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Phalguna 16, 1907 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Fifth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

*Friday, March 7, 1986/Phalguna
16, 1907 (Saka)*

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Recovery of Loans

*185. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the recovery position of loans granted by the various nationalised banks during the last three years ;

(b) whether Government are satisfied with the recovery position ; and

(c) if not, the steps Government propose to take to strengthen the machinery to improve the recovery position ?

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

Statement

The recovery performance of public sector banks in the case of direct agricultural advances during the last three years has been as follows :—

(Rupees in crores.)

Year ended	Demand	Recovery	%age of recovery to demand
1983	2223	1182	53.2
1984	2725	1406	51.6
1985	3292	1794	54.5

2. The performance of public sector banks in the field of recovery is being regularly monitored. The banks have been advised to improve their method of appraisal and supervision of credit so as to minimise the incidence of overdues. The State Government have also been requested to extend necessary assistance to the banks in affecting recovery of their dues. The Reserve Bank of India has further advised banks to monitor the recovery performance branchwise and to pay special attention to the areas where the recovery is less than 50% of demand.

[Translation]

SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, with regard to the reply given by the hon. Minister, I would like to know from him the number of loanees owing more than rupees one crore to the banks who have failed to repay the loans ? The hon. Minister has also indicated the recovery performance of the public sector banks in the case of direct agricultural advances during the last three years. I want to know whether this recovery pertains to the agricultural sector alone or does it include the recovery pertaining to industrialists and truck operators ?

[English]

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : The present data reporting system does not yield information as asked by the hon. Member. But I can say about the amount that is locked up in the big industries, medium industries and small scale industries. There are about 93,382 large, medium and small scale industries which have become sick, and a sum of Rs. 3,638.39 crores is locked up in these industries.

[Translation]

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI : I am not satisfied with this answer. The hon. Minister has further said in his reply that the performance of public sector banks in the

field of recovery is being regularly monitored and that the banks have been advised to improve their method of appraisal and supervision of credit so as to minimise the incidence of overdues. But I would like to point out that from the actions of the bank officials, General Managers and Chairmen of the Boards, it appears that the entire credit is going to the industrialists and the farmers are getting just a fraction of it. I want to know from the hon. Minister what steps he is taking in this regard? What procedure has he adopted to push up the recovery of loans worth crores of rupees which have become overdue and the time by which this money would be recovered from the defaulters?

[English]

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : It is not correct to say that farmers are not getting any loan from the bank.....

[Translation]

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI : You will reveal the information imparted to you by the officers.

[English]

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : 40 per cent of the total advances should go to the priority sector; that is the target, and we have crossed that target; our performance is 43.2 per cent; the amount that has been advanced in the priority sector is Rs. 20,595 crores. So far as direct advances to agricultural sector is concerned, the target is 15 per cent; we have crossed that target; our performance is 15.5 per cent; the amount that has been advanced is Rs. 7,377 crores. So far as the weaker sections are concerned, the target is 10 per cent; we have crossed that target; the amount that has been given is Rs. 4,844 crores. The amount that is given to the big industrialists has to come from the rest of the amount that is available for the banking sector to advance.

[Translation]

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH ATHWAL : My question is that the nationalised banks in Punjab and Haryana which give loans to the poor, especially,

give the full amount of loan at a time. The terms and conditions of the nationalised banks are such that the actually needy persons cannot get loans. Out of a loan of Rs. 5,000, the banks pay Rs. 3,000 in the first instalment and Rs. 2,000 in the second instalment and as a result neither the money can be properly utilised nor the banks can make the recovery effectively.

My second supplementary is whether in view of the situation obtaining in Punjab during the last 3-4 years, Government propose to show any leniency to the Harijans and poor people or not?

[English]

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : The mode of payment to the borrowers depends upon the economic activities which they are going to adopt. In some cases the amount need not be paid in the beginning itself. At the time of acquiring of some assets that has to be paid. In some cases where the amount has to be paid in the beginning itself, the banks have to pay.

In so far as the allegation is concerned that unnecessarily it is being delayed, we will look into it if any specific case is brought to our notice. So far as the question of recovery is concerned—whether we can show any concession—it is after all the public amount and no concession could be shown. It is the duty of every borrower to pay back the amount.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is the ratio between the recovery of agricultural advances and that of the industrial advances in the country. Actually, I have been told that so far as the agricultural advances are concerned, the recovery is very good and satisfactory. But the advances in industrial sector is very bad rather we should say unsatisfactory. Is it a fact?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : In the beginning itself when the hon. Member asked the question I have stated that the present data reporting system

the recovery position from industrial sector. (*Interruptions*)—The bankwise overdues as a percentage of sectorwise outstanding advances of public sector banks as on 31-12-1983 is so far as large and medium scale industries are concerned it is 10.5%. So far as the small scale industries are concerned, it is 17.3%. That is the bankwise, sectorwise overdues as a percentage of sectorwise outstanding advances of public sector banks. So far as the agricultural sector is concerned it is 21.9%. That is the overdue position.

So, in the case of big and small scale industrial sectors we are giving cash credit and term loans etc. Now I have also instructed the Reserve Bank of India to have the position and the data reporting system should yield the information regarding the industries also. I have asked them to get that also. So far as the agricultural sector recovery position is concerned, it is 54.5%. There also improvement is required. We are not satisfied with this position. Steps are being taken to improve in that area.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : The question is about recovery of loans. We often find articles on bank accounts. It all depends upon the hearsay and the Minister should make it clear.

It says that lot of loans have been written off during the last three years. It also says that suites have been filed for fantastic amounts ranging to thousands of crores of rupees. Then there are sticky loans also consisting of huge amount and the rest of the accounts are disorderly. Will the hon. Minister clarify how much of the loans either in quantity or in percentage have been written off during the last 3 years and for how much suites have been filed in the last 3 years in quantity and percentage ?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Sir, the hon. Member is an experienced member of the House and he knows the position also. The law that has been passed by the Parliament says that we should not disclose any information regarding bad debts. So, I am not in a position to disclose it.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI AMAL DATTA : You cannot disclose the particular account.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I have already stated that in 93,282 sick industries a sum of Rs. 3,638.39 lakhs have been locked. I do not want to suppress which is permissible. When there is a statutory bar I am not in a position to disclose. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Let me handle it. Let me speak. They are asking about bad debts and not names.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : As per the law I cannot say what is the... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Order. Order. If I understand correctly...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : When I am asking certain things why are you interrupting unnecessarily all the time ? Is it the way to behave ? I think what Mr. Amal Datta asking is the amount.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : The percentage of bank loans which have been written off. I am not asking individual banks and individual accounts.

MR. SPEAKER : He is asking about the percentage loss.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : That is what I am submitting. It is not even published in the balance sheet and we are not expected to publish it also.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Let me ask him. Please sit down. Whatever the rules are we will let them prevail.

AN HON. MEMBER : The House should know.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : We shall see to it, if the House is entitled it will be informed.

[*English*]

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Sir, they can call the Attorney General here to explain the legal position.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You can ask your question when your turn comes.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the capitalists are cornering the entire loans. You are not giving us an opportunity to speak.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I allow the hon. Members to put supplementaries. Whom else do I allow ? Nowhere it is written that unless Shri Vyas speaks, the things will not move. You can speak when your turn comes.

[English]

I want that you should first clarify this point to yourself and then I shall allow Half-an-Hour discussion on this.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I want to clarify at this stage. If you want me to disclose it...

MR. SPEAKER : No I do not want you to do anything which is against the rules. I want that you first satisfy yourself and then satisfy the House.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Sir, one more point.....

SHRI H. M. PATEL : Sir, let the Minister quote the law under which...

MR. SPEAKER : That is what I have asked him to make sure what he is to say and what he is not to say as per rules prevailing. That is what I told him. Then, when we have the half-an-hour discussion we will know about it.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The Finance Minister says that no law prevents...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : We shall see.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : If there is no law, then we shall have the information. If there is law, 'Yes, well and good'.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Sir, I don't want to suppress anything.

MR. SPEAKER : No, you won't suppress. I have not said that you want to suppress anything. I only wanted you to be sure...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please don't interrupt me. It is a very bad habit. I am trying to get something for you. Please listen to me.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You make sure that your ground is firm and you stand on firm footing and good wicket and then come.

Export of Indian Textiles to United States

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

(a) whether export of Indian textiles to the United States is on the increase ;

(b) if so, the total value of textiles exported to the United States during the last three years ;

(c) the share of textiles exported from Andhra Pradesh ;

(d) whether it is a fact that India is facing a tough competition from other Asian countries in US market ; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to face the competition and boost our exports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total value of textiles and clothing exported to the United States during the last three years were :—

(Rs. in crores)

1983 279.41

1984 410.29

1985 476.12

(c) The statistics of State-wise textile exports are not maintained.

(d) There is competition from some Asian countries.

(c) A Statement is given below.

Statement

The following measures have been taken to boost textiles exports:—

(a) Soft loan scheme is available for modernisation of the textile products.

(b) Sophisticated textile machines not manufactured indigenously are allowed to be imported on OGL.

(c) Wide width shuttleless looms and rotor spinning machines are allowed to be imported at concessional import duty linked with export obligation.

(d) CCS rates have substantially increased with effect from 1st January, 1984. These rates were continued during 1985. These rates have been extended upto 31st December, 1986 subject to review to be completed by March, 1986.

(e) Import entitlements under REP licences have been liberalised vide Appendix 17 of the Import-Export Policy for 1985-88. Some items of raw material/fabrics are permitted to be imported under the Advance Licensing Scheme and Duty Free REP Scheme vide Appendices 19 and 21 of Import Export Policy for 1985-88.

(f) Under the 100% Export Oriented Units and Free Trade Zone Schemes, facilities for liberal import of capital goods and raw materials along with many other concessions are given with necessary export obligation.

(g) Foreign collaboration is allowed to modernise indigenous textile machinery to enable exporters to have access to modern machinery. Sophisticated machines not manufactured indigenously are allowed to be imported on OGL. As many as 114 machines necessary for garments and hosiery manufactures have been placed under the OGL, 97 of them enjoying concessional import duty vide Appendix 1 part B of Import-Export Policy for 1985-88.

(h) Government has announced introduction of new Import-Export Pass Book Scheme for manufacturer-exporters under the new Import-Export Policy.

(i) Government has decided to set up a Fashion Technology Institute in Delhi for education, research, service and train-

ing in the areas of fashion design especially for the garment trade.

(j) Government has been giving additional assistance for new products and new markets. 10% higher REP is given for new products and new markets.

(k) Government has been giving liberal assistance for sponsoring and funding promotional activities such as market studies, Buyer-Seller-Meets, participation in international fairs and exhibitions etc.

(l) Duty drawback rates for garments have been liberalised.

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know the contribution of Andhra Pradesh in the textile exports to the United States. Since, Andhra Pradesh is surging ahead in all the fields, I just wanted to know if we are not lagging behind in this particular field. In Andhra Pradesh the handloom industry is working on a large scale. Therefore, I want to know the quantum of textile exports made from Andhra Pradesh ?

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Minister says that he does not have these figures.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : But he should maintain such figures.

MR. SPEAKER : He does not have these figures for any State. Why then will he keep particularly in respect of your State.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : That is why I said that he should have maintained those figures.

MR. SPEAKER : You give your suggestion.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : The hon. Minister should give this information. He must be having figures of exports with him and he can find out on the basis of those figures. I want to know from the hon. Minister the time by which he would be able to send me the reply ?

[English]

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : It is very difficult to maintain these statistics State-wise and District-wise.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : You can't do it with computers also...?

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : No, we don't have computers.

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Mr. Speaker, in view of the tough competition, the textile exports to the United States and other countries should be of a superior quality so that they can stand in the competition there. I want to know what steps he is going to take to push up exports of textiles to these markets?

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : Sir, we have already taken steps to this effect. These include payment of duty drawback and C.C.S. We also arrange buyer-seller meets. We are setting up an institute in textile designing. It will be a fashion institute. It will prepare good designs of quality garments and will help the people so that exports are pushed up by improving the quality control.

[English]

SHRI MURLI DEORA : The hon. Minister has stated that in order to give boost, there is an increase in the CCS and other incentives for exporting textiles. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware that there is inordinate delay in getting this incentive as well as the duty drawback and in view of the fact that in the recent budget, the Government has announced this Modvat system whereby you can get automatic credit. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he will allow this facility to the exporters whereby automatic duty drawback is available.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : I would certainly like to avail of the duty but my friend here in the Finance Ministry would have to be more cooperative.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The figures given by the Minister about the value of export for three years are showing a rising trend. That, of course, is quite gratifying, but I would like to know from him whether the potential of export of our textiles to the USA market is being seriously affected or not by the high protec-

tionist tariff barriers imposed by the United States authorities on import of textile goods from India. If so, I would like to know whether they have imposed a quota system, and that it is only according to that that we are in a position to export. What are we trying to do to take this matter up with the USA authorities?

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : The quota system is under the MFA, multi-fibre agreement and the exporting developing countries are not in favour of this multi-fibre agreement, but unfortunately, the importing countries and the developed countries are very much in favour of maintaining this agreement. Actually, we want that this should be under the GATT which provides that there should be no restrictions and no quota system, and only the importing countries can increase the tariff, but the tariff should be uniform for all the countries and there should be no discrimination against any country.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Recently, the Festival of India organised by us in the USA had a very good impact on the American people and it was a very good opportunity to exhibit some of our textiles in these exhibitions. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, whether these exhibitions had any favourable effect on the export of textiles.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : The Festival of India in the United States had a very large impact on all aspects, of tourism and trade; and in trade, the textile are also included.

Demand of Tea Industry for Unrestricted Export

*187. **SHRI ANANDA PATHAK :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the tea industry demanded unrestricted tea export in 1986 ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the said proposal ; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The export quota restrictions and the Minimum Export Price requirements had already been withdrawn.

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : In answer to my main question, the hon. Minister has stated that the export quota restrictions and the minimum export price requirements had already been withdrawn. The restrictions are, however, not limited to the export quota and minimum export price. There are other maladies also. The Government have not been able to formulate a firm policy on production, export and supply of tea to domestic market. Tea export fetched Rs. 745 crores of foreign exchange in 1984 and Rs. 700 crores in 1985. The tea industry also paid around Rs. 200 crores to the Government exchequer in the form of duty, taxes, cess etc. This industry also provides direct employment to more than 10 lakhs of people and indirectly to almost the same number. In view of the above, and the importance of this industry, I would like to know what concrete proposals the Government have to formulate a national tea policy so that the country may meet the need of international as well as domestic markets and maintain its position irrespective of casual fluctuations in the market.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : In fact, it is because of a very consistent and a progressive national policy with reference to the tea production and tea marketing that every year the situation is improving. In spite of the fact that even this year, the international prices have gone down, our exports, unitwise, have increased and our foreign exchange is also available in a very comfortable measure. I would not like to go into the details of figures because it takes time. Actually, the position is like this. In the year 1985, we have been able to export 222 million KG, which is quite high as compared to the earlier years and foreign exchange of Rs. 711 crores has been earned. Now, if it is a question of value part of it, in the context of value, it is slightly less as compared to the previous year because of the fall in the inter-national prices. But the quantity of the tea that has been exported is more than the quantity exported in the previous year.

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : The Minister has stated that the quantity of export is more this year and I think as per the target, it may go up. But keeping in view the pace of the production, I do not know how far the target can be met. Secondly, it is heartening to note that the tea industry has a firm domestic market. But the price in the domestic market is so high and it is beyond the reach of the common people of the country, who are below the poverty line. You know that the domestic demand was 416 million KG at the end of the Sixth Plan and at the end of the Seventh Plan, it will be about 503 million KG. I would like to know from the Minister categorically whether the Government is considering to fix a reasonable price for tea in the domestic market.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : Sir, the position is that as on today, the price of tea is very comfortable. In January 1986, the price at Calcutta market was Rs. 23 per KG as compared to Rs. 29.43 per KG during January 1985. Therefore, to say that the price position is not comfortable in the internal market may not be that true.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : We never get at such prices.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : What is your objection ? If you tell me, I can answer.

MR. SPEAKER : You answer to Shri Ananda Pathak.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER ; I want to know the objection so that I can answer.

AN HON. MEMBER ; Can you satisfy the whole House ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : True. I have to satisfy the whole House on the basis of the question.

