedents in this House and this case of privilege by the Prime Minister comes under that. So, what has he got to say ? I must know.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I can give a rulling also.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : You can. But I want to know whether you have....

MR. SPEAKER : I disallowed that and I informed you accordingly. Certain times when I find that it is not a fit case for privilege, I disallow it.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : I have pointed out the precedent in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER : We also see that.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : It is not a private matter between you and me. The House is involved. It is a privilege of the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : There are so many cases. Daily I have, Sir.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : This is not like many other privelege cases. It is a very clear case.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : Sir, I would like to draw your attention to the double standards applied in regard to the admission of questions....

MR. SPEAKER : No, no question of double standards.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : On the Bofors, one question has been admitted to you but other questions on Bofors have been disallowed on the ground that it is pending before the Joint Parliamentary Committee.

MR. SPEAKER : If there is any difficulty which you find and if we are in the wrong, we will admit it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You come to me.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. You come to me.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Jaipal Reddy, You have pointed out this. I can't talk to your on this from here. You come to me. We can discuss it. I can't tell you now from here.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I am not opposed to admission, Sir. But you can allow a discussion. So, I have tabled a notice for a discussions on Bo ors.

MR. SPEAKER : You come to me. Then I will let you know.

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam) : It is not a personal matter.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, the view-point of the Government is wrongly broadcast from this august forum of Bofors....

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Whether Bofors or no Bofors, it does not matter for me.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : Sir, you know that TNV is banned organisation....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : What is you point of order, Sir ?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : I am telling you, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : If you have got something, you can come to me and I will consider it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : I am telling you, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : I want no telling here on the floor of the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing doing, Mr. Saifuddin, there are certain things which are done according to the rules.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : What is according to the rule, Sir ? The people are being killed.

MR. SPEAKER : You come to me and give it to me in writting. I will find out the facts.

(Insterruptions)

MR. SPEAKER. You can come to me. I will have to find out.

(Interruptions)

MR. MANIK SANYAL (Jalpaiguri) : Sir, I have given a Calling Attention Notice.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Doesn't matter. It is under my consideration.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Achariya, you get involved beyond your limits.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Who has prevented you ?

[English]

You are welcome. There is no problem.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : Sir....

MR. SPEAKER : What is your point of order, let me know ?

SHRI SURESH KURUP : I am not on a point of order.

Mr. SPEAKER : Then there is no question. You can come to me and see me.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You can come to me and tell me, I will consider.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MANIK SANYAL : You have assured....

MR. SPEAKER : I do not assure anything. If you read the rules, you will know.

Gentlemen, you don't read the rules, that is the trouble with you. If you have read the rules, you can give a Calling Attention notice and will consider that. If there is anything substantial, I will allow it. No problem. That is all right.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : I have given notice regarding the agreement by the

Government of India with the United States of America regarding the vaccine produced in that country for use in India.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is all right, we will just discuss that. And if I find the time, I will allow a discussion. There is no problem.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : You are not allowing any Calling Attention motion, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : We are allowing and we are having discussions all the time. If I find time, I will allow that also. It is your time, not mine. This is unnecessarily a wastage of time. Without rhyme or reason because we can accommodate anything. You come. Instead of wasting this time, if you had come to me, I would have known these things and we would have sorted them out. There is no problem.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : We want a calm and smiling Jakhar, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : I am always smiling. I am in your hands, and I want to abide by what you say. I am ready to do it. Do I bar any discussion ? There is no problem.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : You are unkind to us.

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. You are unkind. You have unnecessarily exercised my throat too much. I don't bar any discussion. Let it go according to the rules which you have framed, not me, and I will abide by it. No problem.

12.21 hrs.

[English]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Indira Vikas Patra (3rd Amendment) Rules 1987 and LIC Class III and Class IV employees (Promotions) Rules 1987 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy of the Indira Vikas Patra (Third Amendment) Rules, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 739(E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st August, 1987 under sub-section (3) of section 12 of the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4969/87]

(2) A copy of the Life Insurance Corporation of India Class III and Class IV Employees (Promotion) Rules, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 824(E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th September, 1987 under sub-section (3) of section 48 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4970/87]

(3) A copy of the Foreign Exchange Regulation (Amendment) Rules, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 847(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th October, 1987 under sub-section (3) of section 79 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4971/87]

(4) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 741 (E) (Hindi and English versions) issued under sub-section (2) of Section 98 of the Finance Act, 1987, appointing the 15th October, 1987 as the date on which Chapter V of the said act shall come into force.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4972/87]

(5) A copy of each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 105 of the Finance Act, 1987 :

(i) G.S.R. 742 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd September, 1987 regarding exemption to any release of foreign exchange to certain categories specified in the notification from the payment of the whole of the Foreign Exchange Conservation (Travel) Tax.

(ii) The Foreign Exchange Conservation (Travel) Tax Rules, 1987 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 743(E) in Gazette of India dated the 2nd September, 1987.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4973/87]

(6) A copy of the Regulation relating to Common Seal of the Indian Bank (Hindi

and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 19 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970.

[Placed in Library. See No. 4974/87]

(7) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Results of the Seventeenth Valuation of the Life Insurance Corporation of India as on 31st March, 1987.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4975/87]

Notification under Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under section 3 of the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947 :

(1) S.O. 922 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th October, 1987 making certain amendments in the Open General Licence No. 1/87 dated the 1st April, 1987.

(2) S.O. 931 (E) published in Gazette of India dated 19th October, 1987 regarding general permission to import goods manufactured by the units located in Free Trade Zones, Export Processing Zones and 100 per cent Export oriented Units into the Domestic Tariff Area subject to certain conditions specified in the notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4976/87]

Navy Leave (Amendment) Regulation, 1987

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Navy Leave (Amendment) Regulation, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.R.O. 290 in Gazette of India dated the 26th September, 1987 under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4977/87]

Notification under Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory Use in Packing Commodities) Act, 1987 and review on the working and Annual Report of the Apparel Export Promotion Council for 1987

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy of the Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory Use in Packing Commodities) Rules, 1987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 731 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th August, 1987 under sub-section (2) of section 17 of the Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory Use in Packing Commodities) Act, 1987.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4978/87]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Apparel Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 1986 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Apparel Export promotion Council, New Delhi for the year 1986.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5979/87]

12.13 hrs.

[English]

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

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 16th November, 1987, will consist of :

(1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

(2) Consideration and passing of :

(a) The Constitution (Fifty-Sixth Amendment) Bill, 1987.

(b) The High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1987.

(3) Consideration and passing of the following Bills as passed by Rajya Sabha :

(a) The Metro Railways (Construction of Works) Amendment Bill, 1987.

(b) The Authorised Translations (Central Laws) Amendment Bill, 1987.

(c) The Representation of the People (Third Amendment) Bill, 1987.

(d) The Repealing and Amending Bill, 1987.

(e) The Parsi Marriage and Divorce (Amendment) Bill, 1987.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the following may kindly be included in the next week's agenda.

In Bihar there were unprecedented floods owing to very heavy rainfall this year. Many railway lines were badly damaged and railway traffic came to a standstill. The Bakhtyarpur-Rajgir line was also submerged and has been closed since long. As a result thereof the pilgrims, tourists and daily passengers visiting Rajgir Nalanda, Padapuri and Bihar Shariff have to face a lot of hardships.

Therefore, the matter regarding immediate repair of all damaged railway lines including the Bakhtyarpur-Rajgir line should be included for discussion in next week's agenda.

[English]

SHRI V. SOBHANDREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada) : The following matters may be please be included in the Agenda for the next week :

(1) Cyclones are occurring very frequently along the coastal line of Andhra Pradesh. Tidal waves in November 1977 have caused colossal damage having no parallel in living memory. This year during the last few days a third cyclone is now threatening the State. The frequent onslaughts by the cyclones are causing huge loss of crops, houses and other assets in additions to loss of human life and cattle population. So the Union Government should undertake indepth study of the causes for frequent recurrence of cyclones in Bay of Bengal along the coastal lines and whether there are any ways and means to reduce the intensity of these cyclones so that the damage is minimal, if necessary, with the collaboration of countries which possess better technical know-how and expertise.

(2) Some of the farmers who lost paddy and other crops due to unprecedented floods in Godavari River in East Godavari and West Godavari Districts have not yet received the compensation under the comprehensive crop insurance scheme. It is most unfortunate that the compensation to affected farmers is not paid even after an year. This made the farmers loss confidence on the implementation of the crop insurance scheme. The Government should also make Revenue village as unit for the "defined area" under the scheme, if the really affected farmers in a village are to be helped because the present norm of treating Taluk/Panchayat Samithi/Mandal is not adequately taking care of the real sufferers.

SHRI SHRIHARI RAO (Rajahmundry) : I request that the following may be included in the next week agenda :

Rajahmundry is one of the very important cities in Andhra Pradesh. In addition to its historical importance, it has been developing into a major industrial centre in Andhra Pradesh. About 4 lakhs people are residing in the town. However, the rapid colonisation due to industrialisation of the town is resulting in pollution

of the river Godavari. The drainage water is being released into this river. The pollution of the river is more than 50% due to drainage water. Unfortunately, the town and villages of the Eastern, Central and Western deltas on the down-stream depend exclusively on this polluted water for drinking purposes. Nearly 60 lakhs of people consume this polluted water every day. Because of the use of the polluted water, the people fall prey to various diseases. The polluted water has become a major health hazard in this area. Several dreaded diseases like jaundice and Ameobiosis are spreading very fast. Hence in order to check these dreaded diseases, it is very decessary to save Godavari river water from pollution. The cleaning of Godavari should be taken up at once on the lines of Ganga cleaning project. Also suitable connection scheme should be taken up to carry the effluents to the nearest drainage which is already connected to the sea.

12.17 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

I request the Union Government which is very much concerned about prevention and control of all sorts of pollutions to initiate action to save the people from pollution of the waters of river Godavari.

SHRI AZIZ QURESHI (Satna) : I request that the following may be included in the next week agenda :

25th November is being observed as an 'International Meatless Day' as a mark of respect to Sadhu Vaswani, who was a saviour of the dumb and defenceless creatures and the voice of voiceless birds and animals. He had seen God's image shining in them.

Sadhu Vaswani was a Prophet of Compassion and once exclaimed with sadness "Take my head, but pray stop all slaughter."

The Meatless day campaign is gathering strength and in 1986 in response to the call given by the Sadhu Vaswani Mission in India and abroad, 1.2 million persons had

taken the solemn pledge to remain meatless on 25th November.

On this day last year Municipal slaughter houses in cities like Bombay, Sholapur, Pune, Kolhapur, Rajkot, Junagarh, Baroda, Ulhas Nagar and Cantonment Boards of Pune and Kirkee etc., were ordered to be closed and 25th November was declared the "Meatless Day."

This year on the occasion of 108th Birthday of Sadhu Vaswani the Government of India should initiate action and declare November 25th as Meatless Day and issue directions to all the State Governments and Union Territories to order ban on slaughter of all birds and animals on this day. It would be real tribute to the great saint Sadhu T.L. Vaswani.

[Translation]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA (Sangrur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the condition of the farmers today is very critical. The Rabi crop was destroyed because of unexpected rainfall and the khariff crop was damaged because of failure of rains on time. The farmer was ruined in both these situations but farmers of some States have met the situation successfully with their hard work and common-sense. I am proud that Punjab is the first and the foremost among these States. In spite of unprecedented droughts sugarcane, cotton and paddy crops were not destroyed. By mobilising additional resources, by buying expensive diesel and by utilising more power and fertilizers, insecticides etc. the farmers were able to save the crops. As a result thereof they had to spend more for producing crops this year. According to the assessment of a high level committee, the farmers in Punjab had to spend Rs. 100 per quintal more this year. In spite of droughts, 3.04 lakh tonnes of fertilizers were utilized this year instead of the usual consumption 2.98 lakh tonnes. Paddy could be cultivated only on 14 lakh hectares of lands instead of 18 lakh hectares. As a result thereof, production went down by 20 to 30 per cent. Tubewells had to be sunk deeper which resulted in an additional expenditure of Rs. 37.50 crores by the farmers of Punjab. In view of all this

it becomes imperative for the Government to provide additional financial assistance. Today the price of cotton has declined by Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 in the open market. First of all, I would request the Government to make arrangements by which the farmers are able to get remunerative prices for their produce, secondly all outstanding loans should be waived, high yielding varieties of seeds should be applied to them to encourage better crops in future and centres for storage of such quality seeds should be established in different places from where the farmers should be able to get supply of seeds conveniently. I want to urge upon the Government that in order to encourage the farmers of Punjab they should be granted a special position and Punjab Government's demand for Rs. 4655 crores as Central assistance for combating the draught situation should be met from the Central exchequer and necessary announcement should be made in this regard immediately and various problems of the farmers should be discussed in the House in the next week.

SHRI MANKURAM SODI (Bastar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there are three towns in Bastar districts of Madhya Pradesh and the district headquarters of Jagdalpur is the largest among them and has a population of about 80,000. In this district, there is an urgent need for a Fire Fighting Engine. Property worth lakhs of rupees is destroyed by fire but the administration has not been able to acquire a Fire Fighting Engine so far on account of resource constraints which is absolutely essential to extinguish fire. Besides, being district headquarters, high officials, important leaders and Ministers frequently visit this place. At the time of such visits, it is essential to keep a fire fighting engine ready to meet any emergency at the Air strip. The Jagdalpur Municipality has been making constant efforts for acquiring a Fire Extinguisher but all in vain because of paucity of funds. Requests to the State Government have also been made in this regard but no action has been taken so far. Whenever some V.I.Ps visit this area, the fire engine has to be asked for from Bailladeela Project which is at a distance of 122 kms and as such 244 kms have to be covered for bringing the Fire Engine and then sending it back. The expenses

incurred for this purpose till now may perhaps be equal to the cost of one engine. We can just bank upon central assistance now.

Hence, this being Adivasi dominated district, Central Government is requested to accord special grants which should be adequate for acquiring a Fire Fighting Engine.

[English]

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN (Etah) : Sir, I request that the following may be included in the next week's agenda :

The Tibbia Hospital in Delhi today is plagued with mismanagement, apathy and neglect. It lacks the basic facilities and medicines are rarely available in its stores though it is stated to be receiving adequate grant from the Government. So much so that the patients have to buy even a 'syringe' from outside and the staff and the residents in the complex prefer to visit private clinics for treatment. In the Gynaecology departments, no operations are handled. If any complication develops, the patient is referred to other hospitals. The surgical instruments are scarce. Sometime back, a heart-patient doctor, who was operated for some bone trouble, is alleged to have died due to lack of post-operative facilities. There is no Intensive Care Unit or emergency ward in the hospital. Allegedly no doctors are available after OPD duty hours though a House Surgeon is put on duty.

The students are disillusioned and frustrated. The Post-Graduate Course in Unani medicine is yet to be introduced and the students have to go to Aligarh for further education as most heads of departments are themselves merely Graduates or Diploma holders. There is no advance equipment and the professors use their 40 years-old notes for teaching. Out of 120 lectures, only 20-30 are said to be taken in a Session.

The hostel building is in a very bad condition. Dilapidated buildings, inadequate construction and filth are a common sight in the complex.

The College was affiliated with Delhi University in 1977 but the students demand

its taking over for better administration. An agitation in 1983 for this resulted in the death of a student. I would request the Government to go into the entire working of the hospital and to take immediate measures to set it in proper order.

SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH (Bombay North) : Sir, I request that the following may be included in the next weeks agenda :

Bombay is an over-crowded city. Number of people are coming to the city everyday from various States of the country for their livelihood. This has created problems like housing, slums, transport, telecommunication and environment etc. It is beyond the capacity of the State Government to make available funds to solve all these problems of Bombay, having limited resources. It is the duty of the Central Government to give special aid to Bombay to solve all the above-mentioned problems in the light of the fact that Metropolitan city of Bombay is considered as mini-India.

There is an urgent need to discuss this matter in the House.

[Translation]

SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV (Morena) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the following may be included in next week's agenda.

It has been observed that thousands of villages in Madhya Pradesh have not been electrified so far. Different reasons have been attributed to this state of affairs e.g. shortage of electric poles, cables, D.Ps etc. As regards the rest of India in many cases the entire States have been covered. Such States are Punjab, Haryana, Kerala and two others. I want to request the Government that keeping in view the backwardness of Madhya Pradesh arrangements should be made for the electrification of even the smallest village in this State. I want to suggest that these villages should be electrified with Central assistance at the earliest.

[English]

DR. CHINTA MOHAN (Tirupati) : Sir, I request that the following may be included in the next week's agenda :

- (i) This House may discuss the need to amend the Urban Land Ceiling Act in the next week.
- (ii) This House may discuss the condition of hospitals in Delhi and other parts of the country and the problems of doctors and para-medical staff for giving proper treatment to the poor and the needy.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT) : I would like to assure the hon. Members who have participated that we shall try to accommodate as many items as we can.

12.30 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE : SITUATION ARISING OUT OF THE INCIDENT OF 'SATI' AT DEORALA VILLAGE IN RAJASTHAN AND STEPS PROPOSED BY UNION GOVERNMENT TO PREVENT SUCH DEPLORABLE INCIDENTS IN FUTURE—*Contd.*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The next item is : Further discussion on the situations arising out of the incident of 'Sati' at Deorala village in Rajasthan and the steps proposed by the Union Government to prevent such deplorable incidents in future." Already, there are many members yet to speak. Therefore, I request the hon. Members to be very brief in order to accommodate many other members to participate. Now, Shri Ram Bhagat Paswan to continue.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN (Rosera) : Mr. Speaker, Sir yesterday while expressing my views on this subject, I was saying that there is vested interest of hypocrites behind the perpetuation of the sati custom. It has no religious basis. Raja Ram Mohan Roy had stated

in 1815 that there is no religious feeling behind the practice of Sati. People follow this custom for their own selfish ends. In order to take over the property of the widow, that she is made to become a sati by force. If she is not willing, lathis and spears are used to force her to immolate herself. The widowed mother is watched away from her children and her property, which rightfully belongs to her children, is usurped by the relatives. Children have to lead lives of orphans and the daughters are forced to become prostitutes. This is the type of self-interest underlying this practice.

The main reason behind Roop Kanwar's murder in Deorala was to swallow the enormous dowry which she had brought at the time of her marriage. When she came to know about it she hid herself in another house but it was publicised that she was going to commit Sati. All the hypocrites, murderers began to collect there. Her husband died at 7.30 and it took 4 or 5 hours to publicise the event. When Roop Kanwar protested she was made to consume liquor and then beaten up and made unconscious before bringing her to the funeral pyre by force. When she regained her consciousness and was unwilling to proceed to the pyre, she was forcibly made to sit on it. When she regained consciousness, she was not willing to go toward the pyre. She was forcibly put on the pyre. She tried to escape from there also, but 8 to 10 mound of wood was put on her. When she started crying in protest 'ghee' and some cloth was forcibly put into her mouth to silence her and in this way she was burnt alive along with her husband. This is how that heinous crime was committed there. The practice of Sati has been condemned in every religious scripture and there is no mention of 'Sati' in any of these texts. We can neither find it in Vedas and nor in the Bible. The hypocrites have started this practice and it should be put to an end at the earliest.