(Interruptions)

SHRI G. G. SWELL : They are not getting tea at the price mentioned by the Minister. That is the question.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : If the objection is that the tea is not available at the price that I am referring to, I will go into it. It is not as if I would like to escape myself. I am saying this so far as the auctions are concerned. The price has been determined on the basis of the auction. In fact this concept has been introduced in recent times for this purpose that so far as the growers are concerned, they should get an appropriate remuneration for the efforts that they put in for growing tea. In the three markets of Cochin, Gauhati and Calcutta 75 per cent of the tea produced in the country and particularly the one which is called CTC, which is used in the internal market is now auctioned so that various buyers can come there and the price can be settled at a proper rate. And it is on that basis, I submit that so far as January is concerned, the prices were ranging in Calcutta at the rate of Rs. 23/- per kg. which is much less than the corresponding period of last year. Now, Sir, so far as the fixation of the price is concerned that is not done in the internal market. Because the internal market price is settled on the basis of the auctions. It is true that the minimum export price is fixed on certain occasions. As I said even that has been withdrawn because it depends on certain circumstances, which I need not go into at this stage because the question only related with reference to the internal market. He did not ask with reference to external market. Therefore, I am not making any statement.

PROF. G. G. SWELL : Sir, the hon. Minister has said that the export quota has been withdrawn, the ceiling of the export price of tea has been withdrawn. That means there is unrestricted export. I would like to know, how much tea is produced in the country today and how much of that tea is likely to be exported under the new arrangement and whether it will have an adverse effect on the internal tea consumption.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : Sir, in the year 1985, the tea production stands at 657 million kgs. The internal consumption is 415 million kgs. The external export is 222 million kgs. The situation is absolutely under control.

PROF. G. G. SWELL : I am asking you how much of this tea is likely to be exported under the new arrangement and whether

a study has been made that it is likely to have an adverse effect on the tea consumption in the country? How much is likely to be exported?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : I have said at least 220 million kgs. And the situation is, it will not affect the internal market in any form whatsoever.

Promotion of Tourism in Haryana

+

*188. **SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:**

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :

Will the Minister of **PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM** be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Union Government to promote tourism in Haryana during the Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(b) the details thereof including the places to be developed ; and

(c) the funds allocated therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) (a) to (c) A Statement is given below.

Statement

The Department in consultation with the State Government has identified (1) Badkhal (2) Dharuhera (3) Gurgaon (4) Hodal (5) Kaleswar (6) Karnal (7) Kurukshetra (8) Naraingarh (9) Palwal (10) Panchkula (11) Panipat (12) Pinjore (13) Rohtak (14) Sidhaura (15) Sultanpur (16) Sohna (17) Surajkund and (18) Tajewala in the state of Haryana for development of tourism infrastructure in a phased manner through the combined resources of the Centre, the State and the private sector.

The Central Government has already sanctioned an amount of Rs. 31.65 lakhs for construction of a Yatri Niwas at Kurukshetra. In addition, the State Government has been requested to earmark suitable sites for construction of Yatrikas at Agroha and Kurukshetra. The construction of Yatrikas is undertaken by **Bhartiya Yatr Avasi Vikas Samiti**, a registered society which receives about 90 per cent of its expenses as grant-in-aid from the Department of Tourism.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to when these places mentioned in reply to the question, that is (1) Badkhal, (2) Dharuhera, (3) Gurgaon, (4) Hodal, (5) Kaleswar, (6) Karnal, (7) Kurukshetra, (8) Naraingarh, (9) Palwal, (10) Panchkula, (11) Panipat, (12) Pinjore, (13) Rohtak, etc. have been identified as such and what is the criteria for such identification and whether the Government of India or the Ministry of Tourism had made any contribution in the development of these places, so far ?

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Sir, these places were identified long ago in consultation with the State Governments. So the Government of India has made some contribution for development of these places in all the Plans they are going to make contribution in the Seventh Five Year Plan also. But it depends on the merit of the scheme. Certain schemes have been sent by the Haryana Government which are under consideration. One or two have been sanctioned, but largely the Haryana State Government itself has spent a large amount of funds on development of tourism in Haryana and they have developed it well.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : In reply to the question the hon. Minister has answered for the development of tourism infrastructure in a phased manner through combined resources of the Centre, the States and the private sector. May I ask the hon. Minister as to what contribution has been made by the private sector in the development of these places-at tourists spots ?

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : Sir, I do not have the figures with me as to how much the private sector has done in regard to this. We are very keen about the private sector ; coming in a big way in the tourism sector, particularly in the sector of accommodation, transport and amusement. But exactly how much the private sector did in regard to these schemes so far is difficult for me to say. Largely it was the State Government—Haryana Government—which did it with some assistance from the Central Government.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Have any details been worked out about sharing by Central and State Governments, with

regard to the infrastructural development of tourist centres in Haryana, as well as elsewhere in the country ?

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : There is no formula of sharing anything. Here, the situation is like this : in the Plan allocations, there are separate Plan allocations for each State. For example, in Haryana, in the 7th Five Year Plan, it is Rs. 11 crores.

So far as the Centre is concerned, the Centre does not allocate funds which it gets, State-wise. There is no allocation State-wise. The schemes are considered on merits, keeping in view the attraction of the schemes the number of tourists, places, and what they are going to do etc. The States get for their own Plans, separate funds from the Centre for tourism. And from non-Plan funds also, they spend something on tourism.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : May I know from the hon. Minister whether any comprehensive plan has been drawn up to fully exploit the potential of Haryana, particularly to provide protection to wild life ; and also to increase the flow of tourists to Sonapat and Kurukshetra ?

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : As I said, these places have been identified. Government of India's policy, as also that of the State Government is that wherever wild life tourism is possible, it should be done. For Kurukshetra, we have a number of schemes. Already, the other day we have sanctioned a Yatri Niwas for Kurukshetra which is a very important place of tourist attraction.

For Sonapat, so far we have not received any scheme. But in respect of any area when we get schemes from the State Government, we certainly give consideration, keeping in view the finances available with us. We are very keen on Haryana. It is very attractive place for development of tourism. It has a good infrastructure. They have done well. In a way, they have been the pioneers in this. Then the State is close to, and is part of the northern wing which includes Haryana, Rajasthan, Delhi, Himachal, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and U.P. They can all get together.

We have also decided that some zonal committee should be set for the purpose of drawing up of schemes for organized groups touring on the basis of some concessional packages etc. We are keen that Haryana develops in a big way.

Replacement of old Tea Bushes

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

(a) whether Government are aware that almost 40 per cent of the tea bushes in the country are over 50 years old and need replacement soon to avoid import of tea by 2000 A.D. ; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) and (b) A statement is given below.

Statement

It is true that a large percentage of tea bushes in India are very old since organised tea plantation was started about a 100 years back. Government is fully aware of the importance of extension, replantation and replacement of tea bushes to increase production. An area of about 1.33 lakh hectares out of total area under tea of 3.98 lakh hectares has been covered under such measures from 1950 to 1984. In addition to this in hilly area, where replanting may be costly and difficult, large scale rejuvenation, pruning and infilling has been carried out.

These are among the measures which have led to increase in tea production from 285 M.kgs. in 1951 to 657 M kgs in 1985.

The main constraint in expediting the pace of replanting has been the crop loss on account of gestation period of tea bushes. Tea industry has been reluctant to cut the old bushes in years of high prices and there has been a problem of funds in years of poor prices.

Tea Board has been operating Replantation Subsidy Scheme to compensate for crop loss. Recently a Scheme has been sanctioned to allow tax-free carry over of

profits deposited with NABARD for use in years of poor profitability for these activities.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : It has been stated by the Minister that there were around 4 lakh acres of tea bushes in the country in the year 1984-85, of which 40% of the bushes were more than 50 years old. Young bushes in the age group of 5 to 30 bearing full leaves represent only 25%.

MR. SPEAKER : He is not beating about the bush; he is trying to root out the bush.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : The production target in the last year of the 6th Five Year Plan viz. 1985 was 689 million Kgs.; but the actual production was only around 645 million Kgs. It has been stated by him.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : 657 million Kgs.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : The target was 689 million Kgs. The target for the last year of the 7th five year Plan, i.e. 1990 is 806 million Kgs.; and for the year 2,000 A.D. it is 1084 million Kgs. These are the targets. But at this rate of increase, can these targets be achieved ? What steps does Government propose to take, to increase the rate of production to reach the targets ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : I am sorry my hon. friends, figures are not entirely correct.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : What are the correct figures ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVTE : His question is whether the figures are correct or not.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : I will say his figures are not correct. That is why I said not entirely ; that is the expression I used. For the year 1985, the target that was fixed was 655 million kgs and what we have hit is 657 million kgs, two million kgs more than that ; and on the basis of that, I submitted earlier also that 415 million kgs for the internal consumption leaving a surplus of 242 million kgs. Even with reference to the Seventh Five Year Plan, the target that has been fixed is

760 million kgs, and the internal consumption that would arise for this period would be 475 million kgs. leaving a good surplus of 285 million kgs. to be utilized for the purposes of the export. The hon. Member was pleased to ask me about various measures. So far as 2000 is concerned, of course, no target has been fixed so far. When we enter the 21st century, we will certainly do it. I do not know whether I shall survive to give the figures to my friend. But various measures have been taken for the purpose of increasing production and also a scheme has been introduced. Among the measures are short-term measures such as optimisation of input and improved cultural practices; medium short-term measures are: irrigation, drainage, rejuvenation, pruning and infilling; long-term measures are: extension, planting and re-planting; various schemes are: tea plantation finance scheme, tea board loan for re-planting, extension, planting and replacement, tea machinery and irrigation equipment, hire purchase scheme, tea board loan for irrigation equipment and the machinery, tea replantation subsidy for replanting old bushes, tea area rejuvenation and consolidation scheme, subsidy for rejuvenation, pruning and infilling, new tea units financing scheme, special loan and subsidy for extending tea cultivation in non-traditional areas, Darjeeling interest subsidy scheme special scheme for reviving Darjeeling garden which has been languishing on account of high cost of production and loans from banks and tea board at 5.1 per cent interest subsidy. The area coverage is 9500 hectares. Then development fund scheme is there. A tea company can deposit upto 20 per cent of their profit tax free for use of productivity purposes later on. These are various measures and the schemes that have been taken for the purpose of improving production of tea.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : In view of the fact that tea being one of the highest foreign exchange earners, is there any proposal to nationalise tea industry?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : As on today, there is no such scheme, but as and when it is found that it is going to be an advantage to the country, certainly we will not hesitate to nationalise it, if it is going to be advantageous to the country.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Do not nationalise consumers?

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : In Neelgiri District of Tamilnadu and Iddiki District of Kerala, there are oldest plantations; they are facing a big crisis and most of these plantations had suffered under the previous owners. They are old and the new owners are converting them into other plantations for other areas and fragmentations is coming up. Has the government got any scheme to prohibit and prevent such conversion of tea estate and transfer of tea estate and also re-plant these areas directly by the government?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : As on today, there is no such scheme that has been introduced, but I have given the figures. In fact, the measures that have been taken would provide adequate protection in the country even in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

I have given those details; I need not read them. Even the measures for increasing the production had been taken. National production even at the end of the Seventh Plan is going to be absolutely comfortable.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Mool Chand Daga. Next question. He is absent.

Dr. T. Kalpana Devi. She is also absent.

AN HON. MEMBER : Sir, I want to ask a question.

MR. SPEAKER : Some time next. Optimism is a very fine thing. There was nothing more in this question. Shri Sarfaraz Ahmad. He is also absent. Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha.

Government Access to Off-shore Funds

*192. **SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have been seeking access to off-shore funds particularly in Europe through foreign banks in India;

(b) if so, the results thereof;

(c) whether Indian banks abroad are also participating in arranging off-shore funds ; and

(d) whether such off-shore loans also involve arrangements for currency swap ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) A statement is given below :

Statement

Government Access to Off-Shore Funds

Parts (a) and (b)

Undertakings both in the private and public sectors are selectively permitted by Government to raise commercial loans abroad through various international banks and financial institutions operating in India and outside India, mainly for financing the requirements of projects. Such borrowings have been organised on quite attractive terms.

Part (c) Yes, Sir.

Part (d) Currency Swap does not normally form a part of the original loan mechanism but has been resorted to separately, in a few cases with a view to reducing the debt service costs of the borrower.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : May I know whether part of these off-shore funds are actually black money abroad, and if so, what are the steps that are taken by the Government to prevent their inflow ?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Black money ? This information, we are hearing for the first time. We will look into it.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : I would like to know, whether the Government is giving some commission to certain agents to arrange funds, and if so how much is given, and whether the Central Bank and the other banks too give it and are involved in commercial transactions for arranging these funds.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : We are not giving any commission to any individual parties and in fact this money

should be routed through the prime financial banks, that is, the norms that have been fixed.

[Translation]

Indo-Pak Trade Agreement

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*193. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI :

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any trade agreement has recently been signed between India and Pakistan ;

(b) if so, the names of the commodities which India will import and export under this agreement ; and

(c) the total value of goods likely to be imported and exported every year under this agreement ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Hon. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has very cleverly denied that any agreement was signed, but on the other hand, 'Jansatta' dated 27th January had carried a news item that an 'Adjournment Motion' was moved in Pakistan Senate against the recent agreement signed between India and Pakistan. Speaking on the Motion, the speakers had pointed out the likely disadvantages to Pakistan if it exported raw material to India in lieu of finished goods. While replying to the debate, the Commerce Minister of Pakistan, Saleem Saifulla Khan had opposed the Motion and assured the Senate that trade of Pakistan would not be adversely affected due to this agreement. This clearly shows that an agreement has definitely been signed between India and Pakistan. If no agreement has been signed, may I know whether some talk has been held in this regard ; if so the details thereof ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : This question basically relates to trade and the supplementary asked by you also relates to agreement on trade. That was why I said that no agreement on trade has been

signed with Pakistan. Of course, some talks have been held and if you want to have some information in that regard, I can give it to you. But the position remains the same. However, during the course of his visit to Pakistan, our Finance Minister had held extensive talks on trade. It is just possible that based on those talks, some trade agreement can be signed in future, but no agreement has been signed so far.

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : I would like to know from the hon. Minister the goods which used to be exported to Pakistan heretofore and what impact they had on balance of payments and balance of trade ?

[English]

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : I would like to explain that among items we have exported there are items like tea, iron ore and beedi leaves, aluminium phosphide tablets, tamarind, refractory bricks, machinery and transport equipment. Our exports from Pakistan had been urea, rock salt, cotton seeds, etc.

Then, so far as the question of balance is concerned, it is true that the balance had been adverse.

MR. SPEAKER : There is too much of talking on this side, right side.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : If my hon. friend wants to know, in 1984-85 the exports were to the tune of Rs. 12.91 crores while the imports from Pakistan were to the tune of Rs. 15.75 crores; the adverse balance was of Rs. 2.84 crores, so far as India is concerned.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : The talks that were held between the Finance Ministers of India and Pakistan on 27th January.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Not on 27th January, talks were held from 8th to 10th.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : What decision was taken after those talks ? Will the hon. Minister kindly state whether talks would be held again ;

MR. SPEAKER : Who else will hold the talks ?.....(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR : Minutes, of course, were recorded at the meeting that has taken place in which we have the Government of Pakistan put up a list of certain items for purposes of exports from this country and imports to that country. It was also agreed that a team of senior officers from Pakistan would visit India in February, 1986. It is likely that the team of officers may visit shortly. Pakistan, of course, announced during this visit private sector trading in certain items. But that is only a matter which has got to be gone into in a little detail. For other items, trade through State organisations will have to continue. It was agreed that a joint business council would be set up between FICCI and the Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce & Industry. It was also agreed to identify areas for setting up joint ventures in India and in Pakistan. It was also agreed between two countries that their trade would be conducted on the basis of GATT obligations.

Need for Streamlining the procedures for Clearance of Foreign Technical Collaboration

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

(a) whether the chances of getting new foreign technical collaborations are getting adversely affected due to the cumbersome procedures for clearance of payments of royalties, lumpsum amounts, engineering fees, etc. and the conditions like getting no-objection certificates from income-tax authorities and getting them vetted by the Reserve Bank of India ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to streamline these procedures ?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) The number of foreign collaborations approved during the past five years is as under :—

1981	=	389
1982	=	590
1983	=	673
1984	=	752
1985	=	1024

It will be seen that over the years there has been an uptrend in the number of collaborations approved. However, the tax and exchange control formalities to be observed before remittances under approved collaborations can be effected are constantly kept under review and steps for improvement taken, wherever necessary.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : I am glad to know that the present industrial policy is in favour of inviting more and more foreign collaborations to our country. And I find that in 1985 as many as 1024 collaborations were approved by the Government. May I know as to how many of these collaborations have taken effect? How far the procedures laid down by the Finance Ministry come in the way of entering into foreign collaborations by our entrepreneur? Is there any monitoring cell in the Finance Ministry which coordinates with other Ministries and follows up collaborations till their approval by the Finance Ministry?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : We allow foreign technology on a selective basis in high priority areas like cement, fertiliser, petro-chemicals, electronics, etc. The performance is being monitored. In fact, the Finance Ministry is also taking steps to monitor the performance. The Government has already taken some steps and because of those steps we can say that there is substantial improvement in this area.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : My question has not been answered. The Finance Ministry has sanctioned so far 1024 collaborations in 1985. I want to know as to how many of these collaborations have taken effect, in other words, how many industries have started running in our country under these collaborations?

of no objection certificate from the Administrative Ministry alone, collaborations are pending for more than 3 years. In the last five years, whatever collaborations the Finance Ministry has cleared, whether those collaborations have now taken effect in our country by running industry or some other forum?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : In the case of composite applications for industrial licence and foreign collaboration, and capital goods import, these are considered by the Project Approval Board which is required to decide within ninety days. Secretary, Industry is Chairing this Board and he is practically reviewing the performance. Finance Secretary is Chairing the Foreign Investment Board and there also steps are taken to see that delay is removed. The SIA, that is, Secretary for the Industrial Approval is supposed to coordinate with all other ministries.