All our social reformers including Gautam Buddha, Mahavira, Chaitanya, Guru Nanak and Mahatma Gandhi have condemned this practice but it is a matter of shame that it is still being practised. This custom of burning the women alive has not yet vanished. I thought that this practice has been done away with but this

incident has put the entire country to shame. The religious texts which sanction such practices should be burnt and the godmen who incite people on such matters should also be restricted from doing so. The position of women as mentioned in our religious texts should be duly edited and redefined to meet the needs of modern times. As Tulsidasji wrote :

“Dhole, ganwar, shudra, pashu,
nari, ye sub tarran ke adhikari.”

In another place it is written :

“Pyjiye vipra sheel guna heena,
tajiye shudra guna gyan praveena.”

Those religious books should be burnt down which contain sentences that injure the feelings of humanity.

These books should be edited de-novo the feelings of :

“Sarve bhavantu sukhina,
Sarve santu niramaya.”

No one should be humiliated. The women are weak and Harijans are poor and weak, that is why they are tortured, Lamb is always sacrificed because he is weak; cub is not sacrificed. Similarly, women are weak, Harijans are poor. That is why they are victimised.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Shankaracharya also creates restlessness in the society from time to time by making such comments. Similarly, one saint by stating that “untouchability is the fundamental right of the human beings” had created restlessness in the society. That had created a lot of discontentment among the weaker sections of society, in Harijans and tribals. In this way certain people said to be the well wishers of the society also sometimes cause tension in the society. Sri Shankaracharya has said that Sati is a religious custom. This statement has created restlessness in the entire country. We may suggest that such hypocrites should be arrested immediately by enacting necessary law in this regard. Such cases should be treated under the same law which is applied on the murderers. If we

go into the history, we will find that Sita did not burn herself with Rama. During Mahabharata period, Kunti, Draupadi, Subhadra, and Sati Anusuya also did not burn themselves along with their husbands. To commit atrocities on women in the name of religion is a social evil. I want to tell the womenfolk that grave injustice is being done to them. Rama could not do justice with Sita and sent her to forests even after ‘Agni Preeksha’. Ultimately, Sita decided to end her life by entering into the slit earth. Similarly, Draupadi was lost in gambling. She too was the victim of injustice. Ahilya earned the wrath of Gautam. She could get rid of this as a result of her own penance. Therefore, the women should get awakened. No one should enter into marriage in such families, where daughters-in-law are burnt and where ‘Sati’ system is practised. The father in that family should be boycotted so that his family tree may wither away with him and the earth may rid of such people. A special board should also be constituted for this. Like the special judge, special prosecutor should also be appointed and the case should be decided within 15 days. Every one knows that a woman who was alive was placed on the pyre. Therefore, the guilty persons should be arrested under Section 302. Under Article 21 of the Constitution, every one has equal right to live. Therefore, why should anyone commit atrocity on anyone else ? In order to eliminate such people there is need to enact a very strict Central law. The Untouchability Act, the Dowry Prohibition Act and the Sharada Act have been passed but have they proved effective to remove the social evils ? It is doubtful that even if a law is passed in this regard, that will prove effective. That will not give protection to the women, the poor and the Harijans in the society. Therefore, there should not be any loopholes in the law which is enacted. It is a matter of regret that this incident took place between 7.00 A.M. and 1.00 P.M. but no action was taken though police officers and District Magistrate were present there. Deterrent action should be taken against them. The widows are harassed in many ways. Similarly, other women are also harassed by way of divorce and are tortured on the plea of dowry. They are burnt alive. For them there should be reservation in the

jobs and proper arrangements should be made for Asharams and education so that they may be able to live like human beings. With these words I conclude.

[English]

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central) : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir : Since yesterday many speeches have been made on this subject. Most of them are emotional speeches. According to me, the event was no doubt very cruel. The burning of a young girl of hardly sixteen years forcibly under the guise of Sati custom was very much condemnable.

Technically speaking the Deorala Sati is not merely an event. But it threatens to be the precursor of an epidemic in the society.

Sir, the matter is of great concern as far as this country is concerned and particularly the Hindu society is concerned. It is not merely an isolated event even though this custom was abolished as far back as December 1829 on the efforts made by Raja Ram Mohan Roy when he saw the burning of his brother Jagmohan's widow. He was so much touched that he took a vow to abolish this custom in India and his efforts bore fruit and ultimately at that time the order was issued by the Governor General. Raja Ram Mohan Rai had even to go to London to fight out the petition and convince the Privy Council that the petitioners who were against that order had no substance in their argument.

In view of this history of the whole custom we were thinking that this custom has been abolished but the whole nation's conscience was shocked on hearing this news from Deorala. Though this event is very cruel and shocking, more shocking is the reaction of certain people and, therefore, we must take serious note of this reaction. In the first place even after the Sati incident there could be Chunri Mahautsav which was prohibited by the court and even though the transport was not made available thousands of people or I should say lakhs of people walked to that place 'Sati Sthal' and wanted to pay homage to that particular place. This is more serious. I would like to go further and say that

Government of Rajasthan also did not act promptly in this matter. The dates will show that only 11 days after this event the Chief Minister of that State reacted. For 11 days there was no reaction. Not only that the brother of the father of the deceased's husband was arrested after Mr. Chidambaram visited Jaipur on 19th September. Till that time he was not arrested though he was the master-mind behind this whole incident. Then it is on record that Shrimati Margaret Alva, Union Minister of State for Women's Welfare has made a public statement saying that she was a fool to believe the Chief Minister's assertion that the 'Chunri Mahautsav' would be prevented. So this was the delayed action as far as that State is concerned. Not only that the Ordinance was issued as late as 1st October with the result that as criminal law cannot be retrospective—it will always be prospective—many of these events which have already taken place could not be brought under the provisions of this Ordinance which has already been issued. The reaction of different people is of grave concern. I have mentioned about the Rajasthan Government. Yesterday or day before yesterday, when the Sati Bill was passed in Rajasthan Assembly, I am sorry to mention that many of the MLAs of the ruling party violated the whip and abstained from voting. That is also a matter of grave concern. The question of the Janata Chief taking openly the pro-Sati stand is already on the record. Therefore, my submission is that it is really an epidemic which about to spread. It must be checked as early as possible.

Now a law has already been enacted in Rajasthan. But my submission is that it was wrong on the part of the Union Government to allow the Rajasthan Government to pass a law on this subject. The Union Government should have come forward and immediately issued an ordinance in this respect. The delay caused has so many repercussions. Now nobody can be punished if he does any action outside Rajasthan. For example, the Shankaracharya of Puri is openly making statements supporting or glorifying Sati action. I think, it can be done because Puri is not in Rajasthan. Now it is also mentioned that a temple is going to be constructed at

Ranchi—the birthplace of that lady who has been made Sati. Nothing can be done because Ranchi is outside Rajasthan. Therefore, so many people will take action. These reactionaries will take action outside Rajasthan and nothing can be done as far as this is concerned. Therefore, my submission is that, as early as possible, now at least a law should be passed by this parliament. While passing that law, we must also take care to see that some of the defects which are there in the Rajasthan ordinance—which has now become an Act—should be rectified.

In this ordinance and the Act, according to me, the lady who attempts to commit Sati is unnecessarily sought to be punished harshly. The ladies should not be punished so harshly. This provides punishment for attempt to commit Sati, not less than one year and may be punished up to five years and fine of Rs. 5,000. My submission is that no such harsh action should be taken against the lady who is forced to commit Sati even if she is found to be guilty of attempting to commit Sati. Harsh action should be taken against all those who persuade her to do so, all those who abet, all those who glorify and all those who also collect funds for temples. So, these things are to be kept in view as far as our law is concerned. This is the malady which cannot, of course, be removed by making laws. We have got several social laws also. Unless the public opinion is mobilised, we will not be able to find out the real remedy. Public opinion will have to be organised and I will appeal from this House to all the political parties to forget all the differences as far as this is concerned. It is a cruel thing and a crime against the dignity of women. It must be abolished with all strength which all political parties possess. With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI M.R. SAIKIA (Nowgong) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are discussing the barbaric act committed in Deorala village of Rajasthan. It makes us hang our heads in shame. We have to think whether the nation in marching forward towards the 21st century our going backward 200 years.

It is really a matter of shame to all of

us because we have not been able of emancipate ourselves from the so-called religious superstitions, such as the barbaric tradition of Sati. The greater tragedy is that on the one hand we have been propagating for raising the status of women, to educate them, to make them stronger and to make them economically independent, and on the other hand, there is a tendency of looking down upon them as a class.

Sir, sati incident took place in Deorala of Rajasthan on the 4th September. A young widow had been roasted alive in the presence of thousands of people and nobody came forward to save the life of this young widow. Not only this, after 30 days of this incident, lakhs of people gathered at the spot to glorify this barbaric tradition of sati or the criminal act.

The question I want to raise is why were the Government of Rajasthan sleeping over this for such a long time? Why could not the Government of Rajasthan prevent those criminals from holding such nasty melas? Lakhs and lakhs of people participated to glorify this. Perhaps, there are two reasons for this. One is that the Rajasthan Government did not take any action due to the fear of annoying certain prominent sections of people who were giving support to this incident for their national political gains. As per the newspaper reports, a good number of legislators absented themselves at the time of passing the Bill in the Legislative Assembly for banning such traditions like sati. What action was taken by their respective political parties against those people? Some politicians and religious leaders plead for sati, the barbaric tradition because they say that canons of Hindu religion permit such traditions. May I ask those people whether any sanction has been given for these traditions? They want to exploit such a situation under false pretext of religion for their own selfish gains. Does it not go against the basic human value?

It is a happy sign that all Members from the various political parties have risen above party politics and with one voice have condemned those criminals, who involved themselves, encouraged, persuaded and who forced that young lady to roast

her life in the pyre of her husband. It is also a happy sign that the Central Government has come forward with a Bill to ban this barbaric tradition of Sati. I appeal to the Central Government to make elaborate provisions in the Bill to sternly deal with those criminals, who involve themselves, encourage and abet in such criminal action irrespective of their political colour and creed.

Besidees this, we shall have to take steps to campaign for mass education to create awareness in the minds of the people. Mere laws will not serve the purpose unless we create that sort of awareness in the society. We must educate the people in this respect, so that the people rise against this and other nasty traditions.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI JUJHAR SINGH (Jhalawar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the discussion on Sati incident has been going on for 2 days in the Rajya Sabha as well as the Lok Sabha and almost all the hon. Members have condemned this custom unanimously. I also condemn this custom. I consider the Sati incident that has taken place in Deorala, very unfortunate.

Almost all the hon. Members have spoken on this barbaric custom. Therefore, I will not go into its details. But there are certain facts towards which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister.

I come from Rajasthan and belong to that community in which Sati incident has taken place. Therefore, I want to place certain facts before you.

Before 1949, In Rajasthan there were several princely States where former rulers had ruled independently for hundreds of years. I think that at least 50 years before the merger of the States, the Sati custom was not as common as it has become after the merger and during 40 years after the independence of the country. The Government should examine as to why this tendency has increased during these 40 years ?

The other thing that I want to submit is that earlier in the princely States there

used to be no Social Welfare Departments or Women Welfare Departments but today inspite of such Departments and restrictions by the Government, such incidents are taking place. Why ? I want to draw your attention towards this thing that these institutions have not done any effective social work during the last 40 years. Gradually these social welfare institutions are being politicised. I appeal to the male and female staff members in these institutions that they should do social work and bring improvement in the field where it is needed most and efforts should be made to eradicate such evils. I feel that sufficient work has not been done in this field. There is need to bring more awareness in your Department and to activate it in this direction.

Another thing towards which I want to draw your attention is the soil psychology of the place. You yourself have realised and almost all the hon. Members who have spoken earlier, have referred to this fact that thousands of people had witnessed the incident Sati being committed by Roop Kanwar and subsequently, during the 'Chunri' function also lakhs of people were present. No one had encouraged these people to do this. Now this issue is not related only to one particular community but to the society as a whole. It is not that people from Rajput community only had come to witness the incident ; members of other communities had also joined them. It is very unfortunate that the issue is being linked with a particular community only. Here there are certain people who still believe that girls are killed at the time of their birth and the wives should be burnt down after their husbands' death. First of all we should erase such erroneous notions from the minds of the people.

I belong to the Rajput community. I am also against the Sati custom. In Rajasthan, committing of Sati is not confined to any particular community. In several other communities also, the women have committed Sati and it is getting encouragement from all other communities of the society. That is way Sati incident has taken place in Deorala. I want to warn this House that this issue should not be communalised and no particular caste

should be held responsible for it. It will be very unfortunate. I want to draw your special attention towards this.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Would you like to continue ?

SHRI JUJHAR SINGH : Sir, I would like to speak for 2 more minutes, but if you want me to continue after lunch, I can continue after Lunch.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : O.K., then you can continue after Lunch.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Seven minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

14.07 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*]

DISCUSSION RE : SITUATION ARISING OUT OF THE INCIDENT OF 'SATI' AT DEORALA VILLAGE IN RAJASTHAN AND STEPS PROPOSED BY THE UNION GOVERNMENT TO PREVENT SUCH DEPLORABLE INCIDENTS IN FUTURE—*Contd.*

[Translation]

SHRI JUJHAR SINGH : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was expressing my views about the practice of Sati. I had placed three points before the Minister upto now. First, this custom of Sati is very unfortunate and it has been condemned here and I also associate myself with this view.

Secondly, I had submitted that Social Welfare Organisations of Rajasthan or those working in other parts of the country have been politicised. A large number of political workers have infiltrated into these Social Welfare Organisations and as a result, the social welfare work has gone in the background. Not only the practice of Sati, but about other social evils like child marriage, dowry system, there social organisations have done negligible work. These organisations have become inactive.

The third point which I had put before the hon. Minister was that the Department of Social Welfare should be made more active and the mentality of people about social evils like Sati could be changed only when our Social Organisations become more active and they are not politicised. If the people having interest in social work are encouraged to join Social Organisations, their functioning would be improved. If this is not done, you may pass any resolution or howsoever stringent laws are passed, the people will not have any respectability for those laws and these laws will not be properly implemented. At present there are a large number of laws which are flouted every day. For example, there is Anti-Terrorist Act which is very stringent, but it appears to be having no effect at all. In this way a law is included in the Statute Book, but it is not implemented. Therefore, in my view it is very essential that Social Welfare Organisations are made active to bring about change in the society.

In addition to this I had submitted to the hon. Minister that Sati incident of Deorala is not a question of any particular caste, but this incident is being politicised and a situation is developing in Rajasthan in which people of a particular caste think that they are being condemned. Many speakers have used such a language in their speech that female children are murdered in their infancy—I think it is very unfortunate and you should pay little bit more attention on it and this issue should not be allowed to be politicised.

(Interruptions)

I would like to submit that it is a very sensitive point and the hon. Minister should give serious thought to it so that this issue is not made an issue of any particular caste or community and it remains an issue of entire society. As I submitted to you that people talk of glorification of the incident of Deorala or about participation of people in it, but 80 per cent of people who came over there were non-Rajputs. Therefore, it is essential to change the psychology of the people. Social Welfare Organisations are to be constantly and continuously engaged to remove this feeling, only then there would be change in the society.

I had put a question before you also,

which should be got examined. Before formation of Rajasthan, at least 50 years back, there had not been so many incidents of Sati as have been there after formation of Rajasthan. Earlier no Social Welfare Organisation was functioning in those Princely States. The then rulers who could not be called progressive like you and you call them anti-dated also but they were alert to this issue and they had kept such incidents in check. The practice of Sati has been abolished. No body believes in the practice of Sati, but time and again such unfortunate incidents have been taking place. Such incidents have taken place in all the communities and I think it very essential to stop this practice of Sati.

Without taking much time of the House, I would like to say one thing here. Rajasthan Government is being condemned from all corners here. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to submit that when despite all your efforts, stoppage of running of vehicles on the road, deployment of Police and despite taking of all precautions, two lakhs or four lakhs people gather at a place on the eve of 'chunari' function after coming on foot, was it necessary for the Government to shoot the people and kill them. Could one call it practical step? I would like to submit that Rajasthan Government has worked with great restraint and in a practical manner and keeping in view the situation, whatever the Government had done was absolutely correct and proper. You may condemn it while speaking emotionally but I think that it would not have been a practical step. It would not have been proper that after committing of Sati by one woman, a disturbed situation should have been created in a border State by killing hundreds of other persons....

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI D.B. PATIL (Kolaba) : They have mobilized a 45,000 strong mob.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, please.

[Translation]

SHRI JUJHAR SINGH : Mr. Chairman, Sir, yesterday a lady Member had said in

a very light hearted way that Government should have taken the action even if 50,000 persons had died. I would like to say that the way the Members speak in light hearted way in this House is not proper.

(Interruptions)

[English]

The Rajasthan Government was not in a position to stop that. Do you mean that the Rajasthan Government should have shot down innocent people, ladies and children? That would not be the proper thing to say. They have taken the right step. *(Interruptions)***

MR. CHAIRMAN : These side-remarks will not go on record.

*(Interruptions)***

[Translations]

SHRI JUJHAR SINGH : Mr. Chairman, Sir, without taking much time of the House, I would like to submit that whatever they have done was done with great restraint and in a practical manner. I do not think that it is proper on the part of the people to condemn the attitude of the State Government. I would also like to submit to the Government that more attention should be paid to deal with this problem keep in view its social aspect so that such unfortunate incidents do not take place again.

I would also like to make one more submission that I condemn the demonstration made by sword wielding Rajput youths. It was a very bad thing. Some people have uttered certain things in a very irresponsible manner, without any knowledge and without any background and indulged in the character assassination of Roop Kunwar. I also condemn it and it has created tension in the society. Government should pay attention to all these things so that tension does not increase.

With these words, Mr. Chairman, Sir I express my gratitude to you for giving me an opportunity to express my views.

***Not recorded.*

[English]

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir. It is good that the whole House is unanimous, as we can see from the tenor of the debate, in condemning this heinous practice. But, then, the whole of India has failed, as far as our women are concerned.