So, it will take time to know the implementation of Foreign Collaboration approval by the Government. RBI conducts periodical surveys in this respect. So, the performance in all the areas is being monitored.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : The hon. Minister replied that clearance is given by the Board within 90 days, and thereafter the hon. Member had asked what action was taken to clear over 1,000 cases which were pending for the last two years and what action was taken against those who did not clear these cases within 90 days?

[English]

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Sir, I have stated that in the case of composite application only it takes ninety days. In other cases they have to dispose of the applications within sixty days.

Sale of Cigarettes at Higher Prices

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*195. **SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN :**
SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be

(a) whether Government are aware that some multi-national cigarette companies have started new brands without approval of price and certain cigarette brands are being sold at a price much higher than that printed on their packets; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government against those companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Clearance of cigarettes not being under self-removal procedure, prior approval of price is not necessary. However assessment of excise duty is made at specific rates on the basis of sale price printed on the package of cigarettes. There have been reports of sale of certain brands of cigarettes in retail at prices higher than the declared printed sale prices.

(b) State Governments have been asked to take suitable action in such cases under the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1975 and the rules made thereunder.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir there are many companies who sell their products arbitrarily without getting the price approved by the Government and without marking the price on the packets and as a result of that the Government cannot make assessment of the excise duty leviable on the stocks produced by them. The I.T.C. has started a number of new brands of cigarettes during 1984-85, has secured no approval either from the State Government or the Central Government. I want to know what action Government propose to take in this regard. If they did get an approval, when did they get it?

[English]

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: The prices are mentioned on packages of different brands of cigarettes and in some cases different prices are mentioned on packages of identical brands. The Government has taken action against those people wherever it has been brought to the notice of the Government. Whenever there is

misuse of this provision, we have already been taking action. In two cases we have taken action and there the investigation is in progress.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Against whom have you taken action?

[English]

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: When there is violation, they will be prosecuted.

MR. SPEAKER: Question Hour is over now.

WRITTEN ANSWER TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Setting up of joint ventures between India and U.K.

*184. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the main purpose of the trade team from the U.K. in January, 1986 was to look for Indian parters for setting up joint ventures for expanding trade with India and for transfer of technology;

(b) if so, whether any agreements have been reached in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details of agreements signed?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) The visit of the British delegation in January, 1986 aimed at expanding and promoting business investment, technical collaboration and joint ventures between India and the U.K.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Export of Low Quality Tobacco

*190. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that unscrupulous traders export low quality tobacco deliberately which lowers India's image in the international market and adversely affects our export prospects ;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken punitive action against such traders ; and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether the work relating to quality inspection of Virginia tobacco meant for export is being transferred to the Tobacco Board and if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) (a) to (c) A Statment is given below.

Statement

(a) No complaints were received by the Tobacco Board from importers on quality claims during the last few years. However, in the early 1980's some claims were raised on India Exporters by China.

(b) The claims were settled amicably by the importers and exporters, except for one claim which is still pending final settlement. The officers responsible for quality control have been proceeded against by the concerned department.

(c) The work relating to quality inspection of Virginia Tobacco remains with the Department of Rural Development. No decision on transfer of this work to Tobacco Board has been taken.

[English]

Outgo of Foreign Exchange for Imported Coins

*191. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI :

SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that imported coins have meant a large outgo of precious foreign exchange ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether hoarding, black marketing and profiteering of coins continue unabated in the country ; and

(d) if so, further corrective steps taken/proposed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) (a) and (b) The cost of import of 2000 million pieces of coins of denomination of Rupee 1, 50 Paise and 15 Paise amounts to about Rs. 64.96 crores. However, as India is a net importer of Copper and fully dependent on import of Nickel, the cost of importing these metals for manufacture of the above coins in India would have entailed expenditure of around Rs. 37.35 crores in foreign exchange. Hence, the net outgo of foreign exchange is around Rs. 27.61 crores.

(c) All the State Governments/Union Territories have been advised to take action against those responsible for hoarding and melting of coins under the provisions of Small Coins (Offences) Act, 1971. Most of the States and Union Territories have, however, reported that no such activities have been noticed. Only three States have reported a few cases of hoarding of coins.

(d) The following steps have been taken to increase production and availability of coins which in the ultimate analysis will discourage hoarding and profiteering :

- (i) Incentive schemes have introduced in all the three Mints for obtaining higher production.
- (ii) Number of working hours per week per shift has been increased from 48 hours to 60 hours in all the three Mints.
- (iii) As part of the modernisation of the existing three Mints, 22 new Coining Presses have been procured.
- (iv) A second shift in the Calcutta Mint was introduced with effect from 25-2-1985 which would result in an additional production of 360 million pieces per annum.
- (v) Orders for procurement of 14 more new Coining Presses are being placed on HMT.
- (vi) In order to supplement local production, it has been decided to import 2000 million pieces of coins

In the denominations of Re. 1/-, 50 Paise and 25 Paise.

(vii) The distribution machinery has also been strengthened. Apart from opening more Small Coin Depots/Currency Chests throughout the country, the nationalised banks have also been brought into distribution net-work.

(viii) It has been decided to set up a New Mint at NOIDA, Ghaziabad, U.P., and steps are being taken to implement this decision. The capacity of the New Mint is estimated at 2000 million pieces of coins per annum. The project which is estimated to cost Rs. 30 crores, is expected to be commissioned by 1988-89.

ITDC Hotels in Orissa in Seventh Plan

*196. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) how many India Tourism Development Corporation hotels are being proposed to be established in Orissa during the Seventh Five Year Plan period ;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted about the tourist potentialities in Orissa during the Seventh Five Year Plan ? if so, the results thereof ;

(c) whether the Sixth Plan programme for development of tourism in Orissa has been completed ; and

(d) whether the infrastructural facilities are included in the Seventh Plan attuned with the tourists potentialities of the State ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) (a) to (d) During the Seventh Plan the India Tourism Development Corporation does not propose to take up construction of any new hotels in Orissa. However, the following on-going ITDC hotel projects in Orissa will be completed :

(1) Expansion of Hotel Kalinga Ashok Bhubaneswar by addition of 36 rooms with upgarded facilities of

4-star standard at an estimated cost of Rs. 170.00 lakhs.

(2) 44-room, 3-star, joint venture hotel at Puri at an estimated cost of Rs. 190 lakhs in collaboration with Orissa Tourism Development Corporation.

2. No specific survey has been undertaken by the Central Department of Tourism about the tourist potentialities in the State of Orissa.

3. The following schemes taken up for implementation by the Central Department of Tourism in Orissa during the Sixth Five Year Plan :

	Amount released (Rs. in lakhs)
(i) Preparation of Master Plan of Lalitgiri-Udaygiri-Ratnagiri	3.20
(ii) Forest Lodge at Simlipal	10.80
(iii) Lion Safari Park, Nandan Kanan	19.23
(iv) Purchase of boats for Chilka lake	1.80
(v) Master Plan of Chilka lake	2.00
(vi) Construction of toilet block near Sun Temple at Konark	2.61
(vii) Flood lighting of Khandagiri & Udaygiri	7.29
(viii) Assistance under Fairs and Festivals : Chilka Boat Race	2.14
	49.07

4. Govt. of Orissa has submitted the following schemes for inclusion in the Seventh Plan to provide infrastructoring facilities to the tourists.

Name of the scheme	Estimated amount (Rs. in lakhs)
(i). Provision of basic amenities for tourists at Chandrabhaga, Konark	11.50

(ii) Construction of shopping complex and day centre at Konark	16.85
(iii) Yatri Niwas at Satpada Chilka lake	38.50
(iv) Provision of three mini buses, six wagonettes and five elephants	17.58
(v) Yatri Niwas at Konark	29.00

[Translation]**Foodgrains Storage Facility in the Country**

*197. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to inadequate foodgrains storage facility, wheat is lying in the open in various parts of the country ;

(b) if so, the quantity of wheat spoiled in various godowns of the Food Corporation of India during the period between 1983 and February, 1986 ;

(c) the estimated value of wheat so spoiled ; and

(d) the measures being taken by Government for its proper storage ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) As on 1-1-1986, 20.38 lakh tonnes of wheat was held by the Food Corporation of India under cover and plinth storage in the country.

(b) and (c) The quantity of wheat damaged in various godowns and its estimated value are given below :—

Period	Quantity (MT)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
1983-84	26,318	515.27
1984-85	25,881	594.58
1985-86 (estimated upto December, 1985)	11,484	Yet to be compiled.

(d) Efforts are being made to augment the covered storage capacity. Due care for the maintenance of the health of the food-grain stocks is being taken by the qualified technical personnel through regular periodic inspection, prophylactic and curative treatment of the stocks. In case of stocks stored under cover and plinth storage, the following additional steps are taken :—

(i) Stocks are stored in the open on 'pucca' plinths, where wooden crates are used as dunnage to protect damage to the stocks from the bottom.

(ii) Stocks stored in CAP are well covered with LDPE (Low Density Polythene) covers and monofilament nets to protect the stocks from rain and cyclones.

(iii) Stacks are built in the shape of domes to avoid stagnation of water on the top.

(iv) Stocks stored in CAP are regularly aerated on sunny days so as to avoid moisture migration in the stocks.

[English]**Import of Sugar**

*198. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of sugar imported during 1985, break-up month-wise ;

(b) the landed price of imported sugar per tonne and other charges levied on each tonne after import ;

(c) the total revenue earned on imported sugar ; and

(d) the price at which imported sugar was sold in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) Provisional

figures of month-wise import of sugar during 1985 are as under :—

Month	Qty. in MT
January, 1985	49,966
February, 1985	32,932
March, 1985	11,926
April, 1985	—
May, 1985	96,387
June, 1985	61,579
July, 1985	1,46,198
August, 1985	2,19,964
September, 1985	2,73,544
October, 1985	2,35,263
November, 1985	2,31,897
December, 1985	2,85,261
TOTAL :	16,44,917

(b) The provisional estimated landed cost of imported sugar per tonne (including cost, insurance and freight: letter of credit and bank charges, customs duty and port handling charges) works out to Rs. 3839 per metric tonne in 1985-86. Other charges levied on each metric tonne after import include godown rent and insurance, interest and other miscellaneous charges incurred in storage and distribution of sugar inside the country.

(c) Total customs duty payable on sugar imports in 1985-86 is Rs. 284 crores (estimated).

(d) Imported sugar is being sold against levy quota at Rs. 4.80 per Kg. in free sale quota at ceiling price of Rs. 5.80 per Kg. in auction at open market prices.

Measures to prevent Smuggling in Gold

*199. DR. K.G. ADIYODI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of gold in India is much higher than in the other countries ; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to reduce the gap so as to prevent smuggling of gold into India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No proposal to reduce the gap, as such, is under consideration. However, the drive against smuggling activities has been intensified.

IBRD Loan to NABARD

*200 SHRI D.N. REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) team went to USA to finalise International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) loan ;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ; and

(c) the justification for securing more IBRD loans in view of over-indebtedness of India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) A Government of India delegation which included a representative of NABARD went to Washington, USA in November, 1985 to negotiate an IBRD loan for NABARD.

(b) The negotiations have been completed for an IBRD loan of \$ 375 million.

(c) The level of the country's external indebtedness and the likely burden of debt servicing are within prudent limits. Borrowing from multi-lateral institutions like IBRD, of which India is a member, is undertaken for high priority projects and forms a source of financing preferred to external commercial borrowings.

Demand for Creation of new Sub-Division and Districts in Orissa

*201. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to State :

(a) whether Government of Orissa have given any proposal for creation of new sub-division at Aska in Ganjam District and have requested the Union Government of allotment of funds ;

(b) if so, the details in this regard ;

(c) whether Orissa Government have also requested for sanction of funds for creating some districts in the State ; and

(d) if so, details in this regard ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Charges against the Officers of Punjab and Sind Bank

*202. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH :
SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the press report captioned "Punjab and Sind Bank—a ship with sinking reputation" appearing in the 'Clarity', Bombay of 25th August, 1985 ;

(b) if so, whether any investigations have been carried out into the affairs of the Punjab and Sind Bank ; and

(c) if so, the outcome of the investigations and the action taken against the officers concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India enquired into the allegations contained against some officials of Punjab & Sind Bank which appeared in the 25th August, 1985 issue of the news weekly "Clarity". Except in the case of the then Officer-in-charge of Piperia Dhani Branch, in respect of whom FIR has been lodged with Police and whose services have been terminated, RBI's report does not show that direct involvement of the officials has been established in respect of those allegations which could be verified by them from records available. In respect of one official, RBI's report is still awaited.

India's Share in International Development Agency and World Bank

*203. SHRI YASHWANTRAO
GADAKH PATIL :

SHRI V. SOBHNA DREES-
WARA RAO :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India's share of concessional funds from the International Development Agency and World Bank has gone down ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the effort made to get more concessional funds ; and

(d) the outcome of discussions held by Government with US authorities for continued IDA assistance to India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Commitment of IDA credits to India which was approximately 40% of total credits to all countries upto the World Bank's fiscal year 1980 has gradually come down to 36.79% in fiscal year 1981, 33.5% in fiscal year 1982, 31.8% in fiscal year 1983, 28% in fiscal year 1984 and 22.2% in fiscal year 1985.

(c) and (d) India is engaged in a dialogue with major donor countries, including U.S.A., who are, at present negotiating the size and criteria for allocation of IDA VIII which will be effective from 1st July, 1987.

Working of Raw Cotton Monopoly Procurement Schemes in Maharashtra

1733. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have instituted any inquiry into the working of the raw cotton monopoly procurement schemes in Maharashtra ;

(b) if so, the reasons for such an inquiry ; and

(c) the outcome of the inquiry and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c) The raw cotton monopoly procurement scheme in Maharashtra is valid upto 30th June, 1986. The Government of Maharashtra have sought extension of the said scheme beyond 30th June, 1986. The Government of India have constituted a committee to go into the question of further extension of the said scheme in Maharashtra and other related matters. The report of the Committee has not yet been made available to the Government.

Export of Marine Products

1734. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total volume and total value of marine products exported from India during 1984 and 1985;

(b) which is the State that contributed highest to marine export; and

(c) what was the corresponding volume and value of export from that State ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) Exports of marine products from India during 1984 and 1985 were provisionally as follows:

	1984-85	1985-86 (April to Dec., 1985)
Quantity (tonnes)	86187	57113
Value (Rs. Crores)	384.29	275.18

(b) Kerala State accounted for the highest marine products export.

(c) The volume and value of exports of marine products from Kerala provisionally were :—

	1984-85	1985-86 (April to Dec. 1985)
Quantity (in tonnes)	31570	20899
Value (Rs. Crores)	148.14	94.45

Upgradation of Food Craft Institute into Diploma Awarding Institute

1735. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have upgraded some Food Craft Institute in the country into Diploma awarding institutes ;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government of Kerala has already requested the Union Government to upgrade the Food Craft Institute, Kalamassery, and

(c) if so, the decision in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir. It was decided to upgrade six Foodcraft Institutes to diploma awarding Institutes during the 6th Plan period.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Keeping in view the financial and technical constraints, it has not been possible to upgrade the Foodcraft Institute, Kalamassery to diploma level.

Simplification of procedure for Clearance of Unaccompanied Baggage

1736. DR. B. L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that the existing procedure for the clearance of unaccompanied baggage particularly in Delhi is very cumbersome and one has to go from pillar to post to get delivery of the baggage from the Customs Godown in the CWC premises at Gurgaon Road, New Delhi and spend lot of money on transport etc.; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to simplify and expedite the unaccompanied baggage clearance operations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Un-accompanied Baggage is transferred from the Airport to the Godown of the Central Warehousing Corporation, who act as custodian of such baggage. Re-

clearance of unaccompanied baggage, the passengers have to obtain a delivery order from the concerned Airlines and produce it to the custodian, who then present the baggage to be examined and assessed to duty by Customs.

The system of customs clearance has been streamlined. Examination of goods, calculation of duty and preparation of duty receipt is now done by the same officer. A single window system for registration of documents and clearance is in force. Supervisory officers also remain present to avoid any delay or hardship. Individual cases or complaints of difficulties experienced by passengers or delays in clearance are looked into for appropriate remedial action.

Setting up of a High-level Tribunal to settle Excise Cases

1737. SHRI K. PRADHANI :
SHRI P.M. SAYEED :
SHRI KAMAL NATH :
SHRI SANT KUMAR
MANDAL :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a high-level tribunal is likely to be set up by Government early in the next financial year to settle excise and customs classification and valuation cases ;

(b) if so, the modalities of the proposed Tribunal and how far it will be an improvement over the existing Central Excise and Customs Tribunals;

(c) whether Government will in the interest of timely collection of revenue and to prevent the trade in dodging payment of duties by resorting to courts for stay of the proceedings, consider the desirability of debarring the jurisdiction of the courts to entertain such pleas; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) A proposal to set up a high powered Customs and Excise Revenue (Appellate) Tribunal under Article 323B of the Constitution for settlement of customs and central

excise matters, including classification and valuation cases, is under consideration;

(b) Detailed proposals are being worked out in consultation with the Ministry of Law;

(c) Yes.

(d) Question does not arise in view of reply to part (c).

Betel Leaves Exports to Pakistan

1738. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH ; Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the quantity (in mts.) and value (in Rs. lakhs) of betel leaves exported to Pakistan during the last three years (1982-85) ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : Country-wise export data for betel leaves are available upto 1982-83. Exports of betel leaves to Pakistan during the year 1982-83 were 4748 kgs valued at Rs. 56174.

Increase in Allocation of Wheat to Orissa

1739. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether wheat is being supplied to different States from the Central pool;

(b) if so, the total tonnes of wheat demanded by the Government of Orissa in 1984-85 and 1985-86;

(c) the total tonnes of wheat allocated to Orissa under different schemes in those years; and

(d) whether Government propose to increase the allocation of wheat to various States including Orissa in view of the satisfactory stock position of wheat in the Central pool ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) Yes Sir,

(b) The quantities of wheat demanded by the Government of Orissa for public distribution system and roller flour mills in the State were about 5.69 lakh tonnes during 1984-85, and 7.19 lakh tonnes in 1985-86.

(c) The total allocations of wheat made to the State Government for public distribution system and roller flour mills as well as various schemes were 4.62 lakh tonnes in 1984-85, and 6.79 lakh tonnes in 1985-86.

(d) Yes, Sir. Allocations of wheat to the various States including Orissa have been liberalised.

Nationalisation of Textile Mills

1740. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of textile mills closed as on 31 January, 1986;

(b) the number out of the above proposed to be nationalised and the locations where these are situated;

(c) whether Government propose to nationalise the remaining mills; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) The number of erstwhile cotton mills closed as on 31st January, 1986 is 73.

(b) and (c) Government do not propose to nationalise any of these mills.

(d) Does not arise.

Development of Tourist Places in Uttar Pradesh

1741. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether any comprehensive plan is being drawn up to exploit fully Uttar Pradesh tourist potential;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government propose to develop places of tourist interest in Mathura and Brindavan of Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b)

The Department of Tourism, in consultation with the State Govt. has identified 25 centres in Uttar Pradesh for phased development of tourism infrastructure through the combined resources of the Centre, State and the private sector. In the Seventh Five Year Plan the Planning Commission has allocated Rs. 24.50 crores for Tourism in the State Sector.

(c) and (d) The Union Government has prepared a master plan through the National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad for development of Brij Bhoomi covering Mathura and Brindavan. The Department has sanctioned construction of a Tourist Bungalow at Mathura at an estimated cost of Rs. 27.64 lakhs, out of which an advance of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been released to the State Government. The Department has also sanctioned Rs. 1.15 lakhs for construction of a Rasliha stage on the Parikrama Route, out of which an amount of Rs. 1.00 lakhs has been released. Yatrika at Brindavan is nearing completion.

New Cash Compensatory Support Scheme

1742. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to introduce a new scheme of cash compensatory support on exports;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) how far it will be helpful in regard to increase of exports ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) to (c) The salient features of the new Cash Compensatory Support scheme proposed to be introduced are :—

(i) In respect of industrial products reimbursement of unrefunded indirect taxes will continue to be the main element for determining the CCS rates. However, the cascaded structure of taxation will also be taken into account.

(ii) Compensation for product/market development will be given only in highly selective manner on the basis of a phased out programme.

- (iii) For agricultural items, such as fruits and vegetables which are perishable in nature, a special element of compensation will be provided for the high cost of transportation within India.
- (iv) For handicraft items, the value added by labour will be one of the main factors to be considered for determining the CCS rates.
- (v) The restriction regarding grant of CCS not being allowed to exceed 25% of the value added i.e. f.o.b. realisation less REP entitlement (under the Import Policy for Registered Exporters) will continue.
- (vi) The present policy for granting CCS on certain categories of supplies within India treating them as deemed exports will continue.

Cash Compensatory Support is provided to compensate the Indian exporters for various disadvantages which are inherent in our present stage of economic development and to make the Indian exports competitive in the world market.

Nationalisation of Sree Durga Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills, Konnagar (West Bengal)

1743. SHRI ANIL BASU : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to nationalise Sree Durga Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills, Konnagar (West Bengal); and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Export of Groundnut and Oilcakes

1744. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been decline in export of groundnut and oilcakes :

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is a great demand for groundnut in foreign countries and particularly in European countries ; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to increase the export of groundnut and oilcakes and import edible oil instead ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) India's exports of HPS groundnut and groundnut extraction during 1985-86 are expected to be lower compared to exports in the preceding year.

(b) The decline is on account of high domestic prices due to drought conditions in the main groundnut producing States.

(c) There is a good demand for Indian HPS groundnuts in foreign countries including Europe provided our stocks are free from aflatoxin and are offered at competitive prices.

(d) The following steps have been taken to increase exports of groundnut and oilcakes instead of imports of edible oil :—

- (i)* A new regime of cash compensatory support is under preparation.
- (ii) The budget proposals announced on 28-2-86 provide for a Cash Compensatory Support of 10% of the f.o.b. value of oilmeal exports.
- (iii) Efforts are also being made to diversify new markets for exports of groundnut extraction.
- (iv) Fiscal measures have been announced to encourage domestic production of oils and to reduce their imports.

Participation of Private Sector in Indo-Pak Trade

1745. SHRI AKHTAR HASAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the light of Indo-Pak trade talk held recently, individuals and private parties will be allowed to import/

export directly with Pakistan or the trade will be routed through State agencies ; and

(b) whether procedures have been simplified to encourage more trade between India and Pakistan ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) Trade between India and Pakistan would be through State Trading Agencies except for 42 items in which private parties may trade directly.

(b) No, Sir.

Export of Cotton

1746. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received reports that prices of cotton are falling in view of good crops ;

(b) if so, the details regarding the estimated production of cotton during the current financial year ;

(c) whether Government propose to export the cotton this year also ; and

(d) if so, the details regarding the quantity and the extent of foreign exchange likely to be earned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The production of cotton during the current cotton season is estimated at about 94.00 lakh bales.

(c) and (d) Government of India have already released 10.00 lakh bales of long and extra long staple cotton, 52,000 bales of Bengal Deshi and 25,000 bales of Yellow pickings for export during the current cotton seasons. It is difficult to indicate the foreign exchange likely to be earned until the cotton is actually exported.

Development of Wildlife Tourism in Sunderbans

1747. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of

PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether at a seminar held recently on the need to develop wildlife tourism, it was decided to identify and develop new areas for wildlife tourism ;

(b) if so, the follow-up action being taken ;

(c) whether the development of Sunderbans area famous for its wildlife, will also be taken into consideration ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The recommendations of the seminar are under consideration of the Government.

(c) and (d) A high powered multi-disciplinary committee of experts on wildlife tourism is proposed to be appointed to study all aspects of wildlife tourism and frame long-term and short-term policies. Further action will be taken on the recommendation made by this Committee. The Central Department of Tourism, however, has sanctioned Rs. 7.00 lakhs for construction of a floating accommodation at Sunderbans in the year 1984-85.

Promotion of Consumer Cooperatives

1748. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any steps for the promotion of consumer cooperatives in the country during the Sixth Five Year Plan and in the first year of the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the nature thereof alongwith the number of consumer cooperatives set up during each one of the years of the Sixth Five Year Plan and the total number of these cooperatives as on 31 March, 1985 Statewise;

(c) whether it is proposed to give financial assistance for the setting up stores-cum-shops in the rural areas for these cooperatives;

(d) if so, the amount earmarked for each one of the States for this purpose in Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of Consumer Cooperatives in Urban Areas, financial assistance is provided for setting up of new retail outlets—Departmental Stores, Large/Small Sized Retail Outlets, Mobile Van Shops, Regional Distribution Centres etc. Assistance is also provided for setting up of consumer industries and for rehabilitation of weak/sick wholesale consumer cooperative stores. Rehabilitation assistance to the State Consumer Cooperative Federations in the Eastern and Northeastern States and assistance for expansion/diversification of business to State Consumer Cooperative Federations in all the States is also provided. Details of financial assistance provided under the

Centrally Sponsored Scheme for setting up of new outlets during the 6th Plan period upto 31 March, 1985 are given in Statement-I given below. Statewise number of consumer cooperatives as on 31-3-1985 is given in the Statement-II given below.

(c) Financial assistance to the village cooperatives (Primary Agricultural Credit Societies, Large-sized Agricultural Multi-purpose Societies, Farmers Service Societies, etc.) by way of margin money is provided under the Centrally Sponsored scheme to enable them to undertake distribution of consumer articles in rural areas. The Scheme is implemented through the National Cooperative Development Corporation which provides assistance from their own corpus of funds for construction of storage godowns by such cooperatives in the rural areas.

(d) and (e) Assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme is provided on Project basis only to cooperative stores having potential for establishing such retail outlets. Therefore, funds have not been earmarked to various States.

Statement-I

Financial assistance provided under Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development of consumer cooperative in Urban Areas for setting up of new outlets during the Sixth Plan period upto 31st March, 1985

Sl. No.	States/U.Ts.	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	3	—	—	3
2.	Assam	5	5	3	5	2	20
3.	Bihar	—	2	10	3	2	17
4.	Gujarat	1	—	1	—	—	2
5.	Haryana	13	14	1	—	—	28
6.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	3	—	—	—	1	4
8.	Karnataka	1	1	29	2	11	44
9.	Kerala	1	—	2	—	1	4
10.	Madhya Pradesh	3	1	11	—	2	17
11.	Maharashtra	11	—	5	2	5	23
12.	Manipur	—	—	—	—	—	—
13.	Meghalaya	—	—	3	—	—	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Orissa	8	4	3	1	10	26
16.	Punjab	—	—	1	—	—	1
17.	Rajasthan	24	—	8	2	—	34
18.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	17	—	1	15	7	40
20.	Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Uttar Pradesh	106	11	20	14	64	215
22.	West Bengal	5	—	6	4	3	18
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—
24.	Andaman and Nicobar	—	—	—	—	—	—
25.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—
27.	Goa, Daman and Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—
28.	Delhi	—	—	12	—	—	12
29.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—
30.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—
31.	Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total		198	38	119	48	108	511

Statement-II

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Total			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1534	19.	Tamil Nadu	3854
2.	Assam	1305	20.	Tripura	93
3.	Bihar	1795	21.	Uttar Pradesh	1955
4.	Gujarat	1134	22.	West Bengal	2349
5.	Haryana	96		TOTAL	27861
6.	Himachal Pradesh	128	23.	Arunachal Pradesh	51
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	578	24.	Andaman & Nicobar	
8.	Karnataka	1569		Islands	40
9.	Kerala	333	25.	Chandigarh	2
10.	Madhya Pradesh	990	26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	5
11.	Maharashtra	2105	27.	Delhi	680
12.	Manipur	146	28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	92
13.	Meghalaya	41	29.	Lakshadweep	16
14.	Nagaland	106	30.	Mizoram	227
15.	Orissa	448	31.	Pondicherry	19
16.	Punjab	3220		TOTAL	1182
17.	Rajasthan	4044		GRAND TOTAL : (States/UTs)	28993
18.	Sikkim	38			

Closure of Powerloom Units

1749. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been increase in the varieties of cloth made by composite mills while those produced by the powerloom units in the decentralised sector has declined during 1984-85 ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether the powerloom units in the decentralised sector have become critically sick and a number of powerlooms in the country have been closed down in Maharashtra and Gujarat which in turn has forced the closure of countless independent cloth printing and processing units in Gujarat and other States ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) (a) and (b) It is not possible to give any precise estimate of the number of varieties of cloth, in different sorts and designs, produced by the composite mills or by powerloom units in the decentralised sector. The production figures for 1984-85 indicate that there was an increase in the total production of cloth in the decentralised powerlooms sector, as compared to the previous year.

(c) The production figures for April-September 1985 indicate that there was an increase in production of cloth in the decentralised powerlooms sector, as compared to the corresponding period in 1984. Hence, there has been no decrease in the level of weaving activity in this sector.

(d) Does not arise.

Proposal to raise Excise Duty on Bicycle

1750. DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether with the 12% hike in excise duty, the price of a bicycle would go up by Rs. 50 ; and

(b) if so, whether any corrective measures are contemplated by Government to protect the interest of weaker section of the society for whom it is a convenient and economical means of conveyance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) There has been no hike in excise duty on bicycles. Under the Central Excise Tariff, no duty is leviable on bicycles.

(b) Does not arise.

Re-imbursement on Rebate on sale of Handloom Cloth in Kerala

1751. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have reduced the period allowed for re-imbursement on the sale of handloom cloth in Kerala ;

(b) if so, the extent of reduction ;

(c) whether in view of the fact that the price of handloom cloth in Kerala is comparatively higher than in other States due to high wage rates and higher production charges, Government propose to restore the full original period in the case of Kerala ;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ; and

(e) if not, reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e) Do not arise.

Construction of new Hotels in Kerala by I. T. D. C.

1752. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the India Tourism Development Corporation plans to construct any new hotels in Kerala during the Seventh Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) At present ITDC does not have any plan to construct any new hotel in Kerala during the Seventh Plan period.

GSP Ceilings for Export of Garments

1753. SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question No. 896 on 27 July, 1984 and Unstarred Question No. 2033 on 3 August, 1984 regarding GSP concessions for the exports of Indian garments and GSP utilization Statistics from USA and EEC in respect of each category of ready-made garments, respectively, and state the generalised system of preferences ceiling applicable to India and India's actual exports of garments against these ceilings for 1983, 1984 and 1985 ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : Garments are not included in the GSP Scheme of USA.

Information relating to utilisation of ceilings for garments under EEC's GSP Scheme is being obtained for 1983 and 1984 and for 1985 upto the period available and would be placed on the table of the House.

Counting of Military Service for pay fixation, promotion etc. of Ex-Servicemen Re-employed in Public Sector Banks

1754. SHRI JUJHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4865 on 20th December, 1985 regarding counting of military service for pay-fixation, promotion etc. of ex-servicemen re-employed in Public Sector Banks and state :

(a) whether any decision has been taken by Government in the matter :

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Demand for Raw Jute in 1986

1755. SYED SHAHABUDDIN Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state whether Government anticipate a rise or fall in the demand of raw jute in 1986 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : The Working Group on Jute Textiles for 7th Five Year Plan, set up by the Planning Commission, projected higher demand for raw jute during 1986-87.

Export of Tea

1756. SHRI K. S. RAO : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity and value of tea sold to each country in each financial year from 1982-83 to 1985-86 ;

(b) the export targets fixed for each country for 1986-87 ; and

(c) the reasons for reduced export to some countries during the past two years ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) (a) Statement indicating quantity and value of exports to countries which account for bulk of Indian tea exports for the period 1982-83 to 1984-85 is given below. The quantity covered under shipment licences issued during 1985-86 (April to January) is also indicated.

(b) and (c) Export targets are not fixed on countrywise basis. Foreign buyers have to compete with each other as well as with buyers for the domestic market for purchasing Indian tea. The purchases of Indian tea by the importing countries vary from year to year, since their buying depend on various factors like their stock position, foreign exchange availability and availability of cheaper teas from other countries. However the overall volume of exports of tea from India has shown continuous increase over the past three years.