At the time of making our Constitution, we thought we were giving equal rights to men and women. But both the Congress on the one side, which then represented the nationalist feelings, and the advanced thinkers and the progressives in our country on the other, and the Governments that have come to us, have all failed. But the women's organizations also have failed to protect and promote women. All the political parties—we all—should share in this shame that is being felt today by the country, that thousands of women should have come forward, to hail that practice after this tragedy had taken place. Does it do any credit to us ? We claim to be secularist, advanced people, progressives, leftists, socialists and kisanites and all of us have failed our women. Our women have failed for themselves also.

It is a shameful thing to have to read in papers, especially in Delhi, even educated women after they are married—they are supposed to be adults—they go on pouring kerosene oil on themselves and die because they cannot stand the terrorisation from their mothers-in-law, and husbands and all the other in laws. Instead of coming out into the street, going to the Government in a march to seek protection, these women simply commit suicide. Who is responsible for all this sense of depression that our women are suffering from ? All of us.

Therefore, as a matter of repentance it is for us to hasten and the Rajasthan Government has hastened their Legislature also, to take necessary steps, urgent steps, earnest steps, steps as a matter of repentance, as a matter of retribution. They passed an Ordinance. And their Legislature has passed a legislation also. A few people had the temerity to dissent from it. I admire their sense of freedom but I cannot admire their sense of social duty.

There are Swamis here in our country. One Jagatguru has quoted Yagnavalkya and Manu. He said he was not expressing his views, but those great authorities have justified this practice therefore, he thinks that it is right. But he has forgotten that this legislature is itself today expected to perform the function of an Yugoslavia or Manu and today we are charged with that responsibility and it is our duty to pass the necessary legislation on an all India basis also. We should not leave this to be done by the State Governments, one after the other under the wrong impression that it is only an aberration of some one particular caste of some particular tribe in some part of Rajasthan. This disease is to be found prevalent all over India. When somebody says that so and so has committed suicide we are all horrified. But when somebody says that so and so has committed *Sati*, people exclaim, "What a glorious woman !", "What a noble and sacred woman !" that is the feeling that so many people express all over India because we have inherited certain prejudices, certain wrong notions, and what is more, wrong practices of suppressing women, encouraging women to nurse their own inferiority complex and exploiting women also in every possible manner.

Therefore, I would like the Government of India to hasten to bring forward necessary legislation for the whole of India so that over the whole of India, people would come to realise that they can no longer play mischief, they can no longer take law into their own hands, they can forget with impunity what Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Lord Bentinck had done during all those hundred and odd years, what we, the educated people have taken for granted, that *Sati* is illegal, *Sati* is prohibited.

Yes, beyond this there is no need for me to attack one of the other parties. It is easy; we have got into that habit of exchanging compliments and condemnation from one to the other. I do not want to go into that. May be something happened in Bengal; something has happened the other day in Rajasthan. These things can happen all over India.

Our mind is diseased. We have got to apply the necessary medicine. That medicine can come forward only from the Government of India and I would appeal to the Government of India to take time by the forelock to bring a legislation. And I appreciate the sentiments expressed yesterday by Mr. Dandavate that all the political parties irrespective of the bench where we sit, would be united in hailing such a legislation.

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN (Etah) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, Today discussion is going on the issue of Sati. I am very much pained to say that when I read in the newspapers that in the name of Sati, an innocent girl was burnt alive, it is a great blot on our society. It was a horripilating news. One cannot understand as to what sort of this rule or principle is, why should a living human being be burnt alive? What is this religion? Which society permits that a woman be allowed to end her life in this brutal manner?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to know that a woman burns herself alive in the grief of her husband, why does a husband not burn himself? Why does he not commit Sati? A woman in our society is a very weak-hearted person. Such type of incidents have been taking place continuously. As this incidents has taken place in Deorala, this discussion is going on today in the House. Such incidents have generally been taking place almost in every State.

I would like to tell you about one incident. I live in Uttar Pradesh. Five years back wife of a Lodha Rajput aged 80 years committed Sati in a village. Her family members were vegabonds, goodas and dacoits. When people came to know that mother of so and so persons is going to commit Sati, I saw that hundreds of people gathering at that place. A large crowd collected there to witness the incident. So much of offerings were made there that those goondas and ruffian persons become rich. A small temple was constructed there. There is no body to look after that temple. Their mother aged 80 years was no more. Otherwise also, she was about to die. They put her on the pyre and gave a slogan of Sati and collected

a lot of money. I have myself witnessed this incident. The temple is still there, but nobody goes there. Her sons who used to committ dacoity, indulge in goondaism and who were drunkard are well off today.

I fail to understand as to which religion allows it? Before Islam come to Arab, the girls who were born were killed. Nabi Garib Rasulallah Alutalam propagated Islam, there he told the people that girls should not be killed. Only then this thing come to an end. But it is very unfortunate that even today this old-custom and practice is prevalent in our society in our country.

I may kindly be excused, my learned friend from Rajasthan was saying that it was a right thing. I would like to submit to him that Rajput is a material race. They have been fighting throughout. The women of this race have been swearing since old times that in case their husbands are killed in war, they would sacrifice thier lives and they have been sacrificing their lives. This was the custom in Rajasthan at that time. As there are a large number of Rajputs in Rajasthan, majority of people belong to this community and therefore, this thing used to happen more in Rajasthan. I would like to submit that no religion and no society would perhaps allow that anybody should be allowed to burn himself or herself alive.

So far as I have read, there is a custom in Rajputs that if a widow is issueless, she has a right to take her goods back to her parents. As I have read, this murder has been committed to swallow her property.

[English]

I am not definite. It may be correct or it may not be correct. I have not seen, but I have read it.

[Translation]

This girl, Roop Kunwar, was a Rajput and this custom is not confined to Rajputs only; it is prevalent in certain other Hindu communities as well. The problem is not of Sati only. I can understand this system if the husband also burns himself on his

wife's death. Only then his love and the aim of this custom can be comprehended.

(Interruptions)

This incident took place on September 4, and it is being termed as a religious custom. It is wrong. No religion advocates that a woman should be burnt alive. Recently, efforts were being made to get the capital punishment abolished from the statute book and now an 18 year old girl has been burnt alive. Such absolute customs should be done away with. We are entering the 21st century. But from this incident, it looks as if we are moving to an area which existed 150 years back.

We have heard the speeches of Shrimati Meira Kumar and Prof. Dandvate. They have told us in detail that such an incident should not have happened. The Rajasthan High Court had given the stay order but the Rajasthan Government proved to be an utter failure there. I feel that that Government should be dismissed. They could not stop the 'Chunri' function in spite of the Stay Order by the High Court. Very respectable persons were present there who were witnessing this sordid affair. Did not they see an 18 year old girl being made to sit on the pyre forcibly and burnt? Certain people have greed for money and the others have eyes on others property. Some others are hungry of name and fame whereas there are people who want to see people die. It was not committing a Sati, it was a murder and strict legal action should be taken against the people who have abetted this act or have participated in this act.

(Interruptions)

Keeping in view the entire episode, it can be said that the Rajasthan Government has not been able to fulfill its Constitutional responsibility and as such, it has no right to remain in power. Had this incident taken place in Karnataka, Bengal or Haryana, then our learned friends sitting here would have shouted that the concerned State Government should be dismissed but as there is Congress Government in the State, no one is asking for its dismissal. I do not want to give any political colour to this issue. We are all

on one platform and there are no two opinions about the incident but at the same time it is also true that if this incident had happened in Haryana, Bengal or Karnataka, such a demand would have made.

Rajasthan Government has issued an Ordinance and simultaneously given permission to take out processions also. This means that the Ordinance has not been properly implemented. Unfortunately, the Press too has raised a lot of hue and cry and it is unfortunate that in the editorial of the 'Jansatta' the committing of Sati has been praised. So far its editor has not apologised although he was gheraoed. Not taking much time, I condemn this incident on my behalf as well as on behalf of my party. To prevent recurrence of such incidents on permanent basis, a law should be enacted so that in future no one may even think of committing such an act. People who may advocate and abet this system should be considered criminals in the eyes of the law. I am happy that every one has condemned this custom. I urge upon the Government of India that the widows who have no means of livelihood should be provided with financial assistance. They should not be allowed to sit on pyre and burn themselves. The Central Government as well as the State Governments should come forward to help the widows so that the Sati custom is not practised. I thank you for giving me time to express my views.

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL (Kota):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, discussion is going on the Sati custom. I want to go into the background of this heinous crime. This Sati custom has been prevalent since the medieval period and it is a gift of the feudal system. At that time kings used to have several queens. Whichever young girls they liked in their empire or outside it, they used to bring them to their palace with or without the consent of their parents and used to marry them through 'Raj Purohits'. Even after getting married, they remained under the apprehension that they may not start indulging in lust after their death and may not hand over their property to other persons. They conspired with the Raj Purohits and started the custom that after the death of the king the queens

should commit Sati so that the matter may end then and there. This thinking has been prevalent since then. When Raja Ram Mohan Rai saw his sister-in-law burning then he opposed this custom and propagated widow marriage. Later on, the East India Company forced the then princely States to enact some law in their domain against this custom but East India Company was not ruling the whole of India and as such its instructions could not be implemented in the entire country. I come from Haroti area and want to submit about that area. The Britishers had forced the rulers of Bundi to agree to the fact that on his death his wife will not commit Sati. In this way the law preventing Sati custom was enacted here in 1847. In 1944 in the then Jaipur State this law enacted. Sikar district was under this State. Similarly, Sati prevention laws were enacted in Dungarpur, Pratapgarh, Banswara, Bharatpur, Jaisalmer, Tonk and Kota. In Jhalawar State, in 1847, in spite the enactment of this law on the death of the ruler Rana Madan Singh his wife committed Sati. This custom has been in vogue for quite a long time and steps have been taken to prevent it by Britishers as well as by enactment of laws at different times. After independence, voluntary organisations have also propagated against it. Even then some isolated incident does take place. What happened in Deorala was a heinous crime. There are no two opinions about this. The entire House has condemned it. The intelligentsia and impartial people of the country have criticised it. I am sorry to say that Deorala, where this incident happened, is in Sikar district.**

And you people also did not go there. Mr. Chairman, Sir, convey my feelings to him that he should lead a movement which may raise the voice against Sati practice. There are people in the country like Shankracharya of Puri who are called the protector of religion. He has said that in the Vedas and other religious books, in the definition of Hindu religion, it has been said that there are seven roots, of which cow is one and Sati is the other. There are people in our religion who talk like this. He has said that as a result of movement launched by Raja Ram Mohan Rai against

'Sati' practice the number of widows has unpredictably been increased. He has gone to the extent that committing of Sati by any woman is the democratic right of the Hindus. In such an atmosphere when processions are taken out in support of Sati custom and lakhs of people take part in them, how then disrespect towards women's dignity can be stopped? Therefore, to root out this evil, intelligentsia, journalists and voluntary organisations should come forward. To ensure that such incidents do not occur again, the Rajasthan Government adjourned the Legislative Assembly immediately and issued an Ordinance and subsequently, got it passed from the Legislative Assembly also. How urgently they took the action. No other Government could have taken the action so urgently. Our friends in opposition have criticised the Rajasthan Government.

I want to give him reply point by point. His first point was that Roop Kanwar could have been saved from committing Sati. How was it possible? Her husband died at 6.45 A.M. His dead body was brought to Deorala at 10.00 A.M. The funeral procession started at 12 O'Clock and cremation took place at 1.00 P.M. Nobody was aware of it. First of all one 'Girdawar' reported to the police post situated at a distance of 7 K.Ms from Deorala. When the Head Constable came to know this thing, he at once started for Deorala and reached there within half an hour. He witnessed the incident there and reported the facts to the S.H.O. at the police situated at a distance of 18 K.Ms from Deorala. The police reached there at 5 P.M. and the FIR was registered. No other Government would have taken more prompt action than the present Government of Rajasthan on such an important incident. The Government of Rajasthan all along stuck to its principles and took action accordingly. It did not yield. I thank the Government of Rajasthan for their action. The second charge levelled against the Government of Rajasthan is that it did not comply with the orders of Rajasthan High Court. The Rajasthan High Court had said that 'Chunri' function should be allowed to materialise. 4 Battalions of police were despatched there. All roads were blocked so that people could not gather at the 'Chunri' function. In

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

spite of that if lakhs of people gather there, who could step them? Even the Governments of West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka would not have been able to check the gathering. The Devdasi custom is still prevalent in Karnataka and the State Government cannot say anything against this custom. Certain people call it lack of political will and also maintain that the Government of Rajasthan declined to put a ban on religious fanaticism. In what way the State Government had yielded? Had the Government of Rajasthan yielded and not taken such a strong step this Ordinance would not have been passed. There are 25 other states in the country. No one dared to bring forward such a Bill. But the Government of Rajasthan did show courage. The Government of Rajasthan should be praised for taking timely action for this.

So far as the role of opposition is concerned, a meeting of the Dharma Rakhsha Samiti was held there under the Chairmanship of Shri Kalyan Singh Kalvi, President of the Rajasthan unit of Janata Party. The meeting decided that the pro-sati movement will be carried on secretly. It was decided to constitute a secret Sangharsh Samiti. The Sati supporters announced to start a 'jail bhari' movement against the steps taken by the Government. As per the decision taken in the meeting Dharma Rakhsha Samitis will be set up at the district, town and village levels in the State. Two lakh volunteers will be enrolled for the purpose and they will be given due training. They will be asked to go village to village and town to town and make the people understand the significance of Sati in our country. The platforms, canopies and temples of 'Satis' will be renovated. Jagaran will be conducted on the 'Ekadashi' in the memory of Sati Roop Kanwar. Earthen lamps will be lighted in every home in the memory of Sati Roop Kanwar till a Sati temple is built there.

Shri Kalyan Singh Kalvi, President of the Janata Party, had also said in that meeting that the Pro-Sati Movement will be launched by the Dharma Rakhsha Samiti secretly and the outline of the movement has already been prepared. This movement will be executed under code numbers.

Information about movement will be given through codified message or selected persons. Mr. Kalvi called upon about 5 thousand workers attending the meeting to take a pledge that it is not the words but the action that will matter. He also threatened that if the words prove to be ineffective, other methods will be adopted. They reprimanded the press correspondents in no uncertain terms. They further alleged that anything can be got published in exchange of a bottle of liquor to the press correspondent. Their charge was that only those correspondents condemn the practice of Sati who believe in polygamy. They have warned the press correspondents to refrain themselves from writing such news, otherwise they will be beaten. When such things are happening even after promulgation of an ordinance, I do not think that how the Ordinance will be implemented.

The matter of glorification has time and again been mentioned during the course of discussion in this House. But I find that nobody in this House has a political will to raise voice against the glorification, not to speak of Rajasthan only. Merely enacting laws to prevent this practice will not do. The voluntary organisations will have to come forward for this. Shri Ranga has rightly said here that some women went to Deorala to protest against the Sati incident. When the Dharma Rakhsha Samiti people got annoyed with them, the women raised the slogan 'Sati Kanwar ki Jai' and went round the platform also. When this is the position with the voluntary organisations, what we can expect of them. Organisations interested in getting publicity should be banned.

[English]

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 MARGARAT ALVA): Sir, I think it is very unfair to brand the Voluntary Organisation. They were not around the place of this worship or whatever you may call it. They have played a very positive role. I think you should not brand them like this. It is not fair.

[Translation]

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : What I have said is correct. I can say definitely that a deputation of women had gone there. They raised the slogans *viz.* Sati Roop Kanwar Ki Jai and also went round the platform. You can get this thing enquired into, if you so desire.

All the hon. Members of opposition should also come forward. Shri Madhu Dandavate said this thing emphatically in this House that Shri Kalvi or anybody else irrespective of his party affiliation may say any thing but such incidents will not be tolerated. When a high ranking official of his party extended his support to the practice of Sati in Rajasthan unequivocally it becomes his moral duty to resign from the post of General Secretary. It is surprising that he still continues to be the General Secretary of the Janata Party. The B.J.P. also acts in the same manner. First they introduced a resolution in the legislative Assembly and thereafter criticised it in no uncertain terms. I would like to tell Shri Janga Reddy that S/Shri Kali Charan Saraf, Ghanashyam Tewari and Ujjal Arora of his party strongly opposed the ordinance. The members of B.J.P. very often indulge in double talk. While on the one hand the Rajmata supports the practice of Sati, on the other hand Shri Atal Ji expresses his views against it. They want to derive benefit both ways. This is their job.

There are certain people who want to settle their political score under the cover of this incident. They may belong to opposition of any other party. It is also alleged that the wife of the Chief Minister of Rajasthan, Shri Harideo Joshi also took a car to reach Sati-site for Parikrama. It is all false. This is only a propaganda to mislead the people and the malign the ruling party.

Through you I would like to submit that the hon. Speaker of Lok Sabha may extend his stewardship to this type of movement and bring people's awakening against the practice of Sati.

[English]

DR. PHULRENU GUHA (Contai) : Sir, I have no words to express my deep

feeling against the incident of Sati. It is a shameful action for the whole country. It is unthinkable that people can enjoy this type of cruelty. Before I say anything, I just would like to ask how persons who enjoyed this cruelty would feel it if they are put into the fire. They are quite willing to put the women into the fire. But about themselves, they are quite fearful. On the ground of religion a group of people nowadays like to torture women and in another way they like to raise communal feelings in the country. And, Sir, I feel they also—some of them, may not be all of them, have the motive to destabilise our country. Sir, it is not necessary for me to say much about this action because many of our colleagues have spoken against this. But I would like to say that a strong Act is to be formulated as soon as possible. In this connection I would like to say that the Government, I know, are formulating the Act and the Bill is to be passed in the Parliament. But I feel that...

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order please. Please continue, Madam.

DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Sir, I would like to say that a strong Committee may be formed so that the action of that Committee will be known throughout the country, if proper propaganda is made through the press media the people will become conscious about this action. Sir, I have seen that this is nothing but an act of murder. Why the people who murdered the young girl—whether she is young or old, that is not the point, but it is a question of murder—should not be arrested according to the law dealing with murder?

(Interruptions)

What I have said is that a Committee is to be formed. When the high powered committee is formed, its recommendations will be accepted with much value by the country. So, the committee should be formed and the Act should be enacted.

I am from West Bengal, previously called Bengal. For more than 70 years, I never heard, there was a Sati Mela but after this incident, we are told, there are organisers of Sati Mela even in Calcutta

and near about. The incident of Sati has ruined the very fundamental principles of our country. I am very sure, the people of West Bengal will not allow any propaganda for Sati, not only in Calcutta but the whole of the State. It is not the question of Government alone. It is the question of the whole people, all political parties who should join and act against that, particularly women should come forward for that.