Statement

Countries	1982-83		1983-84		1984-85		1985-86*	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
U.K.	51.70	87.22	38.81	95.34	35.23	118.47	29.55	118.47
U.S.S.R.	57.88	114.68	60.29	179.13	84.53	291.73	88.29	291.73
Iran	10.25	21.69	19.85	48.15	19.16	78.76	19.60	78.76
Iraq	6.83	11.69	13.44	38.77	9.47	30.39	5.52	30.39
A.R.E	12.32	20.26	13.03	31.68	18.30	56.79	14.74	56.79
Poland	12.25	21.77	12.97	34.91	7.50	25.19	3.26	25.19
West Germany	6.18	14.87	3.24	12.30	8.45	23.22	3.36	23.22
Ireland	3.42	8.84	2.93	6.40	2.95	9.57	2.42	9.57
U.S.A	3.03	7.90	2.37	9.11	2.57	13.00	2.01	13.00
U.A.E.	2.14	6.30	3.80	11.97	3.40	16.00	3.26	16.00
Afghanistan	5.80	9.64	6.18	13.66	2.09	5.92	3.93	5.92
Libya	Negligible		0.08	2.54	2.49	9.21	4.57	9.21

*Shipment licences issued.

Setting up Joint Venture with Egypt for Packing and Distribution of Tea

1757. SHRI K.S. RAO : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for delay in setting up the joint venture with Egypt for packing and distribution of tea ; and

(b) the details worked out and agreed upon with Egypt so far for setting up of the joint venture ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) and (b) A joint venture project for setting up a tea blending-cum packeting unit in Egypt between the Tea Trading Corporation of India and an Egyptian Public Sector agency was envisaged. Since the proposal was first mooted there has been considerable revision in the scope of the project on the Egyptian side. TTCI also in the process of being reorganized has been converted into a subsidiary of State Trading Corporation. The project therefore is being considered afresh.

Tourists from Kuwait

1758. PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether tourists from Kuwait in general feel interested in visiting Kashmir and other places in India ; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any measures to attract tourists from Kuwait to take part in skiing at Gulmarg ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Tourists from West Asia, including Kuwait are attracted to India not only for the skiing at Gulmarg, but also as a family holiday destination. Government have taken measures to promote India in the West Asian market by making available promotional and informative literature on tourist centres in India in the Arabic language as well,

Quality of Foodgrains supplied in Delhi

1759. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :

DR. A.K. PATEL :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi Administration has recently found that the foodgrains supplied from their fair price shops are of poor quality ;

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

(c) whether Government have also received any public complaints in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) to (c) The Delhi Administration has informed that complaints were received from few Fair Price Shops in Delhi recently regarding poor quality of wheat supplied to them by the Food Corporation of India. The bags containing poor quality of wheat were replaced by the Food Corporation of India. The Government has not received any complaint from the public.

Credit Camps in Jalpaiguri and Midnapore (West Bengal)

1760. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State-level Bankers' Committee of West Bengal had taken a decision to hold credit camps in various parts including Jalpaiguri and Midnapore in West Bengal and for each of the camps the target was to give loan to around forty beneficiaries ;

(b) if so, the details of the places, number of beneficiaries method of identification and approval of schemes of beneficiaries and the type of Government/RBI authorised schemes under which loan was approved/intended ;

(c) whether there is evidence that any of the MPs, MLAs, Sabhapaties of Panchayat Samiti and Councillors of Municipalities were informed of the credit camps and their right to requisition application forms and make recommendation for loan ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY ON FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) The public sector banks organise credit camps as a part of the overall measures taken to increase the flow of credit to the weaker sections in line with the targets laid down for such credit deployment. These camps are generally organised by the field functionaries of banks, and no central monitoring is done or considered necessary. The present data reporting system does not yield separate information in respect of the number of credit camps held by public sector banks, amounts and particular types of loans disbursed, and number of beneficiaries in these camps. The Reserve Bank of India's guidelines to banks from time to time have set out well laid down procedure for identification, scrutiny and appraisal of bank loans, including those disbursed in credit camps.

Discontinuation of Voluntary Price Control on vegetable ghee products

1761. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether voluntary price control on vegetable ghee products has been discontinued ;

(b) if so, since when ;

(c) whether the licence to sell Panghat ghee less than five quintals weight including all will be discontinued ;

(d) if not, reasons therefor ;

(e) whether the prices of vegetable ghee include an element of transportation charges ;

(f) if so, the details thereof ; and

(g) whether the element is excessive and if so, the measures proposed to check this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) and (b) The voluntary price agreement on vanaspati has been discontinued from January, 1986.

(c) and (d) According to Delhi Administration, any person who stores for

sale at any time edible oils including vanaspati in quantity exceeding five quintals, taken together, is required to obtain a licence under the Delhi Edible Oils (Licensing and Control) Order, 1977. As such, no licence is required to stock for sale Panghat ghee in quantities of less than five quintals.

(e) to (g) The prices of vanaspati include an element of transportation charges. After discontinuance of the price agreement, due to competition among manufacturers, the element of transportation charges depends upon distance involved.

[Translation]

Licences for Flour Mills in Sagar, Madhya Pradesh

1762. SHRI NANDLAL CHOUDHARY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a ban on issuing licences for the setting up of flour mills in Sagar, Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the reason therefor ;

(c) whether his Ministry has received any proposal/representation for removing this ban ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) to (b) The general policy of the Central Government since 1973 was not to permit establishment of new roller flour mills in the country. However, keeping in view the present easy availability of wheat in the country, it has now been decided to permit a limited number of new units of capacity upto 30 M.Ts per day to set up.

[English]

Hundred Percent Export-Oriented Units in Maharashtra

1763. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of hundred percent export-oriented units sanctioned for Maharashtra and which are operational ;

(b) the total amount of foreign exchange earned by these units ;

(c) the number of these units which have decided to withdraw from the scheme and the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the reaction of Government to the withdrawal decision by these units from the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) and (b) At on 28th February 1986, 80 industrial units held letters of approval in Maharashtra under the 100% Export Oriented Unit Scheme. Of these, 13 units are in production and export. Exports effected by these units upto 31-12-85 amounted to about Rs. 52 crores.

(c) Three units have requested for permission to get de-bonded from the scheme on grounds like not being competitive in international market.

(d) Request for de-bonding are considered on merits keeping in view, *inter alia*, the facilities already utilised by the units.

Construction of new Hotels

1764. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the number and location of hotels under construction and when they are likely to start functioning ; and

(b) the Government policy in regard to construction of more hotels in the country in the Seventh Plan period for the promotion of tourism in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) There are at present 11 hotel projects (including 6 joint ventures and 2 expansions) under construction in the public sector. Their location and the time when they are likely

Sr. No.	Location	When likely to start functioning
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Indian Tourism Development Corporation

1.	Agra	1986-87
2.	Gulmarg	1987-88
3.	Gauhati (JV)*	1986-87
4.	Ranchi (do)	-do-
5.	Bhopal (do)	-do-
6.	Puri (do)	-do-
7.	Itanagar (do)	1987-88
8.	Pondicherry (do)	-do-
9.	Expansion of Hotel Kalinga, Bhubaneswar	1986-87
10.	Expansion & conversion of Travellers Lodge, Bodhgaya into a hotel	1986-87

Hotel Corporation of India

11.	Juhu Beach, Bombay	Mid-1986
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(* JV=Joint Venture)

(b) In the Seventh Five Year Plan, the India Tourism Development Corporation does not have any provision for the construction of any new hotel of its own. The Corporation however proposes to construct one hotel at Bombay to complete its chain of hotels subject to the availability of funds and land at Bombay. The Hotel Corporation of India, the other public sector undertaking, also does not have any such provision, for the construction of any hotel in the country.

However, the private sector is being encouraged to set up more hotels of different star categories in the country by the grant of suitable incentives in the form of tax and fiscal reliefs and other concessions.

Import of Machinery and Equipment needed by Tourism Industry

1765. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

(a) whether several requests about import of machinery and equipment required by tourism industry are pending clearance with Ministry of Finance ;

(b) if so, what efforts are being made by his Ministry to secure early clearance so that tourism industry does not suffer ; and

(c) whether his Ministry offers any kind of other assistance in such matters as a part of Government's policy to promote tourism ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Ministry of Finance is not concerned with the import of machinery and equipment required by tourism industry. In the Import & Export Policy, there are specific provisions for the import of machinery and other items required by hotels on the approved list of the Department of Tourism. The import applications are submitted to the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports through the Department of Tourism. All import applications are promptly attended to as and when they are received.

(c) The Department of Tourism has formulated a scheme under which hotels on its approved list are allowed foreign exchange Incentive Quota @ 10% of their foreign exchange earnings. Foreign exchange required by hotels for essential imports, overseas tours, publicity and advertising, etc. is released out of this Incentive Quota.

Quality of Rice supplied through Public Distribution System

1766. PROF. K.V. THOMAS :

SHRI T. BASHEER :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any complaint that the rice distributed in Kerala and some other southern States through public distribution system contained pebbles, insecticides and other materials ; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) (a) No such complaint has been received.

(b) Question does not arise.

Shifting of TPA from OGL to Limited Permissible List

1767. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued a public notice on 10 January, 1986 regarding changes in the import and export policy ;

(b) whether any such public notice for shifting of TPA from OGL to limited permissible list was also issued on 29 May 1985, if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether these changes were made with the previous permission of the Directorate General of Technical Development ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) A notification making certain amendments/corrections in the import and export policy was issued on 10th January, 1986.

(b) to (d) No change pertaining to the Terephthalic acid (TPA) was made in the notification issued on 10th January 1986. TPA was transferred from the List of Actual User (OGL) to the Appendix of Limited Permissible Items category in consultation with concerned Departments, vide Public Notice No. 7-IPC(PN)/85-88 dated 29th May 1985, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

Foodgrain Stocks with Food Corporation of India

1768. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of foodgrains lying in stock with the Food Corporation of India as on 26 January, 1986 ; and

(b) whether the hike in the issue price

will have the effect of wiping off the losses of the Food Corporation of India outstanding at the end of December, 1985 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) The stock of foodgrains with the Food Corporation of India as on 1st February, 1986 was estimated at 16.76 million tonnes.

(b) The increase in Central issue price of foodgrains is expected to result in reduction of consumer subsidy by about Rs. 33 crores during 1985-86.

Purchase of Raw Jute by Jute Corporation of India

1769. DR. SUDHIR ROY : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Jute Corporation of India starts purchasing raw-jute after the distress sale is over ; and

(b) whether Government propose to take any punitive measures against those officers of the Corporation who deliberately deprive the poor farmers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Suitable action will be taken against any officers found guilty.

Distribution of loans by Banks under 20-Point Programme

1770. DR. G. S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the nationalised and non-nationalised banks which have fulfilled the targets as per 20-Point Programme during the last three years alongwith the amount of loan distributed under the programme ; and

(b) the action proposed to be taken against those banks which have not fulfilled the targets ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b)

advances of Public Sector Banks under the 20-Point Programme amounted to Rs. 5176.61 crores constituting 11.4% of total advances and involved 145.31 lakh borrowal accounts. No specific targets have been assigned to the banks in respect of lending under the 20-Point Programme. The banks, however, have been asked to ensure that at least 10% of their advances are in the favour of weaker sections. The public sector banks as at the end of December, 1985 had provided 10.2% of their total advances to weaker sections.

Registered Consumer Cooperative Societies/Stores in States

1771. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of registered consumer cooperative societies/stores in different States in 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85, with membership and annual sales and profits ;

(b) the capital, profits and reserve ;

(c) the commodities that they are being allotted by the Union and State Governments ; and

(d) whether any study has been made as to their viability and role and protection of consumer interest and impact on the wholesale and retail markets ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) to (b) The information is being collected from States/Union Territories and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Disposing of the Rice Mills owned by Food Corporation of India

1772. SHRIMATI VIJAYANTHIMALA BALI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Food Corporation of India has decided to dispose of 25 modern rice mills owned by it in various States including the four rice mills in Tamil Nadu ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the four rice mills in Tamil Nadu have been earning

(d) if so, the reasons for disposing of those mills also ;

(e) whether there are any proposals to absorb the employees retrenched as a result of closure of the rice mills ; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) (a) and (b) The Government has allowed Food Corporation of India to close down its distinctly uneconomic Modern Rice Mills.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) The Food Corporation of India staff working in these mills will be adjusted elsewhere in the Corporation and there will be no retrenchment on account of closure of the mills.

Monopoly procurement of Raw Cotton

1773. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the advantage of monopoly procurement of raw cotton in the cotton growing States by authorised agencies ;

(b) whether the agencies are being subsidised by Government for procuring raw cotton at more than the support prices ;

(c) if so, the excess amount paid so far in this way ; and

(d) whether any review in this regard is on the card, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) (a) The raw cotton monopoly procurement scheme is in operation in one State only i.e. Maharashtra. The main objective of the scheme is to protect the cotton growers of Maharashtra from exploitation by the traders. The Scheme aims at eliminating the middlemen in order to secure economic justice to the cotton growers. The said scheme is being operated through the Maharashtra State Co-operative Cotton Growers Marketing Federation, an agency under the control of the State Government of Maharashtra.

the

(b) The Federation is not being subsidised by the Government of India.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Problem of Sugar Cane Growers

1774. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the problem of cane growers of Uttar Pradesh and whether any representation has been received by Government for their solution ;

(b) if so, whether any measures have been taken by Government to solve the problems of cane-growers ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) The Uttar Pradesh Government have informed about the following major demands made by the sugarcane growers through various representations :—

(1) Cane price for 1985-86 season may be fixed ranging between Rs. 28/- and Rs. 50/- per quintal.

(2) Double distribution system of sugar be abolished.

(3) Agriculture should be defined as Industry.

(4) Uniform cane price should be fixed for East and West/Central zones.

(5) Transport charges at out-centres be charged at the rate of 50 paise per quintal.

(6) Arrears of cane price be liquidated before the start of current crushing season.

(b) to (d) The position in respect of the above demands is explained below :

(1) Insofar as the Central Government is concerned, it has fixed the statutory minimum price of sugarcane payable by sugar

factories for the season 1985-86 at Rs. 16.50 per quintal linked to 8.5% recovery with proportionate premium for higher recoveries. This marks an increase of Rs. 2.50 per quintal over the price fixed last year and is the same as recommended by the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices. This price has been fixed taking into account the following factors :—

- (i) the cost of production of sugarcane ;
- (ii) the return to the grower from alternative crops and the general trend of prices of agricultural commodities ;
- (iii) the availability of sugar to the consumer at a fair price ;
- (iv) the price at which sugar produced from sugarcane is sold by producers of sugar ; and
- (v) the recovery of sugar from sugarcane.

However, the mills in Uttar Pradesh are actually paying a price of Rs. 23/- to Rs. 24/- per quintal which is more by Rs. 2/- per quintal than that paid last year.

- (2) The Central Government have decided to continue the dual price policy for sugar for the 1985-86 season. Through this system, a certain minimum quantity of sugar to millions of consumers, including weaker sections of society, is made available at a uniform retail price. Besides additional requirements can be met through purchase in the open market.
- (3) In the agricultural and industrial sectors, the nature and processes of production differ widely and the production depends on different factors. They cannot, therefore, be equated.

In regard to the other demands, the State Government of Uttar Pradesh have informed as follows :—

- (4) The Uttar Pradesh Government advises the mills in different zones to pay price of sugarcane taking into account the economic viability of the mills in the zones.
- (5) In the crushing season 1985-86, a difference of 50 paise per quintal only exists in the advised cane price for mill-gate and out-centres.
- (6) As on 31st January 1986, out of the total cane price of Rs. 329.21 crores due for the 1984-85 season, Rs. 327.68 crores have already been cleared, leaving a balance of only about 0.5%.

[English]

Leasing out of Nationalised Sugar Mills to Private Companies in Bihar

1775. SHRI S.M. GURADDI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bihar Government have decided to lease out some nationalised sugar mills to private companies ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that even recently taken over six sugar mills have also been handed over to the private sector ; and

(c) whether Union Government will allow this policy to be adopted elsewhere also ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) The State Government have informed that no such decision has been taken by them.

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

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

[Translation]

Memorandum from Bihar Chamber of Commerce and Bihar Industries Association

1776. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bihar Chamber of Commerce and Bihar Industries Association had jointly submitted a memorandum to the Governor of Reserve Bank of India on 31 January, 1985 in which the neglect of Bihar by nationalised banks had been mentioned ; and

(b) if so, the action taken on the various suggestions made in the said memorandum ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The Bihar Chamber of Commerce and Bihar Industries Association had submitted a Memorandum to the Governor, Reserve Bank of India on 31st January, 1986, inter-alia, pointing out the difficulties faced by the industrial units in obtaining timely working capital, delay in the opening of the letters of credit, deficiencies and remedial measures for improving the credit deposit ratio and urging the Industrial Development Bank of India for taking steps for improving the flow of credit in Bihar. The State Level Banker's Committee for Bihar has decided to take steps for increasing the credit deposit ratio in Bihar during the current year as also in the next year. This would be possible provided necessary infrastructure is made available by the State Government. The Commercial banks will be providing adequate working capital for all viable and bankable proposals.

[English]

Export of Indian Agriculture Produce

1777. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India's export of agriculture produce during 1985-86 is likely to be lower than in 1984-85 ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the value of India's export of agricultural produce during the last three years ;

(d) the measures being taken by Government to increase the export of agricultural produce ; and

(e) the targets for the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The value of India's exports of agricultural produce excluding plantation products according to provisional statistics for the last three years are as follows :—

Year	Value in Rs. Crores.
1982-83	1350
1983-84	1400
1984-85	1450

(d) Government have taken up a number of measures to increase exports of agricultural commodities and products such as Cash Compensatory Support, Import Replenishment to registered exporters, facility of duty drawback assistance for market development, encouragement to exports in value added packs, periodic discussions with States for increasing the production of exportable agricultural products etc. For the promotion of exports of agricultural products, the institutional framework has been strengthened with the setting up of the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority and the proposed Spices Board.

(e) The exports of agricultural products are projected to show a substantial increase during the Seventh Five Year Plan. The exports of various commodities would depend upon the behaviour of international and domestic prices as also the availability of exportable surplus, which would vary from year to year. However, the Planning Commission's projections for the important items for the terminal years 1989-90 are as follows :

(At 1984-85 Prices)

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Tobacco unmanufactured	258
Cashew Kernel	312
Processed Food	424
Spices	270

Export Units set up by MRTP and FERA Companies

1778. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many 100 per cent export units have been set up by the MRTP and FERA companies during the Sixth Plan period ;

(b) the total amount of export earnings of these units during the period ; and

(c) the percentage of their output which has been exported during the Sixth Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Growing Demand for Indian Leather Abroad

1779. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a growing demand for Indian leather in other countries ;

(b) if so, whether the countries where Indian leather can be marketed have been identified by Government ; and

(c) if not the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Smuggling Activity in Sonamura (Tripura)

1780. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Sonamura sub-division of Tripura bordering Bangladesh is fast becoming a hot-bed of smuggling activity and that open markets are held frequently for illegal transactions ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government with regard to the open smuggling activity at the border with Bangladesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Reports received by the Government and seizures made indicate that Indo-Bangladesh border, including Sonamura sub-division of Tripura, bordering Bangladesh, continues to be vulnerable to smuggling activities across the border.

The anti-smuggling drive in the region has been intensified in close co-ordination with the concerned Central and State Government agencies.

Purchase of Cotton Bales in Gujarat by Cotton Corporation of India

1781. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a two-member study team of the Agriculture Ministry visited Gujarat on January 10, 1986 to assess the situation arising out of glut of cotton bales with cotton growers co-operative societies and its Federation and to suggest remedial measures ;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ; and

(c) whether the Cotton Corporation of India has so far made purchases of cotton bales from Gujarat ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) A Study Team comprising the representatives of Ministry of Textiles, Government of India, Cotton Corporation of India, the State Government of Gujarat and Gujarat Cooperatives Marketing Federation visited Gujarat from 10th to 12 January, 1986 to undertake on the spot study of cotton situation in Gujarat in general and the difficulties of the cooperatives in disposal of their stocks in particular.

(b) The study team made certain recommendations to facilitate stepping up of the purchases by the Cotton Corporation of India under price support operations and accordingly the corporation has since then stepped up its purchases in Gujarat.

(c) The Cotton Corporation of India has purchased 2,00,028 bales on Gujarat so far (as on 25.2.1986) against its purchases of 73,335 bales during corresponding period last year.

Women Run Bank Branches

1782. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are bank branches run exclusively by women ; and

(b) if so, the names of the bank branches and their location ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Information made available by public sector banks is furnished in the statement given below.

Statement

Names and location of Bank Branches manned exclusively by Women

S. No.	Name of the banks	Name of branches and the locations
1.	State Bank of India	1. Mithakhali, Ahmedabad. 2. Pushker Ghat (Rajamundhary), East Godavari Distt.
2.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur.	*1. Gandhinagar Branch, Jaipur.
3.	State Bank of Mysore	1. Cooketown Branch, Bangalore. 2. Seshadripuram Branch, Bangalore. 3. Vylikaval Branch, Bangalore.
4.	State Bank of Patiala	1. Yadvindra Public School, Patiala. 2. Sector 10, Chandigarh.
5.	State Bank of Travancore	1. Secretariatview Branch, Trivandrum.
6.	Punjab National Bank	1. Thanamept, Madras.
7.	Andhra Bank	1. Himayatnagar Branch, Hyderabad 2. Suryaraopet Branch, Vijayawada 3. Nakkal Gutta Branch, Warangal 4. Srikakulam Ladies Branch, Srikakulam.
8.	Vijaya Bank	**1. Bendoor, Mangalore, Dakshin Kanada Distt.
9.	Bank of Baroda	1. Ahmedabad, SM Road. 2. Ahmedabad, St. Xaviers Road. 3. Baroda, Old Badra Road. 4. Bombay, V.P. Road. 5. Bombay, Harkness Road. 6. Bangalore, Place Orchards. 7. Calcutta, Jodhpur Park. 8. Ernakulam North. 9. New Delhi, Janakpuri. 10. Madras/Alwar Pct. 11. Madras/Egmore, 12. Siet College Avenue, Madras. 13. Lucknow, Narhi.

* Excluding Armed Gaurds & Peon for outdoor duty.

** Except a sub-staff member.

Agreement for Export of Textiles to USSR

1783. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any agreement has been signed with the Soviet Union for export of textiles to that country during 1986-87; and

(b) if so, the quantity and total value of the goods to be exported ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) A trade protocol for the calendar year 1986 has been signed with the USSR it is anticipated that about 210 million metres of cotton piece goods and about Rs. 370 million worth of industrial fabrics and bed linen etc., would be exported to USSR during 1986.

Modernisation of Textile Industry

1784. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

SHRI MANIK REDDY :

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to modernise textile industry;

(b) if so, the names of the public sector textile units which are likely to be modernised;

(c) how far it will increase the production; and

(d) the funds allocated for this propose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) The New Textile Policy envisages that Government policies would aim to accelerate the pace of modernisation in the industry. For the purpose of modernisation, funds would continue to be provided in adequate measure under the soft loan scheme of the IDBI. In order to enable the industry to

generate internal resources for modernisation, a Textile Modernisation Fund shall be created.

(b) to (d) The Planning Commission has so far indicated an outlay of Rs. 117 crores for modernisation and rationalisation of labour schemes of National Textile Corporation during the 7th Plan period. The projections prepared by National Textile Corporation envisage that the production value would increase from Rs. 657 crores during 1984-85 to Rs. 762 crores in the terminal year of the plan. A modernisation plan with an outlay of Rs. 26.10 crores has been approved for British India Corporation Ltd., Kanpur. After the completion of the modernisation, production will go up to Rs. 66.67 crores from the present level of Rs. 25 crores.

Closure of Losing Mills of N.T.C.

1785. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT :

SHRI N. DENNIS :

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT :

SHRI D.B. PATIL :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a decision has been taken by Government to close the losing mills of National Textile Corporation;

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

(c) the total number of workers likely to be affected as a result of this closure; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to provide immediate alternate employment to the affected workers of National Textile Corporation mills ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) The Textile Policy states that the continued operation of units, which are incapable of becoming viable, would mean a continued drain on scarce resources and such units or parts thereof may have to be closed down to prevent any further losses. No final decision has been taken regarding which mills are to be closed.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Scheme of Concessions to Students and Youths in I.T.D.C. Hotels

1786. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the scheme to give concessions to the students and youth in the India Tourism Development Corporation hotels introduced during 1985 is a success; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to extend that benefit during 1986 also ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) 1985 being the International Year of the Youth, ITDC introduced two packages—'Youth Package' and 'Students Package'—for offering boarding and lodging facilities at concessional rates to students and the youth in its Hotels. These packages were popular and successful as they generated 12813 guest nights and 5474 students/youths utilised the offer.

The 'Students Package' scheme has been extended during the year 1986.

Closure of Sick Mills under N.T.C

1787. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to close down some of the sick mills under the National Textile Corporation;

(b) if so, the names of the mills;

(c) when these were taken over;

(d) financial position of these mills at that time; and

(e) the steps taken thereafter to improve the situation and the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) The Textile Policy states that the continued operation of units, which are incapable of becoming viable, would mean a continued drain on scarce resources and such units or parts thereof may have to be closed down to prevent any further losses.

(b) No final decision has been taken regarding which mills are to be closed.

(c) to (e) Do not arise.

Pending Applications for Expansion of Spindlages in non-viable Textile Units in Kerala

1788. RPOF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the names of applicants whose applications are pending with Government for expansion of spindlages in non-viable textile manufacturing units in Kerala;

(b) whether any final decision has been taken in these cases ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) No such application is pending with Government.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Proposal to Locate Imported National Rubber Depot in Eastern India

1789. SHRI R.P. DAS :

SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation has located its imported natural rubber depots at Madras, Delhi and Faridabad but none in Eastern India where the rubber industry is concentrated forcing additional Central Tax, Sales Tax and freight charges on the industry thereby making its products uncompetitive ;

(b) if so, whether the State Trading Corporation ever felt the need to open at least one depot in that region itself ;

(c) whether Government have any plan to compensate rubber industry of the Eastern region to make its products competitive ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) to (e) Rubber is distributed to rubber based industries spread all over India, mainly by the private sector. STC handles less than 15% of the rubber consumed i.e. the quantity imposed to meet the gap between indigenous supply and demand.

STC maintains a depot in Madras for handling the imports. The Faridabad and Delhi Depots cater to the requirements of an area accounting for about 40% of total consumption by the small units in the country.

Opening of further depots is not considered a viable proposition by STC. No specific incentives for location of rubber based industries other than those covered by general locational policy for industries are considered necessary.

Forward Trading in Cotton

1790. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Forward Markets Commission has been examining the prospects of permitting forward trading in cotton for a long time ;

(b) the particulars of the agricultural commodities which have been given such permission during the last two years ; and

(c) when a decision is likely to be taken with regard to cotton ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) Forward trading in cotton in the form of non-transferable specific delivery contracts is already being allowed.

(b) During the last two years forward trading has been permitted in respect of groundnut, groundnut oil, castorseed and potatoes as under :

GROUNDNUT AND GROUNDNUT OIL : Trading in non-transferable specific delivery contracts in groundnut and groundnut oil was permitted with effect from 1.10.1984 at Bombay, 1.12.1984 at Madras and 16-3-1985 at Adoni.

CASTORSEED : Futures trading in castorseed was permitted with effect from 10.5.1985 at Bombay and 24.6.1985 at Ahmedabad.

POTATOES : Futures trading in potatoes was permitted with effect from 30.11.1985 at Hapur and 13.2.1986 at Kanpur.

(c) The question does not arise in view of answer to part (a) of the question.

[Translation]

Loan advanced by LIC to Madhya Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation

1791. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation has asked for loan from Life Insurance Corporation of India ; and

(b) if so, the total loan advanced by Life Insurance Corporation to Madhya Pradesh State Transport Corporation during 1984-85 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) (a) and (b) The Planning Commission had allocated a sum of Rs. 3.86 crores by way of loan to the Madhya Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation in 1984-85. The LIC, however, could not sanction any loan to MPSRTC during 1984-85 since the Corporation failed to satisfy the main criteria for sanctioning of loan by the LIC to State Road Transport Corporations, i.e. the Corporation should not have incurred cash losses before allowing interest on capital provided by the Central and State Governments and depreciation during the preceding 3 years or at least 3 out of the immediate past five years. However, LIC had advanced loans of Rs. 16.13 crores to MPSRTC upto 31.3.84.

[English]

Private Trade in Cotton Export

**1792. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA :
SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN :
DR. SUDHIR ROY :**

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided for private export of raw cotton ;

(b) whether Government's decision to allow private trade in cotton export will not go against the interests of the Cotton Corporation of India, a public sector undertaking ; and

(c) if so, the reasons why private trade in cotton is being allowed at all ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) As substantial quantities of cotton have been released for export during the current cotton year, private trade has been allocated some quantity with a view to boosting export. Sufficient quantity of cotton has also been released for export in favour of the Cotton Corporation of India.

Smuggling of Synthetic Textiles

1793. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a complaint that due to differential between the excise duty on polyester fibre and filament yarn, the smuggling of synthetic textiles has reached a quantity worth about Rs. 3000 crores ; and

(b) if so, whether the excise duty will be rationalised so as to reduce considerably the smuggling due to the excise duty differential ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Smuggling, being a clandestine activity, by its very nature does not lend itself to any quantification.

Government have received a few representations on the subject from time to time. The higher prices of synthetic fabrics are due to various factors such as the lack of economy of scale, higher energy costs, etc. Following the Textile Policy statement of 1985, excise concessions were given to polyester fibres, blended yarns and blended fabrics. Further concessions would depend on the response of the textile industry revenue implications, profitability of the industry, etc.

The reports received by the Government and the seizure made indicate that synthetic fabrics continue to be sensitive to smuggling into the country. However, the trends in smuggling, etc, are kept under review for taking appropriate action.

Disposal of Cereals and Pulses by Food Corporation of India being not fit for Consumption

1794. SHRI D. B. PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that out of cereals and pulses purchased and stored by Food Corporation of India some quantity is destroyed or disposed of every year being not fit for human consumption ;

(b) if so, the quantity of various types of cereals and pulses so destroyed or disposed of in 1983-84, 1984-85 and April, 1985 to December, 1985 ; and

(c) the total loss suffered in each year because of such distribution or disposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) (a) Yes, sir.

(b) and (c) The quantity of foodgrains so destroyed and disposed of and the total loss suffered on account of this are given below :

Period	Quantity transferred from sound to damaged grains (A) (lakh tonnes)	% of average total stock	Quantity of damaged foodgrains/pulses disposed of (B) (lakh tonnes)	% of average total stock	Total loss suffered on account of (B) (Rs. in crores)
83-84	1.01	0.85	0.442	0.37	10.20
84-85	0.65	0.40	0.385	0.24	7.95
April '85 to Dec. '85	Information not available.				

[Translation]

Decline in Exports of Carpets to US

1795. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been decline in the export of carpets to the USA during the past years ;

(b) if so, the percentage of fall in the export of carpets during the last three years ;

(c) the reasons for this decline in exports ; and

(d) steps being taken by Government to increase the export of carpets to the USA ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) No, Sir. According to the figures reported in the Tariff Schedule of the United States Annotated (TSUSA), the exports of hand knotted woollen carpets from India to the USA during the last three years are recorded as under :

Quantity in Sq. ft.		
Value in 000' US\$ (CIF)		
	Quantity	Value
1982	6908819	39359
1983	8087503	39840
1984	9116412	48746

These figures indicate a rise of 32% in terms of quantity and 24% in the value of exports of carpets from India to the USA in 1984 over the year 1982.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) To increase export of carpets from India to USA, Government will organise Exhibitions of Carpets in USA in 1986.

[English]

Leakages in the Opium Factory and growth of Clandestine Opium Farms

1796. PROF. RAMAKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the leakages in the Government run opium factory in Madhya Pradesh and the growth of clandestine opium farms in the country ;

(b) if so, whether Government have reviewed the working of the opium factory to know the extent of leakages and also taken any step to know the illegal growth of opium farms and their contribution to the narcotics market in the country ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the measures taken by Government to plug the loopholes in the opium factory to check leakages and also to check the growth of clandestine opium farms ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) There are no reports of any leakage of opium from the Government Opium Factory which has been declared as a 'protected area'. There is a two-tier security system under which the staff of Central Industrial Security Force and the preventive and intelligence staff of the Central Bureau of Narcotics keep a strict vigil. The security arrangements are also reviewed from time to time.

As regards illicit cultivation of opium poppy, the staff of the Narcotics Department, particularly in the tracts notified for poppy cultivation, and the officials of the State Government, keep a constant vigil in the matter. Periodical high-level meetings are also held with the state enforcement agencies for reviewing the illicit traffic situation including matters relating to illicit cultivation. Deterrent punishment has been provided for offences including those relating to illicit cultivation and trafficking of opium etc., under the recently enacted Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985.

Annual Foodgrain Production

1797. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state ;

(a) the total annual production of foodgrains in India ;

(b) the total annual requirement of foodgrains in India ; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to utilize the surplus stock of foodgrains ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) Total production of foodgrains in India during the year 1984-85 was estimated at 146.22 million tonnes.