I must say that the Rajasthan Government did not act in time. They should have acted promptly. I would like to say in this connection that all the elected governments should know their responsibility and they should act properly. I would say that the whole country has failed to prevent it. We have got equal rights in the Constitution. But up till now, we are not able to mobilise people on this thinking, on the social thinking, which is receding. Whatever the social thinking we had that women and men should have the equal rights, I find that that rights is going down. I would appeal to all the political parties, all workers and all women organisations that they should work together for getting their political rights and they must make a move in the country and make a strong movement so that people will not do that type of thing and this type of action should not recur in India any more.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN (Cooch Behar) : At the very outset, I would like to condemn with all emphasis at my command the incident of Sati at Deorala village of Rajasthan. Many hon. Members particularly my friend, Comrade Saifuddin and Geetadi have condemned this as barbaric and savage. With anger and anguish. I would say that I have no fresh words to condemn it.

What happened in Deorala village is a ghastly murder of teen-aged girl. We strongly condemn it. What is Sati? Sati system was the creation of the feudal system. Sati was nurtured by the religious fundamentalism and religious fanaticism. Sati was developed by socio-economic problem of the country and male-dominated culture. The system of Sati is nothing but legitimising the widow murder under the garb of religion and in the name of religion.

I am most pained while discussing this in 1987, this law which was passed long ago in 1829 when Raja Ram Mohan Roy was the pioneer to abolish the Sati system in the country. While we are speaking so much about the 21st century, science, technology, computer, super-computer, modernisation and all these things, we are going back to the 18th century, to the Medieval age.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : It was abolished in the 19th century,

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Sati is going on. There should be information regarding Sati which is going on still, in the country. What is the total number of Sati instances after independence? According to a figure which is published in different newspapers, there are 140 Sati temples in the country and out of that, 80 are in Rajasthan and 4 in Delhi. In this connection, I would like to say that a new phenomenon is coming up very fast with the rise of religious fundamentalism and revival of obscurantism. We all should fight together against religious fundamentalism. Just now Dr. Phulrenu Guha has referred to the inaction of the Rajasthan Government, in not abolishing Sati in time. Only after Shrimati Margaret Alva raised a protest against this ghastly murder, the Rajasthan Government began to act. What is the attitude of the Rajasthan Government? Rajasthan Government's stand is clear from the Advocate-General Mr. N.L. Jain's arguments in the High Court. Mr. N.L. Jain pleaded in the High Court that it was basically "a function of a family and that Chunari a social and religious function could not be declared illegal as long as it was confined to the family." Is not Mr. Jain a representative of the Rajasthan Government? Is this the way of advocating Sati incidents and chunari festival? Is he justified in advocating in this connection that worship is a civil right granted under the Constitution?

Now let us see the attitude of Home Minister Rajasthan Government. What has the Home Minister said? He said.

"Should the Government encroach upon the rights of the citizen's? If Christians can build towns on their graves, a chabutru

umbrella shaft stone memorial at the Sati Sthan cannot be considered objectionable."

Let us not forget that the Home Minister of Rajasthan Government, Shri Gulab Singh Shakhawat did not endorse the order of the court publicly, and his statement has been published in different newspapers and in the 'wseek' magazine. Clearly, the State Government has endorsed everything that Shri Gulab Singh Shakhawat said. The court passed the order that the Government should comply with the order.

Is this the way for the Rajasthan Government to function? Is this the way in which the Rajasthan Government should act? Shri Chaturvedi who is the hon. Member of this House also said that what is possible for Central Minister of State Mr. Chidambaram to say is not possible for the MLAs and Ministers of Rajasthan to say because they have to face hundreds and millions of people who are in favour of glorification of Sati. I do not like to comment. This is the Congress culture.

15.00 hrs.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : May I just reply to your question since you have quoted from the newspaper report?

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : It is the report from a Magazine.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : I do not believe in interrupting you. But I would like to quote the Home Minister's statement. It is there. But, there is also the other part of it. It is from the Times of India. This is not from a Congress magazine. May I just quote it to you? It says :

"When contacted, Mr. Gulab Singh Shakhawat said : the Government will comply with the Court's direction and will not let any public function to be held at the spot. He said : Government will take all necessary steps like stopping the plying of all buses-private and public"...and so on and so forth."

He has made a clear statement. It has been quoted in the Press.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Here, it is clear from the Home Minister's reply...

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : If false news has come out, then what action the Government has taken against it? You have quoted from the Times of India.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order please.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA : It is clear from the Times of India.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : Please clarify as to what the Government has to say? you are saying something else. *(Interruptions)* It is not true.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Roypradhan, you please address the Chair.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Sir, through you only I am asking. I am not by passing you. 13 Women's Organisations met the Chief Minister SHRI Hardeo Joshi on 14th September 1987 and it is amazing that the Chief Minister has given time not more than two minutes on this issue. He met the lady-representatives of the Womens' Organisations. They put some pertinent questions to him. I would like to quote them : (a) Was Roop Kanwar really 'devoted' to Mal Singh? (b) Did Roop Kanwar have to suffer abuse and condemnation? (c) Was Roop Kanwar was held responsible for the death of her husband? "Pati Ko Kha gai" (d) Did Roop Kanwar declare her intention of becoming Sati out of desperation? (e) Did Roop Kanwar wish to retrace her decision and was not allowed

so ? (f) Did Roop Kanwar scream for help and her voice deliberately drowned by throwing her into the funeral pyre ? (g) Why the Parents and family of Roop Kanwar were not present in the Mal Singh funeral pyre ? Whether they had been informed properly because their house is not far away ? What is the answer or the Government ? There is no answer yet from the Rajasthan Government. Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to put a question to the hon. Minister : Have you gone through all these questions ? I think the Rajasthan Government is a callous Government. Their intensions are well-known.

(Interruptions)

As the Central Government, you have got some duty. What did you do ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Mr. Chairman, through you, I would like to say that let there be a Parliamentary Committee and let us go to the spot and enquire properly...

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Please set up a Committee with proper terms of reference..

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : The Rajasthan Government has made a plea that so long as there is no Ordinance on Sati, it is not possible for them to stop Sati incident and *Chunari Utsav*. He has further said "We are going to have on Ordinance and without the Ordinance we cannot do anything."

Sir, I would like to say in this connection that in our 'Constitution, there are provisions under Article 51-A and also Article 21 and the Indian Penal Code. This can be prevented. But the Rajasthan Govt. has failed to take action to stop this act. But they did not do so. They did not care about it. What has happened the day before yesterday in the Rajasthan Assembly ? There was a cross-voting and so many Members from the Congress and also from the opposition did not vote. We should all

be ashamed of the way we are acting, the way we are functioning and the way we are working.

The main question is still in our country, dowry burning is going on, raping is rampant, molestation is most frequent, physical sale of girls is taking place now and then. *Talaq* system which has shocked every citizen of India is still prevalent by this way or that way. Femal foetus once discovered is destroyed even by the mothers. Is this the level of dignity of women in our country ? Let the Government and the political parties come unitedly and fight against this religious fundamentalism and obscurantism. We shall be with you in mass campaign programme.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : Mr. Chairman, Sati incident should be condemned in strongest possible terms, I myself strongly condemn this incident. I extend my support to the views expressed by the hon. Members.

My second submission is regarding implication of law. In this connection I draw the attention of the hon. Minister and request that an enquiry should be ordered against all the political parties involved in glorification of Sati incident.

AN HON. MEMBER : Including the Congress Party.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Yes, including the Congress Party. Irrespective of any party, whether it is B.J.P., Janata Party or even Congress Party, enquiry should be ordered against all of them who have tried to glorify this Sati incident. I demand from the hon. Minister to order a C.B.I. enquiry against them and ensure punishment to those who are found guilty.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : After a long time he has told a right thing.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Brother, it takes you long to follow my point, through you are a Supreme Court

Advocate, you follow things very late. I would also like to submit that the leaders of B.J.P. from Rajasthan indulge in double talk. When they speak in the public, they condemn *Sati* but when they speak in the Assembly or issue statements elsewhere, they say that there is unnecessary victimisation. I severally condemn this attitude. They try to save the culprits. In fact, they have managed to get the culprits freed. Mr. Chairman, Sir, you know the people covered under the definition of glorification of *Sati* who can be prosecuted under the law. They include the leaders of Bhartiya Janata Party and Janata Party.

AN HON. MEMBER : Shri Janga Reddy too.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Is he leader of the Janara Party? You do not know even this much. All leaders of Rajasthan Unit of the Janata Party are covered under it. They have led the procession and have addressed the meeting. They have glorified the importance of *Sati* the world over through newspapers. What more can be done to glorify *Sati*? Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to bring forward a Central legislation under which the person supporting such an action could be punished so that such incidents are not glorified and the people misled in future. Arrangement should be made to check to effectively. Many hon. Members have referred to the news report for appeared in the 'Navbharat Times' according to which half of the Cabinet Ministers of Rajasthan were those who supported the *Sati* episode and did not favour any action to be taken against the administration. I would request the hon. Minister to order an inquiry into it also. If the report is found to be true, stern action should be taken against them also so that the facts could be brought out and the guilty are punished. If their version is false, then the world must know that Rajasthan Government has taken a right step and it is merely a false propoganda made by the opposition parties. Both the things should be made clear. Arrangements should be made to incorporate a provision in the law in this regard so that the implementation is made effective.

This I have said in regard to the people who are in political field. Now I want to say something about the people in the administration. The officers of the administration who were supposed to take action failed to perform their duty. Strict action should be taken against them also. Deorala is not a small village. It has a population of about 2000 to 2500. A Patwari is posted there, a Sarparch is also there and so do a number of other Government officers and employees. The Police Station is located at a distance of 7 kms. from there. The dead body reached there at 10 a.m. and was consigned to flames at 1.00 p.m. Could not the police stationed at a distance 7 kms. have been informed in three hours? The residences of S.D.M., Collector and S.P. are located at a distance of 22 kms. Was it not possible in an hour to reach there and bring the collector and S.P. on the spot so as to stop this incident? I think, there has been laxity on the part of the administration and, therefore, the officers and employees who have shown negligence in this case should be severally dealt with so that such incidents do not recure in future. I do not say that some officials should be falsely implicated in it. But I would certainly say that this case should be handed over to the C.B.I. for investigation. If you do so, it could be found out during the course of the inquiry how much time is required to cover such a short distance and whether administrative machinery could have been geared up or not once the report was received. Therefore, the investigations should be entrusted to the C.B.I. and then only the guilty persons can be named. By taking this step, you can remove the impediments in the way of investigations. Besides, there are some other lacunae on the part of the administration.

A stay order to stop the '*Chunri*' ceremony was obtained from the High Court but that order was not complied with and *Chunri* ceremony did take place in which lakhs of people gathered. Shri Shanti Dhariwal has said that had the police opened fire, it would have resulted in many casualties and as such the step taken by the police was correct. I think that this step was not correct. Had the police battalions been stationed at a

distance of 50 kilometers from that place on all approach roads to stop the people coming on foot as well as on vehicles, they would not have been able to glorify it and the ceremony could have been stopped right then. There was no need to report to firing. Had there been political will, it could have been stopped through other means by seeking co-operation from all political parties. (*Interruptions*) Instead of that, the opposition parties helped them in holding the ceremony. It was like adding fuel to fire. Therefore, the biggest culprit is the Bhartiya Janata Party.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : There is something wrong in your thinking.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : There is nothing wrong in my thinking. I know you very well. You try to fetch votes on such gimmicks. I would like to tell you that it is not possible to get votes through these methods. Votes can be fetched only through work. Votes cannot be fetched by inciting communal feelings. I would go to the extent of asking the Government to ban such parties. Today such parties have come into being in the country which want to divide the people in the name of caste and religion.

I want to submit that Rs. 25 lakhs were collected there. What use these 25 lakh rupees which were collected as donation, have been put to ? Hon. Madam Minister, this money will be used against you. Therefore, this money should be confiscated as early as possible. The entire money is being used to topple the Congress Government in the State.

I want to make one more submission. The local administration has left a big loophole in it. Although I am not against the persons in the administration, yet I would say that when a woman was going to commit *Sati*, the doctor administered her a morphia injection and made her unconscious. She was burned on the funeral pyre in an unconscious state. Where is that doctor now and what action has been taken against him ? According to the

Rajasthan Government, the doctor has been suspended, but the fact is that whereabouts of that doctor are not known. Action against that doctor should be taken under Section 302. The Central Government should take up this matter with the State Government. The real culprit of this *Sati* incident is that doctor who administered morphia injection to that girl and made her unconscious. The doctor is still missing and no action has been taken against him.

One thing I want to say about the newspapers. Some newspapers too have played a role in glorifying it to some extent. An hon. Member has also mentioned about it. Action should be taken against the newspapers who have glorified this incident by referring the matter to the Press Council. I would suggest that the publication of such newspapers should be banned so that no newspaper can dare to glorify such an event in future. If you take this step, you will be doing a lot of goods to the country and such incidents will not take place in future.

In the end, I would submit that the Government should bring forward a legislation for this purpose. The law which the State Government of Rajasthan has enacted does not have any provision with regard to the present incident. There is a provision to check occurrence of *Sati* incidents in future but it does not have any provision about the incident that has already taken place. The Rajasthan administration and the police have converted the case from Section 306 into Section 302 and the persons who were involved in coercing that girl will be punished under that law, but what about those politicians who blew it out of proportion and glorified it ? Under what law will they be prosecuted ? A law for this purpose should also be enacted so that no person could dare to be involved in it. Action should also be taken against those who try to glorify such incidents. There should be a law to strenuously deal with the newspapers which supported it.

Just now, an hon. Member had mentioned the reasons why the women commit *Sati*. He had said that it was due to the non-availability of the means of livelihood.

Atrocities are committed against such women because they do not have any means of maintenance. Therefore, there is an urgent need for widow-pension. Pension is given even now but it is payable only to those who do not have any means of maintenance and are old. But there should also be a provision for the maintenance of those young girls who become widows at an early age of 18 years or so. I would request the hon. Minister to take some step for saving the lives of these young girls, so that they are not forced to commit *Sati* and are able to maintain themselves properly.

In the end, I would once again request that this case should be handed over to the C.B.I. to find out whether the State Government is at fault or the opposition parties. Whatsoever is guilty should be punished. That is all I want to say.

***SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI (Bellary) :** Mr. Chairman Sir, It pains me to speak about the ghastly incident took place Deorala in Rajasthan. Ofcourse, this is not an isolated incident. In our society several such incidents are taking place every day. These incidents are nothing but oppression and suppression of women. Women are assulted and they are looked down upon. The various evil customs which degrade and destroy women in our country are Devadasi system, Prostitution, Child-marriage etc. etc. Devadasi system is prevailing even today in the border areas of Karnataka, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh, Child-marriage is equally cruel like Devadasi system. Unfortunately all these cruel customs are being practised in the name of Dharma, Religion and God. Even the religious leaders have gone to the extent of encouraging and inspiring such in human practices. Such acts of religious leaders deserve unequivocal condemnation.

Sati system is the most cruel custom in our society. Women is compelled by the circumstances to become sati after the death of her husband. If she remains a

widow then she has to lead a miserable life. Hence many widows commit suicide and some times they kill their children also before they commit suicide.

There are laws against child marriage, untouchability and other evil practices. But how, far these laws are being implemented? Generally people, especially the rural people do not bother about the laws and they merrily take pleasure in participating in such inhuman practices.

Dowry system is another practices which is destroying women in our society. To escape from the clutches of dowry people in the rural areas conduct child marriages and get rid of their daughters. Dowry system is compelling many newly wedded young ladies to commit suicide. Several such incidents are brought to light through news papers every day. Infact females have become a curse in our society.

The modern technology has gone to the extent of identifying the sex of the foetus. This process of sex-determination is being misused by the unscrupulous elements. Most of the people want to destroy the foetus if it is female. This is the state of affairs of females in our country.

As per press reporters several hundreds of female babies have been killed in certain parts of Tamil Nadu. They do not want to take the responsibility of their daughters marriages. Hence female babies are killed immediately after their birth and before they open there eyes. Such inhuman killings are taking place in our society which puts all of us in shame.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Madam please conclude.

✓ SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : No Sir, I have come to the main point just now. Please give me sufficient time. I have to speak on several vital issues. Please do not disturb me in the middle. Please excuse me Sir.

Several members have dealt at length about the ghastly incident of Rajasthan. Many of them have explained about the various other evil practices of our society. But concrete suggestions have not been given

in this august house for the emancipation of women.

A comprehensive legislation has to be passed by the Parliament at the earliest. Otherwise women of this country will revolt. The causes of these evil practices must be found out at the first instance and relief measures must be given top priority in that comprehensive legislation. Financial upliftment and eradication of superstition are the only measures to solve the various cruel practices which degrade the status of women in our society.

The Earth is compared to mother. Mathrudevobhava is said first and then Pithrudevobhava. In this way a holy status is given to women in our society on one hand and on the other she is humiliated and looked down upon. This double standard should go and women should get their pride place in our society. It is women who give birth to us. It is women who nourish and protect us. Mother sacrifices her life for the children. Strangely and unfortunately our society is blind to such sacrifices of women.

Sir, I want to continue my speech on Monday.

DR. T. KALPANA DEVI (Warangal) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, The House is discussing the situation arising out of the incident of Sati at Deorala...

MR. CHAIRMAN : You may please continue next time.

15.30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

[Translation]

Forty-Second Report

SHRI RAM AWADH PRASAD (Basti) : I beg to move : "That this House do agree with the Forty-second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and

Resolutions presented to the House on the 11th November, 1987."

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is : "That this House do agree with the Forty-second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 11th November, 1987."

The motion was adopted

15.31 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE : MEASURES FOR UPLIFTMENT OF TRIBAL PEOPLE— *Contd.*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up further discussion on the Resolution regarding measures for upliftment of tribal people moved by Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria on the 16th April.

Shri A.C. Das to continue his speech.

[Translation]

*SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS (Jaipur) : Mr. Chairman Sir, the other day I was dealing with tribal education. The Govt. have taken steps to spread education all over the country. But attention has not been paid to disseminate education among the tribals. They have been neglected in the field of education. Let us take the case of technical education. I am glad that Government are taking steps to spread vocational education. But tribal students should also be given these facilities. I.T.I. schools should be opened in the tribal areas. If more ITI schools are opened in the tribal areas, the local tribal students can get admission in those schools. But merely by opening technical schools the ST students cannot get technical education. For that you have to encourage them. You

*The speech was originally delivered in Oriya.

have provided them stipends and scholarships and you have to reserve seats for them.

Then I would like to suggest to the Govt. to open at least one residential primary school in every Gram Panchayat in the tribal sub plan areas. The tribal students should be provided free food, books, hostel accommodation and school uniforms from Class I to Class V. If you make this provision, the drop out rate can be checked. All the ST students can complete their primary education.