(b) As the demand for foodgrains in the country depends on various factors, such as population growth, extent of urbanisation, levels of income, prices of substitutable foodgrains etc., precise estimates of total consumption/requirements of foodgrains in the country are not available.

(c) The monthly allocations of foodgrains for public distribution system and roller flour mills have been liberalised. In addition, foodgrains particularly wheat, are being provided for rural employment schemes, also for distribution at specially subsidised rates to the people living in tribal areas, and in welfare schemes for women and children.

Persons arrested under COFEPOSA

1798. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons arrested under the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act during 1984 and 1985 ; and

(b) the number of persons out of them let off by Advisory Board and the number of the persons whose arrests has been upheld by it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The number of persons detained under the COFEPOSA Act, 1974 during the year 1984 and 1985 are given below :

Year	No. of persos detained
1984	719
1985	760

(b) The number of persons released on the advice of the Advisory Boards and the number of persons whose detentions have been upheld by the Advisory Boards during the years 1984 and 1985 are given below :

Year	No. of persons released by Advisory Boards	No. of persons whose detentions have been upheld by Advisory Boards
1984	133	586
1985	164	596

Supply of more controlled cloth by handloom sector and its impact on Handloom Industry

1799. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided that out of seven hundred lakh metres of cloth to be supplied to the public at controlled price in 1986-87, five hundred lakh metres cloth would be handloom cloth ;

(b) if so, how this would help the handloom industry ; and

(c) whether this would help the handloom weavers to get more wages per day ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) Government have decided that out of 700 million square metres of cloth to be supplied to the public at controlled prices in 1986-87, 500 million square metres of cloth be allotted to the handloom sector under the janata cloth scheme.

(b) This would help the handloom industry by giving more sustained employment to the handloom weavers and by reviving garment looms.

(c) No, Sir. However, provision of more sustained employment to handloom weavers will result in more earnings for them.

Request of Andhra Pradesh Government for more Paddy for 'Two Rupees a Kilo' Scheme

1800. SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh had requested the Union Government to grant permission to procure five lakh tons more of paddy for the year

1986-87 to meet the requirements of its 'Two Rupees a Kilo' scheme;

(b) whether Union Government are aware that the Government of Andhra Pradesh have been spending Rs. 160 crores annually on its two rupees a kilo scheme and whether it has now increased to Rs. 180 crores annually due to escalation of support price;

(c) the steps taken by Government to help the State Government in implementing the above rice scheme; and

(d) whether Union Government granted permission to Government of Andhra Pradesh for additional procurement of five lakh tons of rice for the year 1986-87?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): (a) No, Sir. They have asked for permission to procure 12 lakh tonnes of rice more.

(b) The Government of Andhra Pradesh have reported that, in the 1985-86 financial year, the subsidy on the scheme will be around Rs. 176.64 crores and in 1986-87 it may go up to about Rs. 206 crores.

(c) The Central Government supplies rice to all State Governments, including Andhra Pradesh, at a uniform Central issue price, which is highly subsidised, for distribution through the public distribution system and other schemes. During the 1984 and 1985 calendar years, 10.07 lakh tonnes and 9.78 lakh tonnes of rice, respectively, were lifted by Andhra Pradesh for distribution through their public distribution system and other schemes, bearing a Central subsidy of about Rs. 75 crores and Rs. 77 crores respectively.

Additionally, the Andhra Pradesh Government were allowed to purchase 10 lakh tonnes of rice in 1984-85 and 1985-86, within the State, with bank credit.

(d) No, Sir.

Lifting of stocks of cotton in Maharashtra and Gujarat on support prices

1801. SHRI BALASHAEB MIKHEPATIL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state

(a) whether Maharashtra and Gujarat State Cotton Co-operative Marketing Federation have approached the Union Government to lift the huge stock of cotton on support price during 1985-86;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals put forward by the Federation; and

(c) the action taken by the Union Government as well as State Government to lift the stock of cotton?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) (a) to (c) The Government of Maharashtra requested Government of India that the Cotton Corporation of India may be directed to purchase full-pressed bales of cotton from the Maharashtra State Cooperative Cotton Growers Marketing Federation at support prices and Gujarat State Cooperative Cotton Federation requested that the Cotton Corporation of India may be directed to undertake procurement of full-pressed bales on the basis of support prices for kapas. They further suggested that the Government of India may consider entrusting the State level Cooperative Cotton Federations and other Federations to undertake support price operations. The said proposals were considered by the Government of India and have not been accepted. With a view to helping the State Federations and others to off-load their stocks Government or India have released substantial quantities of cotton for export during the current cotton season through various exporting agencies. The minimum support prices for procurement of kapas during the current cotton year have also been announced by the Government of India. Further, the Cotton Corporation of India has been authorised to purchase cotton at the minimum support prices wherever the market prices of cotton tend to fall below the minimum support prices. The said Corporation is operating in all the cotton growing states except Maharashtra where the cotton monopoly procurement scheme is operated by the State Government of Maharashtra.

Development of Digha (West Bengal) as a Tourist Centre

1802. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM be pleased to

state the plan and programme of his Ministry to develop Digha (West Bengal) as a tourist centre during the Seventh Five Year Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : The Department has recently (Dec., 1985) sanctioned an amount of Rs. 40.17 lakhs (Rupees forty lakhs and seventeen thousand) only for putting up of a Tourist Lodge and Cottages at Digha and released an advance of Rs. 20.00 lakhs (Rupees twenty lakhs) in favour of the State Govt. who are responsible for its implementation. The State Govt. has not forwarded any other proposal for Central assistance.

Measures for Upliftment of Handloom Weavers in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh

**1803. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD :
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :**

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

(a) whether handloom weavers of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh are in distress conditions ;

(b) whether the Union Government have not provided to the handloom weavers of both the States for their upliftment ;

(c) whether it has also been stated that New Textile Policy has caused harm to them rather than helped them : and

(d) the measures Government propose to take for the upliftment of handloom weavers in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) According to the information supplied by the State Governments of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, the handloom weavers are not in distress conditions.

(b) The handloom development schemes being implemented by Central and State Governments, which are applicable to all States including Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, are mostly on the basis of matching assistance. Hence, the extent of financial assistance released by the Central Government to the States depends on the quantum of funds allocated by the State Governments

for these schemes in their own budget. During the 6th Plan period Bihar and Uttar Pradesh have been given financial assistance by the Central Government to the tune of Rs. 3.68 crores and Rs. 6.31 crores, respectively, under various schemes. Besides, under the Janata cloth scheme the targets allotted to the two States in the last three years are as follows :—

(in million square metres)

Year	Total Target for Janata cloth	Target for	
		Uttar Pradesh	Bihar
1984-85	360	90	40
1985-86	420	100	40
1986-87	500	120	55

(c) The new Textile Policy lists a number of steps to preserve the unique role of handlooms and to enable them to realise their full potential as also to ensure higher earnings for the handloom weavers. Thus the new Textile Policy is designed to help the handloom industry.

(d) Government have been implementing a number of handloom development schemes designed for the upliftment of weavers. From 1985-86, two Welfare Schemes, namely, Thrift Fund Scheme and Workshed-cum-Housing Scheme have been launched.

Export of non-Basmati Rice

1804. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of **COMMERCE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to export non-basmati rice ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) and (b) It has been decided to permit export of non-basmati rice within a limited ceiling subject to the minimum export price of Rs. 4000 per MT f.o.b.

Introduction of Light and Sound Arrangement at important places in Bihar

1805. SHRI C.P. THAKUR : Will the **MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of places of tourist interest where his Ministry have introduced light and sound arrangement for depiction of history of places ;

(b) whether there are many places in Bihar like Patna, Bodh Gaya, Rajgir and Sitamarhi where such arrangement could boost tourism ; and

(c) if so, whether there are any proposal to take up such project ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) The places of tourist interest where Sound and Light arrangement have been introduced by this Ministry are as under :—

- (i) Red Fort, Delhi.
- (ii) Sabarmati Ashram, Ahmedabad.
- (iii) Shalimar Garden, Srinagar.

(b) and (c) Govt. of Bihar had submitted only one proposal for mounting Sound & Light Show at Buxar which was approved and the same is nearing completion. No other place has been recommended by the Government of Bihar for Sound and Light programme.

[Translation]

World Bank Loans to Government and Public Sector Undertakings.

1806. SHRI BANWARILAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the loan taken by Union Government for development purposes from the World Bank as also the amount of loans taken by Public Sector Undertakings and Companies from the World Bank during the last three years indicating the purpose for which loan was taken by each of them ;

(b) whether Government have allowed these public sector undertakings and companies to take loans from the World Bank ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The details of projects approved by the World Bank Group for loans/credits are furnished in the statement given below.

(b) and (c) In the case of public sector undertakings, Government of India is the borrower and the proceeds of the loan are passed on to the public sector undertakings. In the case of the companies figuring in the attached lists, Government of India has guaranteed the repayment of the loan.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the project and purpose of the loan/credit	Amount of loan/credit in US \$ million .	Remarks
1	2	3	4
			5
1983-84		IBRD	IDA
1.	Himalayan Watershed and Management.	...	46.2
2.	Karnataka Social Forestry.	...	27.0
3.	Maharashtra Water Utilisation.	22.70	32.0
4.	Orissa Irrigation-II	...	105.0
5.	Upper Indravati Hydro	156.4	170.0
6.	Third Calcutta Urban Development.	...	147.0
7.	M.P. Urban Development.	24.10	...
8.	Central Power Transmission.	250.7	...
9.	Third Population.	...	70.0

1	2	3	4	5
1984-85				
1. National Agricultural Extn. I	...	39.1		
2. Kerala Social Forestry.	...	31.8		
3. Periyar Vaigai Irrigation-II	...	35.0		
4. Upper Ganga Modernisation Irrigation.	...	125.0		
5. Indira Sarovar Hydro Electric.	157.4	112.0 SDRs (Spl. Fund)		
		12.4 SDRs		
6. Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Sanitation.	...	73.0		
7. Bombay Urban Development.	...	138.0		
8. Gujarat Medium Irrigation.	...	172.0		
9. National Cooperative Development Corporation-III	220.0	...		
10. Cambay Basin Petroleum	242.5	...		
11. Second Farakka Petroleum	300.8	...		
12. M.P. Fertilizer	204.6	...		
13. Railway Electrification and Workshop Modernisation.	280.7	...		
14. Nhava Sheva Port	250	...		
15. Dudhichua Coal	151	...		
1985-86				
1. National Agricultural Extn. II	...	49.0		
2. National Social Forestry.	...	165.0		
3. Maharashtra Composite Irrigation-III	...	160.0		
4. West Bengal Minor Irrigation.	...	99.0		
5. Narmada River Development (Gujarat) Sardar Sarovar Dam and Power.	200.0	100.0		
6. Narmada River Development (Gujarat) Water Delivery and Drainage.	...	150.0		
7. Chandrapur Thermal Power	300.0	...		
8. Kerala Power	176.0	...		
9. Kerala Water Supply and Sanitation.	...	41.0		
10. National Agricultural Research-II	...	72.1		
11. Rihand Power Transmission	250.0	...		
12. Fourth Population	...	51.0		
13. Jharia Cooking Coal	248.0	...		
14. Maharashtra Petrochemicals	300.0	...		
15. National Highways	200.0	...		
16. Industrial Export (Engineering-Products)	90.00	...		

II. Loan to Companies :

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Name of the project and purpose.	Amount of loan in US \$ million	Remarks
1.	Tata Electric Companies	Fifth Trombay Thermal Power Project.	IBRD 135.40	IDA ...
2.	Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India.	Industrial Export (Engineering-Products)	160	...

*[English]***Action Against Officials of State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur in Jodhpur**

1807. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some officials of the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur in Jodhpur involved in fraud have been removed from service;

(b) if so, the number of officials involved in fraud; and

(c) the action being taken against the arrested officials ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur has reported that services of four officials were terminated with effect from 8.2.86 under the provisions of the Bank's Service Regulations. The Bank has also reported that for involvement in fraud case, it has lodged a complaint with the Central Bureau of Investigation for a thorough probe in respect of these four officials. However, according to the Bank no arrest has been made so far.

Raids Conducted by Income Tax Authorities in Karnataka

1808. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) total number of raids conducted during 1985 in Karnataka;

(b) the number of State Government officials on whose premises raids were conducted;

(c) the action taken after completion of raids;

(d) the amount and value of jewels seized during such raids; and

(e) whether the Income Tax authorities have returned any amount or jewels after enquiry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (e) During the calendar year 1985, Income-tax Department conducted 100 searches in Karnataka resulting, inter-alia, in seizure of cash of Rs. 51.97 lakhs approximately. Income-tax authorities have not returned, so far, any money or jewellery after enquiry in respect of these searches. These searches have not covered any State Government Officials. Necessary action under various provisions of Direct Taxes Acts has been initiated in respect of all the persons searched.

Imports and Exports in first Six Months of 1985-86

1809. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a sizeable increase of 24.5 per cent in imports while exports showed a marginal decline of 0.7 per cent during the first six months of 1985-86; and

(b) if so, item-wise and quantum-wise details of imports and exports with cost in terms of rupees during the first six months of 1985-86 and how it compares with that of preceding year ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The item-wise provisional figures of exports and imports for April-September, 1985 alongwith comparative data for the corresponding period of previous year are given in the Statement I and II given below.

Statement-I

India's Export of Principal Commodities

(Value Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Items	April-Sept., 1984 (P)	April-Sept., 1985 (P)	%change in April-Sept., 1985 over April-Sept., 1984
1.	2	3	4	5
1.	Tea and mate	330.38	256.97	-22.2
2.	Coffee and Coffee substitutes	106.40	109.11	+ 2.5
3.	Tobacco unmanufactured and tobacco refuse	100.17	96.28	- 3.9
4.	Sugar and sugar preparations	14.84	0.20	-98.7
5.	Cashew Kernels	107.98	123.39	+14.3
6.	Vegetables and fruits (other than cashew kernels)	71.46	100.38	+40.5
7.	Oil cakes	62.91	46.46	-26.1
8.	Spices	91.57	64.55	-29.6
9.	Marine products	128.48	162.17	+26.2
10.	Meat and Meat preparations	27.28	32.30	+18.4
11.	Rice	48.18	95.48	+98.2
12.	Cotton Raw	48.01	46.19	- 3.8
13.	Iron Ore	142.22	221.07	+55.4
14.	Manganese ore	4.63	6.27	+35.4
15.	Mica (incl. splittings) mica waste	8.55	10.76	+25.8
16.	Cotton Yarn	16.08	15.74	- 2.1
17.	Cotton Fabrics	162.05	166.83	+ 2.9
18.	Readymade garments	357.22	419.82	+17.5
19.	Makeup articles wholly or chiefly of cotton n.e.s.	35.48	53.23	+50.0
20.	Fabrics of man-made fibres	11.94	11.84	- 0.8
21.	Silk fabrics	25.13	21.22	-15.6
22.	Jute manufactures (incl. twist and yarn)	141.01	129.26	- 8.3
23.	Coir and coir mfrs.	12.66	12.60	- 0.5
24.	Leather and leather mfrs. (Excl. footwear)	237.27	259.00	+ 9.2
25.	Footwear	14.06	13.40	- 4.7
26.	Chemicals and Allied products	164.33	157.77	- 4.0
27.	Gems and Jewellery	606.59	666.78	+ 9.9
28.	Carpets handmade	89.60	102.73	+14.7
29.	Works of Art	69.26	70.15	+ 1.3

1	2	3	4	5
30. Metal Mfrs. (excl. iron and steel)		98.21	88.79	— 9.6
31. Machinery and transport equipment		232.40	265.95	+14.4
32. Iron and steel (incl. mfrs)		27.01	26.07	— 3.5
33. Crude Oil		516.33	135.15	—73.8
34. Mineral fuels, lubricants and related products (petroleum products)		106.48	90.66	—14.9
GRAND TOTAL (Including other items)		5140.05	5017.63	— 2.4

Note : (P) Commodity-wise figures are provisional/preliminary and subject to revision.

SOURCE : DGCI&S. Calcutta.