Sir, there is a demand to import education to the tribal students in their mother tongue. As you know, some tribals speak their own dialects. Some dialects have scripts also. If the Govt. makes arrangements to impart education in tribal dialects at the primary level, this will encourage the ST students to go to school and continue their education.

The voluntary organisations which are functioning in the tribal areas should be engaged in spreading education among the tribals. There are many voluntary organisations in the tribal areas. They should be allowed to open schools. The schools opened by them should be given 50% assistance by the Government and the balance 50% should be borne by these organisations. These organisations have got their own funds. Moreover they are getting grants from the Central Government. So they should spend some money in the educational institutions which are being run by them on the tribal areas. Sir, I had drawn the attention of the Govt. to the reasons why only a small number of ST students are able to pass Matriculation examination as compared to the general students. Why only 34 ST students have so far graduated in Koraput district of Orissa? Why they are so much backward in education? I had submitted a scheme to the Govt. to be implemented in the tribal areas. It could have helped and more tribal students in getting higher education. But the Gov. did not take note of it. Had the Govt. been sincerely interested in providing higher education to the tribal students. My scheme would have been accepted. Or perhaps the Govt. could not follow my scheme. Under the scheme that I had

submitted to the Government, there was a suggestion that if a person or a voluntary organisation or a teacher takes care of a ST student for three years and provides education to him from Class VIII to Class X such a person, organisation or teacher should be rewarded by the Govt after that student passes the Matriculation examination. Financial aid of Rs. 10,000 should be given to that person, voluntary organisation or that teacher. If such provision is made it will attract many people, organisations and particularly retired teachers to take care of the tribal students and thus the poor ST students will be able to get higher education. The Govt. are spending huge amount of money on the education of tribal students and still they discontinue their studies and the money spent by the Govt. goes waste. This scheme could be implemented in the tribal areas like Koraput and Kalahandi districts of Orissa and also in the tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh where only a small number of tribals are educated.

As the aim of the Govt. is to educate more and more tribals, this scheme should be implemented on experimental basis at least.

Sir, a word about the stipend that is being given to the tribal students. It is really very inadequate. It should be enhanced. This enhanced stipend should be given to the students of primary schools till they complete their post-Matric education. The post-Matric stipend is 100% funded by the Central Govt but the pre-Matric stipend which is being given to the students of vulnerable groups is funded on 50 : 50 basis by the State Government and the Central Government. Besides, 50% grant is also being given to the State Govt. to run the book banks in tribal schools. Grants are being given for coaching and allied schemes and for implementing PCR Act on 50 : 50 basis. The Central Govt. is giving 50% grant but the State Govts are not spending their 50% share. They are only showing it on paper. But actually that money is being diverted to some other departments. This practice must be curbed. In this context I would like to suggest to the Govt. to bear 75% of the cost of these

schemes and State Govt. should bear rest, 25%. This suggestion should be accepted.

The Central Government has introduced some schemes like cluster villages and upliftment of the people of depressed classes etc. Special Central assistance is being given to implement schemes for the upliftment of tribals under ITDP and MADA. But the money is being misutilised and schemes are not implemented effectively. Govt. should monitor the implementation of these centrally sponsored schemes and ensure that the funds are properly utilised and benefits reach the tribals. Then I would like to say a few words about IRDP loans. The beneficiaries are given loan under this scheme. But the tribals are not taught as to how they should spend the money and derive benefit. They are not able to utilise the money for the purpose for which they take the loan. As a result of that neither they get any benefit out of the loan they take nor they are in a position to repay the loan. Now, the Bank has sent notices to repay the loan. When they are not able to repay the loan by the stipulated period, the bank is putting pressure on them and rather harassing them at the recovery stage. As they are not in a position to repay the loan the IRDP loans should be fully written off.

The tribals have been exploited in all these 40 years. The schemes are being introduced for their welfare. A huge amount of money is being spent in the name of tribal upliftment. But the benefit has not reached them. They were backward and continue to remain backward till today. How long will you exploit them? You will be surprised to know that there are many tribals who do not get two meals a day. I would like to say a word about RLEGP under this programme, the Govt. is to provide work to the beneficiaries for 100 days in a year. But nowhere 100 days work is being provided. There are certain tribal areas like Kalahandi and Koraput in Orissa where tribals are passing their days in great misery. Employment is not being generated for them. So, now they are going to Delhi and many other far off places for earning their livelihood. The condition of these migrant workers is very pitiable. They would not have left their

homes if employment was given to them. The question of starvation deaths would not have arisen. The funds which should reach the tribals are actually being pocketed by the non-tribals and the middlemen. Hence the tribals are leading miserable lives. Their utter neglect has led to great discontentment among the tribals. Because of the growing exploitation of the tribals. They are now very much agitated. They are not prepared to be neglected any further. The question of creating a separate Jharkhand State has been raised for that reason only. This Jharkhand movement is gaining momentum and spreading fast for that reason. They have tolerated for 40 long years but their present generation is not prepared to tolerate it any longer. In Orissa also the tribals are very much agitated. About 2 lakh people had left Kahahandi and Koraput districts in 1966. Now altogether 6 lakh people have left their villages and they are earning their livelihood by working in some projects or the other in far off places. But there also the working conditions are very poor. So they are not able to earn their livelihood. Their sisters and mothers therefore taking to prostitution in order to manage their families. Have you ever watched their pitiable condition? Has any body given them protection? Sir, a drought of severe nature has been prevailing in those districts of Orissa. Men, women and children are leaving their villages in search of jobs. The number of such people is increasing every day. Nobody is able to send them back by assuring to provide them jobs in their villages. The Govt. is not doing anything in this regard despite several appeals made by us. Industries are being set up in their localities. But now jobs are given to them on the pretext that they are not sufficiently qualified for the jobs. Outsiders are given jobs in those industries. Local candidates are not being given preference on one pretext or the other. The local candidates have passed Intermediate, B.A. and Post Graduation but they are not considered fit for those jobs. Naturally, this attitude of the employers is creating discontentment among the local tribals. They are very much agitated over this issue. The projects are executed in our areas. Our valuable forest is submerged following the execution of the

irrigation projects. Industries have come up on tribal land. They are displaced due to that reason. But you did not employ them in the industries set up in their areas. Similarly the Govt. earned foreign exchange by exporting minerals which are located in their areas. But they are not benefitted. So how can they tolerate this injustice? You could constitute a State which comprises only 5 lakh population. Why cannot you carve out a State for this population of 50 lakhs? The tribal people whose population is 50 lakh are demanding separate Jharkhand State. Why cannot you grant them Statehood? I support the Jharkhand demand. There are many tribes living in the country who do not know how to speak, who do not react and who do not know how to wear clothes. There are many tribes who live half-naked. What have you done for their welfare? Have you every thought of their upliftment? If so how far have you been able to raise their standard of living? There is a Gonda tribe who lives in Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. They are very much illiterate and backward. What the Government done for them? Have the Government been able to educate a single boy belonging to this tribe? Have you made any attempt to reform them? I would like to suggest to the Govt. to provide adequate financial assistance to the voluntary organisations and advise them to spread education among these primitive tribes. These voluntary organisations should be actively engaged to bring reforms among these tribes. The Govt should try to bring them into the national mainstream. It is regrettable that the programmes like RLEGP are being implemented in the non-tribal areas. This thing must stop. Moreover, RLEGP should not be implemented in the developed areas.

Now I would like to mention about the excise policy. Some tribals prepare country liquor and they also drink it. Even they offer it to their Goddess. When they prepare liquor they are prevented from doing that by the excise department officials. They harass the tribals who make country liquor and serve it to their friends and relatives. On the other hand you are giving permission to open foreign liquor shops in the tribal areas. I would like to suggest to the Government to disallow the opening of foreign liquor shops in the tribal areas.

Lastly, Sir, I would like to suggest to the Government to provide jobs to the tribals in the Industries located in their area. Adequate job opportunities should be created for each tribal befitting his qualification. The displaced persons should be given employment or helped adequately to start their own vocation. The bonded labour should be identified and provided with suitable rehabilitation. At least one member from each displaced family should be given employment in the local industries. In Kanpur district of Orissa many major industries has been established. The displaced tribals can be provided employment in those major industries. The National Aluminium Company has set up its Aluminium plant in that district. Once I tried to help a boy to get a job of sweeper but I could not do so. Because the concerned authority did not want that the tribal to get any employment in that Aluminium plant.

Sir, the tribals are not well educated. They are not trained to do cultivation. So they remain unemployed. But Government should try to provide with job. Otherwise how can they earn their livelihood. I have seen that NALCO allotted houses to each of the displaced tribal families. When their children grow up they will work as the workers in the factory. Perhaps that is the intention of the NALCO authority. I would like to suggest to the Government to provide irrigated land, and house to the tribals who have been displaced due to the establishment of NALCO project. Their children should be provided education and on completion of their education they should be absorbed in the factory. You are paying money to the displaced persons as compensation. But they are not able to utilise the money and therefore it has gone to the money lenders, and the landlords. The tribals are not benefitted.

There is a provision that the tribal land cannot be purchased by non-tribals. But it is being done in connivance with the handful of officials. Therefore, whenever an outsider goes to the tribal area, his activity should be watched and he should not be allowed to exploit the tribals. A permission card should be issued to the non-tribal outsider while he enters the tribal area. The best thing is that the outsiders

should not be allowed to settle down in the tribal areas. If you do not do that the tribals will demand autonomous districts in different States. We have also created autonomous districts in some States in the past. Then what is the harm in creating autonomous districts for the scheduled areas now. If you give them autonomous districts somebody from among tribals will take care of their problems. They will not be burdened on the Government. The tribals should be given contract works in the projects that are being implemented in the tribal areas. This will save them from being exploited by the outsiders and also will help their upliftment. The outsiders get rich by taking contract of those projects. On the other hand the tribals continue to remain backward. You cannot find a single tribal building a cinema hall or setting up a big business. How can they come at par with the non-tribals?

The tribals are not getting essential commodities from the fair price shops that have been opened in their areas. This should also be looked into. I have given some amendments to this resolution. They are meant for the welfare of the tribals.

I hope the Government will accept those amendments. With these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA (Aurangabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think you for giving me an opportunity so early. The hon. Members who participated in this discussion prior to me, described in detail the situation in the country, particularly in the Adivasi areas and high-lighted the discontentment and resentment that is spreading there. They said that the Adivasis have not been benefitted through the schemes launched under Integrated Rural Development Programme during the last 40 years and I fully agree with them. This is no exaggeration.

In reply to my question during one of the sessions last year the hon. Home Minister stated that the Adivasis did not get the benefit of their schemes to the desired extent. There have been lot of discrepancies and deficiencies. I had suggested then that there was need to go into the root cause of the demands for separate State or district that were being

made frequently. Shri Das has said a lot about this. There is no exaggeration in it. We should discuss the matter with their leaders and try to find out the reasons of the resentment that is brewing up in them. Some action was taken by the Central Government thereafter and some orders were also issued. In this connection, I would like to make special mention of Bihar. When it was decided that the situation in tribal block shall be reviewed to see whether the allocated funds have been properly utilised and to the extent to which the people have been benefited, an order to this effect was issued and the cabinet meeting of Bihar Government was held in Ranchi to make the people realize that it is their Government and it is within their reach. There was nothing new in it.

The Cabinet meetings of the Bihar Government were regularly held in Ranchi during the Summers for the last 20-22 years. One of the advantages was that the Minister came in close contact with the local people and the former was also easily accessible. Besides, the people apposed them of their problems. But now the Cabinet meetings are not held there. Even the Ministers do not go there for brief sojourn, thereby depriving the people of an opportunity to apprise them of their problems. This has created a gap between the masses and the Government. This is a new phenomenon. The people feel neglected. They are being deprived of the benefits by those who are implementing the schemes. Now middlemen are taking undue advantage of the situation. This had led to a feeling of alienation and deprivation in them and they think that this is not their own Government in spite of the fact that they have elected MLAs and have due representation in the cabinet. But they are not satisfied.

Today the leaders of Jharkhand Mukti Morcha and other student federations are holding sway over them, because when one becomes part and parcel of the society and works shoulder to shoulder with masses, one can easily influence them. Recently the students federation had given a call for strike, even though the Jharkhand Mukti Morcha did not support it. Other parties supported it and later the Mukti Morcha

joined it Willingly and claimed that the call for strike was given by them. Is it happening in Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar alone? The same is happening in Assam, Nagaland, Manipur and Tripura. There is discontentment all over. There is need to pay attention in this direction. Recently when our Home Minister was on his way to hold talks with them, his private secretary was killed in an accident. I am sure the centre is aware of it and is gravely concerned over the rising discontentment and is trying to find ways and means to remove it. If timely action is not taken in this regard, the situation may get out of control. Besides, it will have serious consequences in future like States disintegration if it is not checked now and the Government may have to face similar situation as it is facing in Darjeeling. Therefore, there is need to pay special attention to it.

I had asked for a little time and therefore before concluding I would like to give a few suggestions. We had decided long back that all our schemes shall be formulated at the grass-root level. That is the scheme shall be formulated at Block level. The development packages at the Centres level are not effective in the tribal blocks. First of all we will have to keep in view their traditional culture while formulating these schemes. We have to make efforts not to destroy their traditional culture while raising their standard of living and while improving their quality of life. If there is conflict between the two then the feeling of resentment and discontentment is bound to surge among them. Unless they are educated and their ideas moulded, this conflict cannot be resolved. Therefore while formulating these schemes, the needs and aspirations of the tribals and their culture should be borne in mind. Besides, they should be involved in all the schemes that are formulated at the block level. The *Pradhan* of the *Panchayat* should be associated at the block level and their opinion should be sought while formulating the schemes. The Government should not thrust upon any schemes against their will. When this shall be done they will be convinced that this is their own scheme and they have to implement it. If anybody works against the scheme,

they would raise their voice against him because they know that they are responsible for implementing this scheme and developing their area. Therefore, I suggest, that they should be given an opportunity to formulate the plan at the block level.

Secondly, the administrative and development officers going to tribal blocks should undergo orientation training. I think there is an Institute of Tribal Welfare at Ranchi, and perhaps, there may be some such Institute at the Centre also, where the orientation course for officers can be conducted. After a thorough screening of their attitudes, outlook and ideas, the officers should be selected, and then after giving proper orientation training a separate cadre for such officers should be maintained. It should be the prime responsibility of these officers to ensure development of tribal blocks. For instance such officers should be appointed in Chhota Nagpur who are sensitive and sympathetic and can fully assimilate themselves with the life of tribals, besides being aware of the ways as to how these areas could be developed. Officers like Suresh Singh—who belongs to Bihar cadre should be selected and this selection should start at the IAS probationers level. Similar training should be imparted to officers separately in Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Assam and they should be made accountable. They generally come for a year and do the work and do not feel any responsibility. They do not have any sympathy with the local people. They do not develop any relationship. Therefore, there is need to create a separate cadre as has been suggested by the Governor of Bihar. The second way can be that the officers are selected and are later imparted orientation training. After observing their attitude, it should be decided whether they can do the job or not. Thereafter they should be posted so that they feel accountable and work for the development of the area. Only then will the tribals feel that they are their own people and they are accountable. The Government should examine this suggestion and take action to implement it.

16.00 hrs.

Second thing is that who will monitor

the development work being done in blocks? The evaluation team has not been proved of any use. The Chief Minister goes there and monitors himself, but that is not sufficient. A separate monitoring section or cell should be set up. The work can go on smoothly only if this monitoring team ensures that the development work is being carried out satisfactorily, there is no exploitation, no corruption and the people are not being deprived of the benefits. Therefore, I like to submit that a separate monitoring cell should be set up, with a band of such officers who are aware of the problems of the area and they should regularly submit their reports to the Government in this regard. I feel that unless this is done, the work cannot progress. You cannot restore confidence among the tribals that this is their own Government and it is working for their development and welfare. They should feel that the Minister, the Government and other officers are equally concerned about their development. Therefore I submit that the Government should seriously think over it. Besides, discussions should be held with their leaders. If you try to deal with this problem without taking them into confidence, I dare say, that a time will come when this problem will get out of your hands. I know the people of the area and the sentiments that are surging in their minds. When the Government offices used to be shifted to Ranchi during the summers, people got an opportunity to apprise the Ministers of their problems but today this is not the position. Now there is a wide gap between the masses and the Government as the same has been centralised in Patna. One or two Ministers visit Ranchi but that does not make any difference. Madam Minister, you belong to Bihar and you would perhaps remember that Shri Jaipal Singh was a prominent leader of Jharkhand movement. Shri Vinodananda Jha won him over to Congress and later he was included in the Congress Cabinet. He brought other leaders also in our fold. Such influential persons came in the Congress fold and as a result thereof the Jharkhand movement without away. You know it. But now-a-days what is happening? Why some voice are being raised again and why a feeling of discontentment is being created. You should consider this point. I had asked

a question and had also given a suggestion. Thereafter you held a meeting in a symbolic manner and thought that the problem has been solved, but it is not so. I agree that our Chief Minister had gone there and he had visited the Development Blocks there and had also increased the allocation. I think that similar thing might have happened in other States as well, but it had no effect. It would have effect only when Government officers will take the people into confidence and create feeling of oneness. They should be sensitive and should make efforts to undertake the developmental work with full integrity. You have opened many schools for education and scholarship is also being given. I do not agree that developmental work has not been done. Especially where Missionaries have done the work, you will find that there has been a definite change in the quality of life of the tribals. There have been many Engineers and Doctors among the tribals and today Dr. Munda has been appointed the Vice Chancellor of Ranchi University and earlier Shri Dhan was appointed the Vice Chancellor. So we are making effects in this direction, but one problem arises before us. The feeling of alienation has increased to such an extent that they are not prepared to give due respect to each other. We should lay emphasis on this point that there should be harmonious development. I would like to urge that you should consider the suggestions given by sympathetically.

There is a Koel Karo Project which is a very big project. It is pending for some years and no work is going on that Project, because tribals are likely to be displaced. The Government has not been able to allot them land. Unless we take them into confidence and show them alternative site, no work is going to be completed. Just now Shri A.C. Das had said that whatever work you do, member of each family should be associated with it and they should be given some job so that they may feel that development work has been done for them, only then they would have a feeling of confidence. Liberal attitude is required to be adopted and they should be taken into confidence. The separatist feeling which is being spread is a very dangerous thing and we should be vigilant to face it.

With these words, I express my thanks to you for giving me an opportunity to speak and request the hon. Minister to consider suggestions given by me.

***SHRI R. ANNANAMBI :** Hon. Dy. Speaker, Sir, I am extremely glad to participate on behalf of the AIADMK in the discussion on the Private Member's Resolution on tribal development moved by Hon. Member Shri Dhilip Singh Bhuria.

The tribals are the people in India who are the suppressed lot, uncared and improverished. We have not so far paid due attention to their problems. I am happy that at least, after 40 years of independence, we have just begun paying attention to their problems. The tribals are living below the poverty line. Their lot has, therefore, to be improved.

We come to know from TV and newspapers that the Hon. Prime Minister and his wife visited many of the tribal areas. However, this has not brought the necessary relief to these people. If you ask whether their conditions have improved over these years and whether they have got their due in the society, I do not think the answer would be yes.

All basic amenities must be provided to these tribals. With a view to improving the conditions of the tribals in Tamil Nadu, the Hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu evolved a Scheme for the developments of tribals in Western ghats. The proposals of the Western Ghat Tribal Development Scheme, aimed at uplifting the tribals culturally, economically and educationally and for providing medical, transportation and other basic amenities, were sent to the Central Govt. Years have rolled by since then. The files relating to these proposals are accumulating dust in the Hon. Minister's Office. I strongly urge upon the Govt. to grant clearance to these proposals immediately without any further delay. Necessary financial assistance for execution of the programmes should also be provided expeditiously.

Tribals are, in one way, our ancestors. After all these tribals are not demanding that jobs should be reserved in Govt., commensurate with their number in the total population. They are not demanding a separate State. They are voicing their demands for fundamental needs like food, clothes and houses. Hon. Minister should realise this. These demands are genuine, and, therefore, deserve to be met.

Further, in order to improve their social and economic life, small industrial centres must be started in the tribal areas. Basic training in the industries should also be provided to these tribals.

These tribals remain uneducated for long. They live in hillside whereas we live in plains, in urban areas. We are progressing economically, educationally and socially. Whereas these tribals are still backward. Many of their families are still starving without food. Central Govt. must, therefore, plan for the economic development of the tribals by opening small industrial centres in the tribal areas.

Besides, with a view to motivating the children in tribal areas to take to education, Central Govt. must provide free uniforms to these children every year.

We are living in the plains, in the urban areas. We have all the facilities including the benefits of modern technology. Whereas, these tribals who remain cut off from the entire society are backward. Their children do not get education. While our children get healthy food, the tribal children do not. While our children have all transport facilities, the tribal children do not have such facilities. Our children have proper shelter to stay and study whereas the tribal children do not have. These tribals hunt animals, birds, crows and sparrows and feed on them. Their conditions are almost nomadic. Nobody in this august House can deny this. Unless you educate the tribals, you cannot rehabilitate them. Their children must receive education. Schools must be opened in tribal areas. Tribal children may be admitted to schools in urban areas too. Hostels exclusively for these tribal children must be constructed

*The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

in urban schools. Nutritious meals should be provided to these children in the hostels. Free uniform must also be provided. A few people may say that I am saying all these with some interest. Some may even mock at what I say. But these persons must clearly understand that the world and, indeed, the tribals themselves laugh at our inability to rehabilitate the tribals all over the country.

The tribal children who are starving and who have so far not been initiated to receiving any kind of education must get education on priority basis. Schools exclusively for these children must be established in urban areas nearby. Hostel facilities must also be provided with that. Not only this, their parents must be allowed to see their children in urban schools whenever they wish and for this purpose they must be provided with free rail and bus passes.

Despite the fact that we are progressing on all fronts, were not able to wipe out adult illiteracy even in urban areas. If this is the case in urban areas, what to talk of tribal areas. Adult education centres must be started in tribal areas. Teachers and teachresses must be despatched to tribal areas on attractive remuneration to serve in these adult education centres. Residential premises for the teaching staff must also be provided in these schools in tribal areas. Then only we will be able to rehabilitate the tribal-folk in real and meaningful terms. All other sundry talk and programmes without commitment for upliftment of the tribals only be an eyewash. The programmes we chalk out for their welfare must be accompanied by requisite will and commitment without which, whether it is this Govt. or any other Govt. you cannot awaken the tribals from their slumber, you cannot simply improve their standards of life. Their improvement will then only be a tall claim on paper.

Agricultural lands, seeds and fertilizers must also be provided to these tribals free of cost so as to improve their economic condition. This only would help them to climb the ladder step by step from the last rung.

Vegetables, fruits and other agricultural

produce, the tribals grow and the forest products which they make must be purchased in bulk by the Govt. directly at remunerative prices so that these poor people are not exploited by capitalists. Humanity as a whole will be indebted to this nation and the Govt. if these tribals are rehabilitated quickly and made civilized citizens of this country.

If the Govt. is keenly interested in their development, if it wants to rehabilitate them speedily, the Govt. must establish a separate Board for their welfare. There is now a combined SC and ST Commission. ST's welfare must be looked after separately. MPs, MLAs and Sewa Sangam representatives must be made members of the Board.

Hon. Dy. Speaker, Sir, now let me express certain of my grievances in this matter. I would confine my grievances to matters affecting my State of Tamil Nadu.

With a view to improve the conditions of the tribals in Tamil Nadu the Hon. Chief Minister Dr. MGR has forwarded a recommendation for approval of the Central Govt. I had referred to it as the Western Ghat Tribal Development Scheme. One of the proposals relate to construction of roads in many of the tribal areas in Western Ghat. Funds have been earmarked but the Central clearance have not so far been granted. Hon. Minister may kindly take note of this.

There was a proposal to construct roads in Kollimalai area in Coimbatore district. Rs. 40 lakhs have already been allocated by the State Govt. However, the proposal is pending with the Central Govt. for a long time for clearance.

There was also a proposal to construct a short-cut-route connecting hill areas with Wallparai in my Pollachi Constituency. This is also pending clearance of the Central Govt. for long.

A proposal to constructing roads connecting tribal areas with urban centres in Nilgris is also awaiting clearance of the Central Govt. for a long time.

This is the sorry state of affairs of the tribals in Tamil Nadu.

There are many other schemes for tribal welfare recommended by the Tamil Nadu Govt. and pending with the Central Govt.

I, therefore, request the Hon. Minister through you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, to accord immediate sanction to the Western Ghats Tribal Development Scheme and thereby help the cause of tribals in Tamil Nadu.

With these words, I thank you for the opportunity given and conclude.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to express my views on this Resolution. I would also like to express my thanks to our friend Shri Bhuria for bringing this Resolution on the problems of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes and providing an opportunity to have a discussion on them. The question of upliftment and development of Tribals is important from this point of view also that whatever development works were undertaken or whatever amount was spent on them has not provided any direct benefit to them. That is why, our Hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi undertook extensive tour of all the Tribal areas of the country and visited the huts of the Tribals. He not only peeped in their huts, but also saw as to what domestic articles were there in their huts. This itself shows as to what extent our Prime Minister has concern for them. There is not doubt that there is backwardness among the Tribals and it is essential that we undertake development works for them. Tribal sub-plans have been formulated for the tribals and these are yielding good results, because these Sub-Plans have been formulated keeping in view the requirements of the Tribals. Under I.R.D.P., Government has made arrangements to provide assistance to the States and the districts. But that assistance is not reaching the Tribals living in the villages in interior areas. Despite Nationalised Banks, Tribals and 'Girijan' are not able to get any help. I would like to make my submission to Poojaryji also. If he wants to organise a credit camp in backward areas, I would place a true picture before him. There are tribal pockets in certain parts of Madhya Pradesh,

Orissa, Bihar, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh. The Tribals of these areas have not been benefited by the programme of I.R.D.P. under which loan is provided to the Tribals. What happens is that the District Magistrate sets the targets under 20 Points Programme and on paper it is shown that 75 per cent work has been completed. Nobody bothers to see whether the upliftment of Tribals living in far flung areas has been done or not. If we want to uplift the Tribals, then unit of their development should be village Panchayat and it should be seen as to what amount is distributed among them. It should not happen that more assistance is provided to the non-tribal villages and it is recorded in the papers that development works for tribals have been completed. There is need to monitor the programmes and make an assessment of it. Sir, so far as education is concerned, we were going through the performance of various Departments and you will be surprised to know that there are many such Department in which Tribals have not got promotion in Services and especially in higher posts. We were examining the working of Coal India Ltd. There are seven Directors, but none of them belongs to Scheduled Casts or Scheduled Tribes. I was going through the structure of N.T.P.C., there is also somewhat similar situation. The Public Understandings have been set up on the land of Tribals. The poor Girijan is deprived of his land, but he is not provided with any job. There are 100 Engineers in N.T.P.C. when it was examined as to how many of D.G.Ms., G.Ms. and Executive Directors belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, it was found that their number is negligible. They are not given promotion honestly. Their colleagues who have same qualifications, but they do not belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been promoted as G.M. and D.G.M. Some of them have lower educational qualifications than those of the Tribals. What is required today is that the Laws concerning welfare of tribals passed by the Union Government for the upliftment of Tribals should be implemented strictly. It is like going from frying pan to fire. What happens today is that laws are framed by the Central Government but these are not implemented by the Public Undertakings and State Governments.

Therefore, with a view to ensure the development of Tribals, the Central Government should see to it that there is proper monitoring of the implementation of the laws. Whatever Commissions were set up so far, their reports are gathering dust in the Secretariat. Neither anybody has paid any attention towards them, nor one has ever tried to go through them. Had these reports been studied and implemented, there would have been definite development. The Central Government should see to this thing at district level, Block level and at village Panchayat level, because the educational development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is the responsibility of the Central Government.

On the other side of the House. Members of C.P.I.(M) and Telugu Dasam are sitting. Whenever such issues arise, they make it an issues between the Centre and the States. Whatever amount is given by the Centre to the States, they should utilise it properly and the Central Government should monitor their spending. It has often been observed that the State Governments do not utilise the funds properly and the money lies unutilised. If we look towards education, we find that even today educational facilities have not yet been made available in the villages in far flung areas. Hon. Minister has now come. She herself belongs to the Tribal area. She was M.L.A. in 1962 and I was also M.L.A. at that time.

She is very sympathetic towards Tribals. She had done a lot of work for their upliftment. It is a coincidence that she is today incharge of the Union Ministry relating to the upliftment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I would like to submit to her that many castes have not been included in Lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes even after 40 years of Independence. She has made efforts in this direction and a comprehensive Bill would perhaps be presented in the next session. You should recognise the names of the castes which have been left out of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The number of persons belonging to such castes and tribes is in crores and you should take initiative to provide them facilities. Therefore,

you should bring forward a Comprehensive Bill in the next session and grant recognition to Tribals and Harijans living in small areas and far flung areas of the country who had been left out due to certain reasons. All such castes should be included in that Bill.

Just now I was talking of education. The Tribal people are so poor that they are not able to send their children to schools, because their children help them in earning livelihood and in grazing of cattle etc. The income of parents is not sufficient enough to maintain the family. As a result, the percentage of drop outs among them is high. With great difficulty these persons are able to get their children educated hardly upto Primary stage. 75 per cent of them drop out upto Junior High Schools stage. Therefore, what is required today is that Ashram type schools should be opened in Tribal areas where food, clothes and other facilities should be provided to the students. Though some such schools have been opened and the Central Government provides assistance also. Yet keeping in view their population and their complex problems, this amount of assistance is very meagre.

I would also like to submit that the allocation made for adult education and informal education is totally useless. The allocation of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 crores only can be done away with but Ashram type schools should be opened in tribal areas so that Tribal children could get education in them. Such type of schools which have been opened so far have yielded satisfactory results.

Nobody in this country would like that the reservation and other facilities provided to these people should continue for ever, but the intention behind the provisions made in the Constitution is to provide equal rights to all, which means that all the persons should have a equal opportunities in all the fields. Now is some children study in primary schools and others in Convent Schools, how can there be a competition between these two sets of children for IAS and PCS examinations. After all wisdom is not the legacy of a particular caste or community. It is the question of making opportunities available.

Tribal children are not progressing because they are not getting the opportunities. If they to get the chances they can come equal to the other children within a year. Therefore, we should endeavour to make the facilities available on equal footing in order to achieve the targets envisaged by founding fathers of the Constitution. If all the persons are given equal facilities, only then we will consider that situation equal to the one envisaged in the Constitution. Equal opportunities does not mean that some children may study in the convent schools or the public schools and others may study in district council schools. We will have to ensure that there is uniform system of education in the country and every one gets equal opportunity to get education. Only then the entire system will be streamlined.

So far as development is concerned, you are aware that the tribals adopt the shifting of cultivation system. So far the records of the tribals' land have not been corrected in any State. Since 1980 when the Forest Conservation Act was passed, the development of the tribals has come to a stand still. Nowadays we cannot construct roads, wells, canals, irrigation facilities, embankments in tribal areas etc. Then, because of the malafide intentions of certain officers also, these people are unable to make any progress. The maximum contribution in this is from the Forest Act and no Government official talks of taking permission in writing. The result is that specially after 1980 the development work in tribal areas like irrigation facilities, construction of roads, electrification etc. has not been done to the extent it should have been done. You can get a survey conducted about this. Therefore, time has come when we will have to amend the Forest Conservation Act. If we do not this then the tribals areas will remain deprived of the development and progress. I also want to submit that if you look at the tribal pockets, you will observe that the funds being made available to them under different schemes for the development are not in accordance with proportion they should get.

During the Sixth Five Year Plan we talked of codification that in addition to the funds earmarked for the tribals the

funds should be made available from the different Ministers' allocations also. Certain Ministries adhered to it but several Ministries did not do this, with the result that the tribals did not get their due. In this way their just demands are not being acceded to. It is all on the papers that is being done, whether it relates to reservation in services or development. By publicising all these things in the press these tribals and Harijans are being subjected to two-way injustice. On the one hand the facilities being shown in the papers are not being provided to them and on the other hand a line is being drawn between the tribals and scheduled castes in the society. The people of the other communities say that they are getting all the facilities but actually they are not getting these concessions. Certain touts and some officers posted there are swallowing all the facilities. Therefore, I agree with the suggestion given by Shri Singh who spoke before me that a special type of training should be given to the people working in the administrative set up in the tribal areas and those people should be selected for the jobs who have sympathy towards the tribal Harijans and the exploited ones. Otherwise the tribals and the poor should be selected for such jobs. If the people from Delhi who have no sympathy for them and who have never thought of them are sent, what type of development can take place there for the exploited, the poor etc? They can never work for the development. Therefore, if you want their social, political and cultural upliftment, you will have to do as I have suggested.

The question before Harijans today is that of their indentification. The tribals feel that after some time they will not remain tribals. They come on January 26 to participate in the Republic Day celebrations and present folk dances and folk songs but no action has been taken for maintenance of their culture. I thank the Hon. Prime Minister that he has paid attention towards this and a ray of hope has arisen with the setting up of the 7 cultural centres that our cultural legacy will be preserved. But all this depends on the amount of compassion and sympathy that those officers have for the tribals who are posted there.

They have three or four problems. First is that of forests. Forests can be protected by the tribals only. The new departments being set up by you cannot do this job. The people who are responsible for protecting the forests they themselves are felling the trees and selling them and are putting blame on the tribals. The tribals cannot live without the forests. They have attachment with the forests. How can they fell and sell them? They want that the forests should remain. The staff posted in the forests is continuously reducing their rights and concessions in the name of pollution. They need wood for constructing their huts, manufacturing ploughs, and for repair of their houses damaged during the rains but forests staff in the name of pollution does not allow them to take wood whereas they themselves fell and sell the trees. It is totally wrong. It should not be done. In this way the forests staff and officers are exploiting our tribals and Harijans on a large scale. I would, therefore, submit that if the tribals are to make progress then the schemes relating to them will have to be considered de-move. It will have to be seen as to how the funds allocated for them are to be spent and how they are to be educated? For this, a time bound programme will have to be formulated. The Central Government and the different departments will also have to ensure whether the reservation quota in the different services has been filled or not? In Coal India, the reservation quota in class IV, III and II jobs has not been filled completely. This quota will have to be completed. If the tribals are reluctant to give their land, it is not because they do not want to give their land; it is because the officers are exploiting them on a large scale. The officers of the public undertakings that are set up there, exploit them. That is why they do not want to give land. In the beginning these officers promise that one person from each family will be given job in the undertaking but after the land is acquired, they forget their promise.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you are ringing the bell. I wanted to speak a little more because the subject is very exhaustive.

Not only that. The exploitation is taking place in several ways. Be it a labour

law or minimum wages law or any other law, which may affect the poor, no machinery has been set up to implement them. Central Government and the State Governments have formulated the laws and the Notifications have also been issued by the State Governments that so much wages will be given in so and so sector but the workers are not getting those wages and no machinery has been set up to see that they get the minimum wages. Who will arrange for that machinery? It is the responsibility of the Government to see that when the law has been enacted, the same is being implemented or not? At present, it is not being implemented. In all the Government undertakings and the Government Departments the wages fixed by the Government are not being paid in full.

In the Forest Department also the workers are not being paid the minimum wages. Who will look into it? The Government should take a decision in this regard. It should see during the current Five Year Plan as to which are the areas and the States in which the labourers are not being paid the minimum wages. I thank Shri Rajiv Gandhi that he has paid attention towards this aspect. He has constituted the National Labour Commission which is expected to see as to where the wages not being paid, where these are being paid less and where dues have not been paid. Incidentally, I am a Member of that Commission. Today what needed most is that State Governments should take strict action. We have to go through the working of industrial units and ensure that reservation is made in the private sector units also. The money available with all the institutions, be they in the private sector, cooperative sector or joint sector or in any other sector, is that of the exchequer but the Marwaris try to give job to the Marwaris; they will not give job to the poor. It is my own experience. Fortunately, in my constituency there are industries of all the sectors but it is their policy that local people should not be given jobs and they should be exploited. I would like to tell the hon. Minister clearly that he should set up a monitoring cells for giving justice to the poor, whether they are working in the field of Agriculture or Industry. I would also like to suggest that

this cell should be set up in his Ministry which should ask for the report from every Ministry every month or after every two months in which it should be intimated as to how many persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been recruited and if no person has been recruited the reason thereof. The Government had issued order for maintaining roster but NTPC has not accepted that order and roster is not being maintained there. Government should see as to why that organisation is not accepting that order? How can it be singled out?

With these few words I thank Shri Dilip Singh Bhuria that he has given an opportunity to us to express our viewson the subject through this House.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, I am going to call the next speaker. But, only 5 minutes are left for this subject. Now, it is for the House to decide:

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Do you want to extend the time?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : We want this discussion to continue. This is a very important subject.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is left to the hon. Members. If you all decide, we can extend the time.

(Interruptions)

SOME HON. MEMBERS : This discussion should be continued.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Is there consensus?...How many hours we can extend?

(Interruptions)

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Two hours.

(Interruptions)

DR. V. VENKATESH (Kolar) : Sir, You have to protect us.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If the House decides, I will extend the time.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : For the time being, we extend for two hours.

(Interruptions)

SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO : What do you know? You can't question me like this.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Tiraky.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduars) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, much has been spoken on this and the Government, in its own way, has always been trying to bring the tribal people to the mainstream. But there is something wrong somewhere. Lot of money has been spent since Independence. But the Government had no time or did not care about where the money has gone. The condition of the tribal people remains the same, rather the condition has deteriorated after the Independence.

Sir, we are always speaking that the tribal people should be brought to the mainstream of the society in the country. But we have not thought of any policy in this regard. Many a time we have spoken about it. It is not that we are speaking today itself. For what purpose, did we want freedom? Indian people wanted political right. Without political right no nation, no society no community can march forward. But the Indian Government thinks that tribals are still tribals. They try to treat them as spoon fed child and give some money to the tribals so that their interest is protected. In that way, we have spent our money, time and energy.

14.46 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN
in the Chair]

I have always asked and even today, in this House, I ask that the tribals must be given a political right. They must be asked to stand on their own. They must be asked

to protect their own interest. Why don't you take the tribal people into confidence whenever any development work is done in the tribal area ?

Even, Sir, I have seen that there is reservation of 7% or so for the tribals. You will find that in the tribal areas, in the scheduled area, 7% reservation has been applied and tribals have been given employment. But what about 93% ? You are getting 93% from outside the tribal area. If asked, they say, "we are following the Government rule. We have already given 7%." In all the jobs, even in Class-IV jobs, you will find that in the scheduled areas majority of the people are from outside who have no regard for the tribals. They don't know the culture and they don't have any intention to serve those people. First of all, the local people, the son of the soil they may be Hindus of any caste Muslims, Christians etc. must be provided employment. They at least know the tribal culture and they have the intention to develop that area because they are the inhabitants of that area. They may not be necessarily tribal people, but they live there and their home and hearth is there. They have a love for the country ; they have a love for the soil. I urge the Hon. Minister to see that the son of the soil must be employed in that area, hundred per cent because that part of the country must be developed on par with the other States, other regions. This mistake must be corrected. If this mistake is corrected, you will see that lots of corruption and deficiency which have become the phenomenon can be stopped because they love that area, that region and they want to develop the tribal area on par with others.

In tribal areas people have their own Padhapanch. They have their own way of doing justice. There are Munkimundas and their own Panchayat. But when the new system of Panchayat was introduced, some new people have come. They have exploited the tribals by using money and a lot of other things to get seats for themselves. Exploiters have entered in the Panchayat system also. Why don't you ensure that the Padhapanch and the Munkimunda systems are revived and encouraged so that the tribals have their own kind of justice with regard to small disputes of land or

family affairs ? Otherwise they can be handed over to the police very easily, even without any fault of theirs. Any man can file an FIR and then the police come and arrest them. This kind of fear psychosis has already entered in the minds of them. You can find a lot of false cases in Chota Nagpur and other areas and the tribals are wasting money for fighting their cases for 12 to 30 years and nothing will come out of it finally.

Whenever there is any development, nobody cares for it. In tribal areas there is non-tribal land. When you have to acquire land for industrial purposes, why don't you try and acquire the land which does not belong to tribals. Kindly first acquire the land that is needed from non-tribals and when the tribals had to get displaced, put them (the displaced tribals) in the acquired land of the non-tribals, so that they need not have to go to Assam, Bhutan or Punjab seeking job. You have already been displacing them from their land. For that you have no difficulty at all.

There is a speciality with the tribals. They don't know trade and commerce. They are very much attached to the jungle and the land. If a tribal is detached from the jungle and the land, he becomes a beggar not knowing what to do at all. You should understand this situation.

I agree that development should be there; but before you acquire his land, please take my point into consideration. I am repeating this point because it is very important. There are non-tribal lands nearby. Please acquire them first and if need be tribal land should be acquired and the displaced tribals should be put in the land acquired from the non-tribals.

About the political power, I agree with what Shri Satyendra Narain Sinha has rightly pointed out. If you follow his suggestions, much of the problems will be solved. Tribals must know that their area should be developed and for that they must get involved. It should not come from the top. It should come from the grassroot levels when people would understand that the British Government has gone and they have their own Government, the rulers are

also the sons of the mother India who are very much interested in their development. Let them speak that this should be done, this is not the right engineer or that man should go and things like that. But they should not get the impression that others are rulers and they should have to obey whatever they say. If this kind of things creep in, then nobody would believe in the administration.

Whenever somebody comes to the tribal areas, first of all a tribal thinks that this man is exploiting. He has come for exploitation, he will make some money within a few days and go back. That is why, at the very beginning the administrator should make his idea clear that it is not for the money also that he has come. Of course, money is needed because he is in service. But he should show that he has come for the development of that area. He loves that area entirely. Only those who have got real interest and love for the area must be kept there and they should not be transferred be it an officer or a Class-IV employee.

Let them remain there. Such persons should not be brought there who do not have love for that area. If an officer has love for that area then it is possible to bring about development whereas if an officer feels that he has been posted in that area as a punishment and after few months he will seek transfer then it will be of no use. Although you will be spending money yet the desired development will not be there. In that way we will be losing national money and in spite of your good wishes to develop the area the area will not get development.

Now I would like to point out another thing. For political purpose we have given many assurances but the tribal people want that once they are given any assurance the same should be implemented otherwise they will never believe you throughout their life. If a tribal is promised something and supposing that promise is not fulfilled then he may wait for a few months but if he gets a negative reply then you will never be able to make him believe afterwards. This is the character of the tribal life. Why missionaries have gained faith? It is because whatever they say they implement.

They remain there. They learn their language, cultures and try to mix with them. So whatever the missionaries say these people believe them whereas if the Minister's man says something they do not believe him. They think he has come there to cheat them. If you are polite and submissive it will arouse more suspicion. Until and unless you show your work they will not have faith in you.

Now I come to trade and commerce. Now take, for example, the licences for bus routes. It is very difficult for a tribal to get such licence. Money must be paid by him to get a licence. Even his application is not forwarded. They expect some earnest money from him. Tribal people are simple and ignorant. They do not know the tricks and so they fail. Since tribals are sincere, faithful and good people there is a common understanding that tribals are stupid and can be exploited.

So you must have to create faith in them. During the forty years of our Independence we have lost their faith throughout India. You have the experience of North-Eastern region. Now you are experiencing the same thing in Chhota Nagpur, Santhal Pragannas, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh. Where are the scheduled areas.

17.00 hrs.

We are creating so many States. If the tribals are not capable, then India is also not capable for self rule. At the time of Independence, when Pandit Nehru was given the right to rule India, the English people thought that he would not be able to deliver the goods because of fight among the Hindus and the Muslims and also due to multiplicity of castes and languages in India. Now you find in our country that we have the best-run States. If the tribals are also given political power, they will be able to rule themselves. Tharkhand movement is not a secessionist movement, It will improve brotherhood and strengthen the unity and integrity of India. You should not always expect the tribals to lag behind. They must not be allowed to lag behind in any respect vis-a-vis the other people.

Just now Mr. Sinha said : It is not a law and order problem. Government must be cautious while dealing with the tribals. I must say that they are fighting for their existence and identity. The tribals from Chhota-Nagpur move to Punjab, Assam, Nagaland, Kerala, etc., because of their poverty to earn livelihood. When he leaves his residence, he is not recognised as tribal in such areas and he loses all the facilities granted in the constitution. I request the Hon'ble Minister to think of these poor people. They should not lose their identity and they must be recognised on an all-India basis. If a Brahmin can keep his identity no matter where he wants to move in Kanyakumari, Punjab, Gujarat or any other areas, why should not a tribal keep his identity wherever he moves ? All facilities, available to the other people, should be extended to him.

Just now you have brought forward one Bill for the Meghalaya tribals. But what about the tribals from other areas like Bihar and Madhya Pradesh ? They should also be taken care of. You are creating more problems in giving piecemeal facilities to the tribals.

The tribals want a State of their own to develop in their own way. They must also be recognised on an all-India basis not statewise. The Government should come forward with sincerity to regain the faith of the tribals. I am sure, the Hon'ble Minister will look into my suggestions and they would be implemented fully. With these words, I conclude. Thank you.

[Translation]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, this resolution is being discussed since many days and for the first time I heard Shri Tiraky speaking convincingly and whether submission he made or were made by Shri Satyandra Narain Sinha were of great importance and deserve serious consideration. We cannot solve their problems raised in lighthearted manner. The discontent among the tribals or Adivasis is rapidly increasing and it is unfortunate that we are not going into the root of the problem, instead we are discussing it as a mere law and order problem. It is again unfortunate that the tribal problem have almost remained as they were for the

past 40 years. Today the tribals have little faith in the non-tribals and non-tribals view the tribals with suspicion. Earlier, it used to be claimed that Government spends substantial amounts for the welfare of the Tribals and what more they want. The truth is that though Government has spent large sums but the Tribals have not really received its benefits. Has even 20 percent of the allocations been utilised for their welfare ? If it has not been spent for that purpose and the tribals have not received any benefit, then who is responsible for it ? Let alone punishing such persons they have not even been condemned.

We will have to go into the root of the problem. It is correct that the officers posted in the tribal areas are reluctant to go there. They take such postings as punishment and try to kill time some now or the other. How can they take interest in the work for the welfare of the tribals under such circumstances ? They have no feelings of commitment and are not interested in the upliftment of the tribals. They think them to be downtrodden and since they belong to the upper strata they don't think it necessary to work for their welfare.

The first step in the direction of alleviating the miseries of the tribal people would be to ensure that such snobbish officers are not posted in the tribal areas. It inhibits the officers from functioning properly and creates difficulties for the tribals as well. Such willing persons should be sent there who are committed to tribal welfare and those who think that their own good lies in their welfare. They should be educated enough to feel that it is essential to educate the tribal people, to work for their upliftment and also to provide medical aid, when necessary. These officers should also think it their duty to make arrangements for providing housing clothing food and employment to the tribal people.

When such committed officials are posted in the tribal areas then only their upliftment can be ensured. Hence, while making postings, you should select persons belonging to the Scheduled Tribes for the tribal areas. They will bring laudable changes in these areas. The tribals will also have faith in their intentions or if you

send non-tribals there, you must first make them take an oath that they will work there with missionary zeal.

I may tell you as to what type of officers have been sent to these tribal areas. There are instances where such officers have incited the adivasis which is a matter of shame for us. They did not work for the welfare of the tribal people there. Instead they incited them. This not only harms them but also the society as a whole.

I know about an officer who was posted in the tribal belt. He belongs to Bihar. This posting was not to his liking because his wife was very fashionable and did not like these areas. She would constantly nag him about it. Hence, the officer began inciting the tribal people. When he asked them whether they are getting minimum wages and in case their answer was in the negative, he would incite them to revolt. In this way he masterminded a tribal agitation there. When the Government came to know that he had a hand in the tribal agitation it issued orders for his transfer. Thus, Government was checkmated by the officer. Therefore, I want to say that only dedicated persons should be posted in these areas. The discontent which is spreading and demands which are being made for Jharkhand and which we are condemning but how can it really help when problems lie at the roots? You can appreciate the extent of their discontent only when you actually go there. There is a tribe in the Santhal Parganas, (Madam also hails from that area) which is called the Paharia Tribe and they live in the hills. They are afraid of coming down to plains as they fear that they might be robbed. You will be surprised to know that today that tribe is getting extinct with only 50 to 100 members surviving at present. Similarly, many other tribes are becoming extinct. Government has taken many good measures for their welfare but their benefits are not reaching them.

If you go to the Tribal areas, you will find it full of leprosy. Some voluntary organisations are working for the control and treatment of leprosy in the Santhal Parganas and Chhota Nagpur areas. But it is not enough. Whatever Government has done, is negligible. The biggest problem is

how to cure the leprosy patients, get rid of this disease and control it so that it may not spread. The tribal people are not afflicted by leprosy alone but also by various other diseases. Their greatest problem is that of communication and lack of communication is creating enormous difficulties for them. We are not able to convey to them what we want to and are also not able to share their problems with us. The officers and leaders are busy minting money while the tribals are being exploited. I want to inform you that there are many such adivasis who are not able to get two square meals a day. When the leaders are informed about such state of affairs, they are surprised. The tribals are deprived of every good thing of life. Educational facilities are not provided to them. In the Santhal Parganas, I have seen that drinking water is not available there even after 40 years of our Independence. Whatever water collects in small pits and shallow ponds forms the only source of their water supply. As they use this water also for drinking purposes so they fall ill. When Government installed a tubewell in our village, the villagers became delirious with joy. I am referring to Bihar where the water crisis is more acute and you can easily understand the critical conditions existing there. I want to ask that when Government cannot provide this basic necessity of life then what have they really done for the welfare of tribals. Whatever measures Government have taken, their benefits have not reached them.

It is essential to find out as to where has the money gone which was allocated for the welfare of the tribals? Who is responsible for misappropriation of these funds and the culprits should be brought to book. We have to enlighten the tribals, make them conscious of their rights only then will welfare measures be truly effective. Again, a feeling which is fast spreading in the country today is that the tribals are responsible for the depletion of our forest wealth. This should be checked. We have to educate the tribals about its harmful effects. Moreover, it is not the tribals who are destroying our forests but the contractors who are doing it in their name. The tribals are so simple that even if Rs. 1 lakh is kept in front of them they will not touch them just because of their culture. The

contractors are exploiting their innocence. In Bihar a law has been passed under which land belonging to the tribals cannot be purchased. But these non-tribals acquire their land by using law to their advantage and by deceit and use of money. Government should pay attention in this direction. As hon. Shri Satyendra Narain Sinha has stated that there are many important persons in the tribal community as well. Shri Jaipal Singh, Shri S.K. Baghe, Shri Soren and others should be called for discussing and identifying their problems. As there are tribal leaders in Bihar so there are such leaders in Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and other States as well. Government should discuss with them the problems which they are facing and then make efforts to alleviate them. The most important is to inter mix the Tribals and the non-tribals. The tribal children and the children of the non-tribals should have the right to attend same school. If such rights are not available then it is useless to say that human rights are available here. Have we ever thought whether we have provided them the status that they deserve? It is human nature that when a certain thing is not available by demanding it he will rise in revolt in order to get it. People will come out into the streets and destroy the peaceful atmosphere of the country.

We should get to know the problems of the tribals and strive to solve them before they destroy the environment and impair our economy. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI MOTILAL SINGH (Sidhi) : Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, forty years have passed since India got Independence. But to what extent Adivasis have been benefited by the development as compared to general development elsewhere in the country? A large number of tribals live in all regions and in all States. The constitution vests them with a right to have educational, political, social and economic equality in order to march forward. But they have not been able to get it even after 40 years of Independence. Although the Government tries to provide them all facilities, but the fact is that these facilities are only on paper. They do not reach them. Who is responsible to ensure that Adivasis get them in the real sense? If their economic, social,

cultural and political exploitation continues as before, for how long will they tolerate it? If there is a scheme to construct a road in an Adivasi village and the funds are also also allocated for that purpose by the Government even then it will not be constructed there, instead it will be constructed in some other village. I can say for certain that the funds allocated by the Central Government to the State Government for the tribals are diverted to other heads instead of spending the same on them. Has the Central Government ever seriously examined whether the allotted funds are spent in tribal areas or not? This is the reason why they have not achieved the level of development which they should have. In the field of education also, they are quite backward even after 40 years of Independence. The schools have been opened in tribal areas but there are no school buildings and teachers. The Central Government should look into it. They are lagging behind in the field of education because no facility is available to them. There are other welfare schemes for the tribals, such as allotment of land, but not a single Adivasi is given land. This land is given only to those who already possess land. There is a provision to allot them land under the 20 Point Programme, but in fact they are not given land, only their names are shown in the papers. Through you, Sir, I would like to submit that the Government should pay special attention to it and should find out the reason why all round development of tribals is not taking place. There is no arrangement for drinking water in their areas although there is a provision for it also. The schemes are diverted from tribal areas to other areas and the schemes which are sanctioned for the tribals are not properly implemented. The main reason behind it is that they are educationally backward. Therefore, the Government should pay special attention towards their education. There is need to provide boarding houses in the colleges where their students get education. There are many districts in Madhya Pradesh where there is no arrangement of boarding houses in the colleges. The students stay there in rented houses. The funds which are sanctioned for providing assistance to them are either spent under other heads or are surrendered. Therefore, the pace of development in the

tribal areas is a matter of great concern for the country.

Same is the situation in the field of irrigation also. They are quite backward in agriculture too. Even otherwise, Madhya Pradesh is quite backward in irrigation. There is no proper irrigation facility in the State. If irrigation facilities made available and easily accessible land is allotted to them, they can make progress and present an ideal before the country. But the attitude which was there in the beginning still persists. They were exploited in the past and continue to be exploited even today. Therefore, there is a need to raise their living standard. We are on the threshold of the 21st century. But if this section of the population the tribals remain backward, how our development can be called meaningful? Special attention should be paid to the people living below poverty line to improve their lot. As long as we do not carry them along, we shall not be able fulfil our objective of development of the poor.

So far as banks are concerned, the tribals are supposed to get subsidy, but they do not get it. That subsidy is being used by the non-tribals. When money is sanctioned to them for digging of wells and sinking pump sets, the pump sets are installed in somebody else's fields although the allotment is made in their names. It is the duty of the State Government to look into it. On its part, the Central Government should see as to where the funds allotted to them are spent. The way the schemes have been formulated for their development and the way the funds are allocated, Adivasis would have marched forward towards development, had the funds been spent judiciously. If you happen to go the forests, you will find they are living in the same conditions. Their children do not go to school as they do not have even to eat. The forest officials exploit them. As long as their exploitation continues, their development is not possible. What will happen to the country if they become conscious after 10 or 20 years? Today, if any Adivasi raises his voice against injustice, he is suppressed by branding him as Naxalite. It is said that he is thinking ill of the country. In such a situation, what should he do? He is facing

difficulties from all sides. Nobody is prepared to listen to his woes. This matter needs to be given a serious consideration. If his genuine demands are not attended to or are avoided by saying that they will be looked into later, an explosive situation may develop one day.

Today, every caste and community wants that they should march forward alongwith the country. Here I want to speak about Madhya Pradesh. No officer belonging to Harijan or Adivasi community has been promoted by the administration in the State. All promotions to these officers have been secured through the courts. In their Confidential Reports, it is written that they are incompetent and incapable, their character is not good or they are not suitable for the post. After all, for how long this exploitation will continue and for how long such a situation will persist? Although on papers and from every form it is said that the Government will endeavour to achieve all round development of the country, but in what form and to what extent? Therefore, the Government should pay attention to it before any explosive situation develops.

In the end, one more submission that I want to make about education is that the Central Government should open most of the Navodaya Vidyalayas in Adivasi areas. Navodaya Vidyalayas are opened for the district and not for a particular place or a particular person. I want that Adivasis should get the benefit of Navodaya Vidyalayas. I do not think that there should be any restriction to open these Vidyalayas only at district headquarters. There is need to pay special attention to it so that the children from Adivasi areas too could be benefited by Navodaya Vidyalayas and after acquiring education are able to make their contribution in the development of the country.

[English]

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): Mr. Chairmain, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the very important Resolution regarding the measures for the upliftment of the tribal people. While sharing the concern expressed in the first part of the Resolution

that is, continued backwardness of the tribal people in the country—I must say that in the last forty years, a lot of welfare measures were taken up for the upliftment of the Scheduled Castes and other people.

I have been closely listening to some of the speeches of my friends on both sides. The general trend of the discussion is that, so far nothing has been done. It is true that the condition of these people still poor. A lot of things have to be done for the upliftment of these people.

For example in my State—Kerala—I am proud to say that, the tribals and harijans were given top priority as compared to other people. So I would suggest that instead of leaving this very important aspect of the life of the people simply to the State, there must be a National Policy and the Centre should take more initiative. The monitoring should also be done by the Centre. We give lot of money to the States, but in many States, they are not concerned about these poor people. That is the main difficulty which we experience.

So my first suggestion is that the Government of India should come forward with a National Policy for enforcing these welfare measures and they should take initiative and see that all these schemes are implemented whichever party is in power there.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): And make it the special responsibility of the Governor.

SHRI A CHARLES: I agree with my hon. friend, for whom we have great respect. The Governor can be given more powers at least in respect of protection of minorities, *viz.* Scheduled Castes and Schedule Tribe people. I am speaking on the basis of my experience in Kerala.

I think in every State, there will be at least one Minister from the Harijan community. Invariably the Harijan portfolio will be left to that Minister. That was the experience in Kerala. That is what is done in other State also. But when our party was in power during the last five years, I am proud to say that the former Chief Minister of Kerala, Mr. Karunakaran took

up the portfolio of Harijan Welfare. That had changed the whole picture regarding the implementation of Harijan welfare measures. The poor people used to call our former Chief Minister as their own friend. But unfortunately the Opposition people nick-named him as 'Harijan Karunakaran'. That is what happened there. In five years, a tremendous work was done. If we go to the Harijan habitats, we see that there is water supply, electricity, good houses and even roads. For all the welfare schemes, priority was given to this section of the population. If we go to any part of Kerala there are a large number of Harijan and tribal inhabitants. It will be a thrill to see how they have been cared for. I also suggest that Government of India can give at least a guideline, *viz.* that in every State, the Harijan Welfare portfolio should be taken up by the Chief Minister, or at least by another Minister who is committed to the upliftment of these poor people. It should not be left simply to the Harijan Minister. That will not improve the situation.

The recommendations No. 3 is about Harijans recruitment. Again I am proud to say that in Kerala, 10% of the vacancies are reserved for SCs and STs. Within this 10%, 2% is again reserved for the candidates from the Tribes. So, if there are qualified candidates, invariably they will get recruited. Suppose when a post is notified, sufficient number of candidates are not there from among SCs and STs., what our Government has been doing, and is now doing, is that special recruitment is made for those posts. The result is that in every Department, we now have almost 10% from this community. Even there, one revolutionary change was made. For example, in the Police Department, suppose there are about 10,000 persons from the constabulary to the IG of Police. The rule says that at least 1,000 persons should be from the Harijans community. If the Harijan constables are there, to that extent, the rule will be satisfied; but after Mr. Karunakaran took charge, he insisted that in every category there must be 20% *i.e.* among the constables 10%, among head constables 10%, among sub-inspectors 10%, among Circles Inspectors 10% and among Superintendents of Police 10%. The result was that in some of the higher

categories where there were not even a single Harijan or Scheduled Tribe officer, a special recruitment was made; I am proud to say that there an IG in our State from the Harijan community. That was the charge made in the last five years in our State. In every category, 10% are there from these sections. So, with regard to the third suggestions I am not happy, because it is stated that priority should be given to them in construction and other works undertaken from the Departments of Irrigation, Public Works, Forests etc. Why? We fear that this resolution might create an inferiority complex. People from the Harijan community and STs should be given equal opportunity in every department, and in every post. That should be ensured. The Government of India should write to every State Government, as a guideline, asking them to implement this is a model scheme so that in every office, in every department, in every walk of life there shall be representation from this poor community. I am speaking this from my experience in our State. In every department there is a monitoring cell. The Chief Minister will preside over the monthly conference and every head of the department will attend and, statistics are looked into. This has been done there and I feel this will go a long way in improving their condition.

The last suggestion is about the forest produce. In the last session while talking on a similar subject I suggested this very same thing.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Don't you know, Mr. Charles, that in Kerala, after ten years the head of the department in most of the the departments will be a Harijan ?

SHRI A. CHARLES : That is true Sir. Almost 50 per cent of the Heads of the Departments are even now from the Harijan community. After five years there will not be any one head of the partment in Kerala who is not a Harijan. Because, they are recruited at the age of 25 to 30 years, in the cadre of Superintendent of Police, in the Health Department as District Medical Officer, in the Education Department as Deputy Director at about the age of 25 years. So, after 10 years every head of the department in Kerala will

be a Harijan. Am I am proud to say that our Party, our Government has done so much for that community.

Purchase of the forest produce is very important. Now, loans are given. There are hill tribes people living in high places, the hills. They are very close to the forest. They are always in danger. They are given loans from the banks for cultivation. And when the whole produce is ripe, the wild animals come and destroy the whole thing. They are in poverty. What have we to do? We have to ensure that whatever is cultivated there is protected, whatever is produced there is purchased from them, so that they will be able to repay the loan by instalments, and also improve their condition. That will be a very important welfare measure and I feel the hon. Minister will certainly give the necessary directions to all the States to ensure this.

So also industries connected with agriculture, i.e., agro-based industries shall be started. The products are to be purchased so that the people can be helped. One of the very important aspects to be pointed out is the staff deputed for this work. You know in Government many things are taken very casually. Officers committed to this work should be taken. The guidelines given shall be with reference to the conditions prevailing in the local situation. For example, even in Kerala we give loans upto Rs. 6,001 to Rs. 10,000 for the construction of houses and a number of conditions are laid down for it. The foundation shall be with the stones, the walls shall be of burnt bricks, and the roof shall be tiled and so on. Nobody will be able to complete them.

Two and a half years back, after my election I happened to go to one of the tribal colonies in my constituency. There are a few tribal colonies. One is near Themala near Neyyar dam. From the dam site one has to travel for about two hours in a small boat to reach that small tribal villages. The condition is laid down is that the bricks used should be burnt bricks, for the construction of the house there. Local bricks are available and with those materials very beautiful houses could be constructed. But as the guideline says that burnt bricks have to be

used, they have to be brought from a distance of 25 kilometres. Fortunately, while attending the first session of Parliament during the Question Hour I got an opportunity to put a supplementary question. I put a question whether the Minister would look into this and give a guideline to the locality available materials can be used wherever this money is given to poor people for the construction of houses. I remember, the then Minister Shri Abdul Ghafoor said that the Government is only too happy to do that. Then I requested him to give the necessary instructions for that. I was fighting for this in the Committee there. The officers said, "We have looked into it and here are the norms and resolutions, and we are not going to change them." You may also know that about 10,000 houses which were in different stages of completion were completed only by using the locally made unburnt bricks. Now, a clear instruction is given that whatever locally available material is there, it could be used for the construction of safe houses. Only the safety is to be ensured. I am just citing this as an example. When all these schemes are implemented, we should have a concern for welfare of the people, which must be uppermost in our mind and not mere rules and regulations, guidelines which are being issued by people who have no idea of the situation and who have no idea of the lot of these poor people. So, we have to study the local situation and lay down the rules for their development.

Recently there was a report. The number of incidents of leprosy is even now very large in the tribal area. We have to appoint a Medical Commission not only to look into this but also to study and report the whole health aspect of these tribal people. I suggest that some mobile medical units could be asked to go to every habitat to look into the welfare and give reports to the Central Office so that we may follow it up and see that in a phased manner, the whole health condition of the tribal people could be improved. As one of my friends has rightly said, they are the most honest people and they are also very committed they never steal. They are the innocent people and they have to be helped to come

up. Special schools shall also be started for their education.

My main request to the hon. Minister is that as the Government of India is spending a lot of money on the welfare of the tribal people and Harijan community, the Government of India should take the initiative and see that every scheme is implemented and the middlemen will not in any way misuse whatever benefit given to these poor people. Everywhere there is fraud and corruption. I can quote a number of instances, but for want of time I am not going to discuss this at length. The government of India should have a machinery to see that States are functioning well and all these schemes are implemented straight from the Centre.

I thank you for the time given to me and I plead that my recommendations to the hon. Minister are considered and implemented as early as possible.

Thank you Sir.

[Translation]

*SHRI C. SAMBU (Bapatla) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the resolution moved by Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria on measures for upliftment of tribal people. Even after 40 years of independence, it is really regrettable of discuss about the plans and funds that are necessary for tribal development. It means that we have utterly failed to do anything for the tribal brothers of ours. We have spent crores of rupees on tribal development. We have formulated many programmes and schemes for their betterment. Yet, in spite of all this there is no visible progress among the tribal people. Their status is lower than that of the lowest in the society. Our constitution speaks of socialistic pattern of society. Could we achieve it ? The tribals in the country still remain the most oppressed people of our society. We are not able to provide the basic necessities like food shelter and clothing to the people living in developed areas like town and cities. If this is the situation in the so-called developed society,

*The speech was originally delivered in Telugu.

one can well imagine the fate of tribal people, living in the hilly regions and inaccessible areas. It still is a far cry for them even to image about these things. The Government seems to be not at all concerned about the plight of these people. It is very recently reported in the Press that certain tribes in Kerala have not got been included in the Scheduled list. Neither the Kerala State Government nor the Central Government has recognised them as scheduled Tribes. The failure even to identify the Scheduled Tribes existing in the country speaks volumes about the our miserable performance in tribal development. Sir, the society around us is changing very fast. We are using planes, trains and cars for our transportation. But the tribals living in the most inaccessible areas do not know what a train or a car is. It shows that the Government is not sincere enough about the development of tribal areas.

Though the society is changing very fast, the tribals remain the same as they were earlier. Now the time has come to make an honest attempt to uplift them and to bring on par with others. A lot remains to be done for their welfare. It is not enough if we discuss about them during the course of debates. Such as this in this august body or in other fora. Mere words and show of lip sympathy will not help in lifting them up. What we need is a concrete plan and sincere and honest effort. Unless we make a sincere effort at least now, the conditions of these tribals will remain gloomy. In fact the situation may further worsen.

The reservation facility is one such facility which really helps the tribals. But unfortunately many of the tribal people are not able to use the reservation facility. They are too poor and ignorant to utilise the facility. No sincere effort has so far been made to educate them about it. Reservation is of no use if they cannot make use of it. They should have to be brought to a level where they can think of reservation. Much spade work has to be done before they are in a position to avail of the reservation facility. That is the reason why there are many jobs reserved for STs, are not filled even to this day for want of suitable candidates among them. Sir, the facility of reservation is

being extended from time to time. How is it that we are still are thinking inters of extending this facility again and again. This itself shows that we could not achieved much in tribal development. Their conditions remain unchanged since the dawn of independence. Sir, some of the jobs reserved for SCs and STs remained unfilled at places like Vijayawada for the last 15 years for want of suitable candidates among them. They are too poor to pursue education. They qualify for the jobs only when they are educated. In posts where highly qualified people holding MSc or B.E. etc. are not at all available can hardly imagine the position. When the tribals do not have even the primary education how can one expect a doctor or an engineer coming from them. Hence an effort should be made first to make them qualify and later seek the advantage of reservation.

Sir, there are certain nomadic tribes in Andhra like Yanadi and Yerukala etc. They move from one place to another. They still collect the leaves in order to get the left over food in them. It is really shameful to see them in such condition even after 40 years of independence. There is no improvement in their conditions in all these years. They admired and worshipped late Smt. Indira Gandhi as a Goddess. Sir, these tribes in our areas still depend on the left overs in a marriage for their food. They still do the most dirty jobs like carrying the night soil etc. They eat rats and frogs. This is their condition even this day. We must all feel sorry for having done nothing to change their living conditions. There is yet another tribe which lives under the shadow of rocks and trees. They have not seen any development. All the welfare measures and schemes and programmes to uplift the tribals have not yielded any result so far. They are yet to get the fruits of benefit. Now the time has come to make a concerted effort to bring them on par with the rest of the society, Sir, certain legislations made in the past have only worsened the conditions of tribals instead of helping them. More restrictions are put on them. Their dependence on forests and hills is being restricted. For centuries, they are depending on nature for their survival. But imposing restriction on them

through various legislations has only worsened their position. They have in fact, lost their livelihood. They are not allowed to cultivate the forest land which they were doing through centuries. They are not allowed to collect honey or fruits. These restrictions have made their lives more miserable. Even the forest officials are trying to exploit these poor gullible girijans. They and other middle men purchase forest products from girijans and make a lot of money by selling them to others. There is no protection to the tribals when the Naxalities attack them and lost their property. Middlemen continue to exploit the tribals. These middlemen purchase precious forest products like honey, cloves and other spices from the tribals at throw away prices and earn huge profits by exporting these products to other countries. This exploitation of tribals has to come to an end if we sincerely want that they should progress.

Sir, we quite often see that doctors, engineers, teachers are quite reluctant to work in tribal areas. One of the reasons why these officers refuse to work in those areas is the lack of even the basic facilities. Even hospitals do not have suitable buildings. The facilities to live in a decent way are not available to them. This is the reason why, quite often professionals like doctors and engineers refuse to work in tribal areas. They try for a transfer to some other area where there are more facilities the moment they are posted in tribal regions. Hence there is a need to offer some incentives like quick promotions and more emoluments for them. This way we can attract good doctors, engineers and teachers etc. to work in the tribal areas. We should also see to it that more facilities are provided to them. In these areas so that they can work without any worry. Educational, medical and other basic necessities have to be provided to them. This way we can lure them to work in tribal areas.

Sir, the tribals are physically well built. It is the policy of the Government to encourage sports in the country. The tribals can become outstanding sports men, should there be even a slight encouragement for the Government. Hence Government should concentrate more on unearthing the sports talent among the tribals.

There are thousands of fishermen living the coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh. There

is no guarantee that they will return safe once they set out into the sea for fishing. They do not have either medical or educational facilities. There is not been proper shelter over their heads. They have no electricity. Whenever there is any cyclone many fishermen do not return home alive. These families of the fishermen are leading a miserable life. There is a proposal since a very long time to include the fishermen in. Schedule Tribe list. So far they have not been included in the list. I request the Government to include fishermen community in the ST list as early as possible.

Sir, washermen community is yet another community which deserves to be included in the scheduled caste list. The Andhra Pradesh Government has already recommended to the Centre to include this community in the list. Many leaders of the Rajak community are pleading for such inclusion since a long time. They had represented the matter to the hon. Prime Minister with more than hundred Members of Parliament belonging both to Congress and Telugu Desam signing the representation. In many States in the country, the Rajaka community has been included in the SC community. Hence I take this opportunity to request the Government to take steps to include them in the SC list.

Sir, I have no doubt whatsoever that the tribals will develop fast and contribute to the glory of the country if necessary facilities are provided to them. The Government should make an all out effort to bring them up. Then only the policy of reservation would have some meaning. Without providing basic facilities like education and health we will not be able to achieve much. Similarly cottage industries have to be encouraged in tribal areas. Since the required raw material is available from the nearby forests the cottage industries can be developed well in these areas.

Sir, more discussions will not help the tribals. There should be an organised attempt by the Government for their upliftment. It needs the support of all. Till then these discussions will remain mere discussions.

Sir, I thank you very much for giving this opportunities and conclude my speech.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ARVIND NETAM (Kanpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Resolution moved by Shri Bhuria and I also thank him.

Various provisions have been made in our Constitution for providing protection to tribal people. I think there is hardly any other community than the Adivasi which has been mentioned in our constitution. The founders of our constitution had very well realised that in our country much work had to be done for the upliftment of Adivasi people. The Government of India have also taken various steps for their upliftment under all the Five Year Plans and it is incorrect to say that nothing has been done for them. But it is also true that the work done in this regard is not so much as it should have been. In first four Five Year Plan, I think no special effort was made either by the State Government or the Central Government, but the special efforts in this direction were initiated from 5th Five Year Plan on the initiative of Late Shrimati Indira Gandhi and a tribal sub-plan was formulated. Actually it is her gift to us and the development work in real sense started from 5th Five Year Plan. The efforts which have been made in last twenty years have not yielded the desired results. Therefore, I can say that we have not made any significant use of these twenty years' time.

Secondly, like Shri Satyendra Babu, I also would like to say about the way, the plans are formulated. I was trying to find out the sector in which priority has been given to tribal people under tribal sub-plan, but I could find none. Though it is claimed that in 5th and 6th Plans, about half of the outlay was spent on education but the literacy rate has gone up only by three per cent i.e. from 8.57% in 1961 to 11.30% in 1971. The literacy rate between 1971 and 1981 has gone up by four per cent only. It shows that the literacy rate is very low from the desired level. What I mean to say is that there must be some lacuna in our planning which should be removed. I also agree with Shri

Satyendra Babu that may it be the State Government or the Central Government, they are trying to centralise the planning. If you will implement the plans in tribal areas which are formulated while sitting at Delhi, some lacuna is bound to remain there and they cannot be implemented properly.

I would like to cite two examples in this regard. Firstly under Indira Awas Yojana, the Housing Ministry or the Rural Development Ministry has issued guidelines to implement the scheme. If this plan is implemented in tribal areas on the issued guidelines, I can say that 90 per cent of the houses constructed under the scheme will be of no use to the people because you are constructing them of your own choice and not as per their requirements. Secondly you are constructing pucca houses in tribal areas but from climate point of view, pucca houses are hot in summer and cold in winter and the houses constructed by the tribal people are just contrary to the outside climate. The 'Mudwal' houses are cool in summer and warm in winter.

Secondly, there is a scheme for providing bullock-carts under I.R.D.P. The scheme was formulated at Delhi and sent to State capitals and then further to District Headquarters. It was instructed that the bullock-carts will be purchased from certain business men. Mr. Chairman, Sir, fortunately there is no imported bullock-cart in our country otherwise the District Authorities would have recommended the same. Bullock-carts are made as per the requirement of local land scape. As a result thereof the tribal people purchased the bullock-carts but they could not make their use. I have cited these two examples. The Government is trying to centralise the planning as a result of which the planning process is not so sound as it should be.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Arvind Netam, you can continue your speech next time.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, November 16, 1987/ Kartika 25, 1909 (Saka).