Statement-II

India's Imports of Principal Commodities

(Value : Rs. Crores)

S. No.	Commodity	April- Sept., 1984 (P)	April- Sept., 1985 (P)	%change in April- Sept., 1985 over April- Sept. 1984
1	2	3	4	5
1. Cereal & Cereal preparations of which :		111.44	41.82	—62.5
Wheat		64.21	18.36	—71.4
2. Crude Rubber (incl. synthetic reclaimed)		33.56	39.59	+18.0
3. Synthetic & regenerated fibre		10.10	15.41	+52.6
4. Pulp & waste paper		57.78	109.82	+90.1
5. Fertilizers Crude		47.64	56.10	+17.8
6. Sulphur & unroasted iron pyrites		41.53	89.45	+115.4
7. Metalliferous Ores & Metal scrap		37.72	142.55	+277.9
8. Petroleum, petroleum products & related products		2409.11	2621.83	+8.8
9. Vegetable oils, fixed (Edible Oil)		425.31	446.24	+4.9
10. Organic & inorganic chemicals		312.84	344.13	+10.0
11. Medicinal & pharmaceutical products		53.93	59.88	+11.0
12. Fertilizers Manufactured		127.44	386.09	+203.0
13. Artificial Resins, Plastic material etc.		65.11	90.48	+39.0

1	2	3	4	5
14. Chemical Materials & Products	46.21	42.65	—7.7	
15. Paper, Paper board & manufactures thereof	71.72	92.08	+28.4	
16. Textile yarn, fabrics & made-up articles	38.52	56.68	+47.1	
17. Pearls, precious & semi-precious stones	491.67	538.72	+9.6	
18. Non-metallic mineral manufactures (Excl. pearls etc.)	39.97	34.07	—14.8	
19. Iron & Steel	351.92	496.85	+41.2	
20. Non-ferrous metals	169.99	203.51	+19.7	
21. Manufactures of Metal	64.23	91.97	+43.2	
22. Machinery & Transport equipment	1114.11	1529.22	+37.3	
(A) Machinery, electric and non-electric	1009.60	1341.77	+32.9	
(B) Transport equipment	104.51	187.45	+79.4	
23. Professional scientific controlling instruments, photographic & optical goods, watches & clocks	97.44	155.78	+59.9	
GRAND TOTAL (Including other items)	7344.84	9141.63	+20.5	

NOTE (P) : Commodity-wise figures are provisional/preliminary and subject to revision.

SOURCE : DGCIS&S, Calcutta.

Seminar for Consumer Organisations in Delhi

1810. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry had organised a 2-day Seminar in Delhi for Consumer Movement ;

(b) if so, details thereof ;

(c) whether a list of all voluntary consumer organisations had been prepared by his Ministry ;

(d) if so, State-wise details thereof ;

(e) the organisations which were invited and the criteria of inviting the organisations ;

(f) whether all the voluntary organisations present asked for inclusion of only goods but all services, including those of the public sector under the proposed Bill for Consumers ; and

(g) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) An All India Seminar on Consumer Protection was organised by the Department of Civil Supplies in New Delhi on 20th and 21st January, 1986 to discuss various administrative, legal and monitoring measures for consumer protection including draft model law on consumer protection to be

adopted by the State/UTs. The Seminar was attended by the representatives of the Central Ministries/Departments concerned with consumer protection laws, State Governments and voluntary consumer organisations.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The State-wise list of 181 voluntary consumer organisations is given below in the statement.

(e) All the voluntary consumer organi-

sations referred to in (d) above were invited to participate in the Seminar.

(f) and (g) Some of the voluntary organisations suggested inclusion of services including those of the public sector under the Proposed Bill on consumer protection. It may not be possible to include the public sector services under the proposed Bill as this may lead to multiplicity of authority, since the concerned Departments of public utility services have appropriate machinery for redressal of public grievances.

Statement

ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS

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|---|---|
| 1. Citizen's Alliance Council,
for PM's 20-Point Programme,
Rajendra Bhavan,
P.O. Junglighat,
Port Blair. | 2. Pradesh Consumer Council,
Andaman & Nicobar Islands,
Port Blair. |
| 3. The Youth Co-ordinator,
Nehru Yuvak Kendra,
Port Blair. | |

ANDHRA PRADESH

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| 4. Visakha Consumers' Council,
16-3-5, Official Colony,
Mahrani Peta,
Visakhapatnam-530002. | 5. The Vizianagaram Consumer
Council, 19-5-13, Kanukurty
Street, Vizianagaram-531202. |
| 6. Consumer Protection Centre,
26-13-37, Sanyari Raya Road,
Gandhinagar, Vijayawada-520033. | 7. Vijayawada Consumers Council,
27-18-62, Congress Office
Road, Vijayawada-520002. |
| 8. Andhra Pradesh Consumers'
Council, Exhibition Grounds,
Hyderabad. | 9. Akhil Bharatiya Grahak
Panchayat, 5-1-563,
Jambagh Road, Navrang
Cinema Compound,
Hyderabad-500001. |
| 10. Federation of Andhra Pradesh
Consumer Organisations, No. 4,
Sheshavilas, 3-6-293, Hyderguda
Hyderabad-500029. | 11. National Institute of
Consumer Studies, Civil
Supplies Bhavan,
Somajiguda,
Hyderabad-500004. |
| 12. Consumer Education Centre,
No. 3, Seshavilas, 3-6-293,
First floor, Hyderguda,
Hyderabad-500029. | 13. Consumer Guidance Society
of India, Hyderabad Branch,
7-1-644/37, Sundara Nagar,
Hyderabad-500001. |
| 14. Consumer Protection Council,
607, 6th floor,
Srinivasa Towers, Begumpet,
Hyderabad-500038. | 15. Santhnagar Residents'
Consumer Association,
SRT 484, Santanagar,
Hyderabad-500018. |

16. Consumer Guidance Society, of India (Hyderabad), D/9, Vikrampur, Secunderabad-500003.
17. Consumer Forum, Lourdu Nivas, North Lalaguda, Secunderabad-500017.
18. Kakinada Consumer Council, 59-19-17, Santi Sadan, Pasterpet, Kakinada-533002.
19. Rajahmundry Consumer Council, Vikrana Hall, Parade Ground, Rajahmundry-533001.
20. Srikakulam Consumers Council, 3-8-75, Ippili Street, Srikakulam-532001.
21. Consumers Association, Bhimavaram, Sri Muvullamma Temple Street, Bhimavaram-534201.
22. Consumer Council, 3rd Line, Bharatpet, Guntur-522002.
23. Guntur Consumers Council, Near PLP Park, Old Guntur, Guntur-522010.
24. Warangal Consumer Council, 2-6-44, 'Aaslesha' Nakkalagntta, Hanam Konda, Warangal-506010.
25. Consumers Council, Nidadavole, West Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh.
26. City Consumer Council, 1st Lane, Varuthi Nagar, Vijayawada-520004.

BIHAR

27. Consumer Guidance Society of Jamshedpur, Avtar Building, Pistupur, Jamshedpur-831001.
28. Akhil Bharatiya Grahak Panchayat, Jamshedpur, M/31/5, Telco Colony, Jamshedpur-831002.
29. Akhil Bharatiya Grahak Panchayat, Singhbhum Zilla, Road No. I, Quarter No. 14/2, Farm Area, Kadma, Jamshedpur-831005.
30. National Consumers' Union, for Legal Assistance, Laxmi Mansion, Bistupur, Jamshedpur-831001.
31. Bihar Pradesh Upbhokta Seva Sangh, Thrilling Trishul Temple Lane, Purance Bazar, Muzaffarpur-842001.
32. Bihar State Consumer Federation, Chhather Bhavan, South Mandivi, Patna-800001.
33. Bihar Rajya Upbhokta Sangh, 241C, Kakar Bagh Colony, Patna-800020.
34. Akhil Bharatiya Grahak Panchayat Bihar. New Area, Kadam Kuan, Patna-800003.
35. Akhil Bharatiya Grahak Panchayat, III A-176, Bokaro Steel City, Dhanbad-827003.
36. National Consumers' Union, for Legal Assistance, Bimala Bhavan, West Lohanipur, Patna-800003.
37. Akhil Bhartiya Grahak Panchayat, Distt. Singhbhum, F/10, Tayo Colony, P.O. Gamharia, Singhbhum, Bihar.
38. Akhil Bhartiya Grahak Panchayat, Moubhandar, NF-3/6, Moubandhar, Singhbhum (Bihar)-832303.

CHANDIGARH

39. Consumers' Forum, Kothi No, 99, Sector 8-A, Chandigarh-160008.
40. Consumers Counter Chandigarh, 721, Sector 7, Chandigarh-160007.

DELHI

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| <p>41. Citizen's Action (Regd.)
5 Odeon Building, Connaught Place, New Delhi-110001.</p> <p>43. Mahila Dakshate Samiti,
2, Telegraph Lane,
New Delhi-110001.</p> <p>45. Consumers' Forum (Regd.)
B-24, Maharani Bagh,
New Delhi-110065.</p> <p>47. Common Cause, 32, Anand Lok,
New Delhi-110049.</p> <p>49. Voluntary Organisation in the
Interest of Consumer Education
(VOICE) 108, Golf Link,
New Delhi-110003.</p> <p>51. Society For Civic Rights,
J-13, Prasad Nagar,
New Delhi-110005.</p> <p>53. Central Consumers' Council,
C-2/35 Model Town,
Delhi-110009.</p> | <p>42. Consumer Service Society, 231, Jor
Bagh, New Delhi-110003.</p> <p>44. National Consumers' Front,
D-II/345, Pandara Road,
New Delhi-110011.</p> <p>46. Indian Federation of Consumer
Organisations, 231, Jor Bagh,
New Delhi-110003.</p> <p>48. Consumer Protection Organisation,
A-16, Naraina Indl. Area,
New Delhi.</p> <p>50. National Consumers' Union for Legal
Assistance, 803, National Park,
Lajpat Nagar IV, New Delhi-110024</p> <p>52. All India Consumers Forum,
151, Office Complex, Cycle Market,
Phase-I, Swami Ram Tirth Nagar,
New Delhi-110055.</p> |
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GOA, DAMAN & DIU

54. Housewives Consumer Organisation,
Vasco-de-Gama, Goa.

GUJARAT

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| <p>55. Jyotisingh Grahak Suraksha Mandal,
Sri Kivkeraben Mafatlal Mahila
Mandir,
Relief Road, Ahmedabad-380001.</p> <p>57. Consumer Education and Research
Centre,
Thakerabhai Dcsai Smarak Bhavan,
Near Law College, Ellisbridge,
Ahmedabad-380006.</p> <p>59. Amadevad Yuvak Samaj, Bhind
Satar Hotel,
Jamshahebni Gali, Relief Road,
Laldarvaja, Ahmedabad-380001.</p> <p>61. Shaher Madhyashtha Grahak Suraksha
Mandal, 9/A, Parmatam Society,
Narangpura, Near Post Office,
Ahmedabad-380018.</p> <p>63. Consumers' Protection Council,
31, Surabh Society, Navrangpura,
Ahmedabad-380001.</p> | <p>56. Manekchowk Grahak Suraksha Mandal,
Mandavini Pole Seva Sangh,
Mandvini Pole, Ahmedabad-380001.</p> <p>58. Women Equal Right Group,
3, Aakashdeep Apartment,
Near Telephone Exchange,
Navaranghpura,
Ahmedabad-380001.</p> <p>60. Bharat Seva Samaj Grahak Surak-
sha Mandal, C/o Bharat Sevak
Samaj, Nagresheth's Vanda.
Pankornaka, Ahmedabad-380001.</p> <p>62. Shriji Seva Samaj, 149, Gajendra
Society, Gujaraj-V-2, Chandlodiya,
Ahmedabad.</p> <p>64. Consumer Protection Council,
'Ashish' 25, Vaundhara Colony,
Gulbai Tekra, Ahmedabad-380006.</p> |
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65. Vadodara Saher Grahak Suraksha Mandal,
Opposite Police Ground, Shram-sudhana,
Raopura, Vadodara-390001.
66. Ahmedabad Women's Action Group,
5, Professors Colony,
Navrangpura, Ahmedabad-380009.
67. Rajkot Saher Grahak Suraksha Mandal,
'Shivkrupa' 7 Bhaktinagar Society,
Rajkot-360002.
68. Rajkot Saher Grahak Suraksha Samithi, 20, New Jayanth Plot,
Rajkot-360002.
69. Dhoraji Saher & Taluka Grahak,
Suraksha Mandal, Near Darabargadh,
Dhoraji District, Rajkot.
70. Rajkot City Consumer Assocn.,
11, Ramnik Chowk, House, 2nd floor,
Jubilee Rajkot-360001.
71. Grahak Hit Suraksha Mandal,
Zarola Vago, Patvani Khadki,
Jabhoi District, Vadodara.
72. Surat Grahak Mandal, Dalal Sadan,
Ghee Kanta, Haripura, Surat-395001.
73. Bhavnagar Grahak Suraksha Mandal,
C/o Jayotish Sanghvi, Near Aagdish
Mandir, Kargate, Bhavnagar-364001.
74. Consumer Protection Education
and Research Centre, 16, Devubhag,
Bhavnagar-364002.
75. Jamnagar Grahak Suraksha Mandal,
New Central Bank Building,
Sardar Patel Road, Jamnagar.
76. Gandhinagar Saher Grahak,
Suraksha Mandal, 314/B 'Anunt',
Sector-20, Gandhinagar.
77. Consumer Protection Association,
P.N. Institute of Medical Science
Compound, Himetnagar-383001,
Distt. Sabarkantha (Gujarat)
78. Bharuch Saher Grahak Suraksha
Mandal, Dandiya Bazar, Bharuch.
79. Palanpur Saher Grahak Suraksha Mandal,
Palanpur Nagar, Palika, Palanpur,
Distt. B.K.
80. Navodit Grahak Suraksha Mandal,
Nagarvada. Nadiad, Distt. Kheda.
81. Anand Taluka Yuvak Mandal Assocn.,
Grahak Suraksha Mandal, Laxmi V
Nivas,
25. Ajanta Society, Anand, Distt.
Kheda.
82. Bhuj Saher Grahak Suraksha
Mandal, Santhosh Society, Bhuj,
Distt. Kutch.
83. Anjar Grahak Suraksha Mandal,
Anjar, Distt-Kutch.
84. Gandhidham Consumers Protection
Council, DBZ N-168/A Arya Samaj
Road, Gandhidham,-370201,
Distt. Kutch.
85. Amreli Grahak Suraksha Mandal,
Dr. Jivraj Mehta Road, Amreli,
86. Grahak Hit Suraksha Mandal,
Near Kacheri Darvaja,
Kodinar, Distt. Amreli.
87. Grahak Hit Suraksha Mandal,
Pani Darvaja, Kodinar, Distt.
Amreli
88. Jagraj Grahak Suraksha Mandal,
Amin Building, Gondi Gate,
Baroda-390017.
89. Mehsaba Grahak Suraksha Mandal,
C/o Mahila Mandal Mehsana,
Near T.J. High School, Mehsana.
90. Surendranagar Grahak Suraksha
Samiti, 40, Nutunagar Society,
Surendranagar.
91. Godhara Saher Grahak Suraksha
Mandal, Godhara Madhayasatha
Sahakari Bhandar, Godhara, Distt.
Panchmahal.
92. Valsad Grahak Suraksha Mandal,
Kamala Nivas, Bhutiya Meta Sheri,
Valsad.

93. Shree Grahak Suraksha Mandal,
Vapi, District-Valsad.

95. Bilimora Grahak Suraksha Mandal
Bilimorea, Distt. Valsad.

97. Bhachau Grahak Suraksha Mandal,
Bhachau, Distt. Kutch

99. Grahak Suraksha Mandal,
Station Road
Keshod, Distt. Junagarh-362220

HIMACHAL PRADESH

100. Himachal Pradesh Upbhogta Samiti,
Simla.

KARNATAKA

101. Karnataka Consumers' Forum,
No. 9, Karnic Street,
Bangalore-460075.

103. Grahak Jagrathi, 20, Market Road,
Basavangudi, Bangalore-560004.

105. Consumer Education Trust of
Mangalore,
Microwave Station Road, Mangalore-
575006.

107. Consumer Guidance Society of India
(Dandeli Branch), H Type 10/56,
Bangurnagar, Dandeli-581362.

109. Citizens' Forum, Near Marathi
Vidyalaya, Bijapur-586101.

111. consumers' Forum, Naina Build-
ing, Shirya-574116.

113. Consumers' Forum, Balthagndi, C/o.
Dr. D.C. Devdhar, S.D.M. College,
Ujare, Karnataka.

115. Jana Jagarathi Trust, Near C.A. Bank,
Sullia-574239.

117. Balakedarava Vedika, Anartha
Shayan Road, Karkala,, South
Kanara-574014.

119. Balakedarara Vedika, Puttur, South
Kanara, Karnataka.

121. Balakedardara Vedika, Jain Temple
Road, Mudubidare, Sout Kanara,
Karnataka.

123. Praja Jagrithi Sangh, Ballery,
Karnataka.

94. Junagadh Grahak Suraksha Mandal,
3, Solanki Chamber, Opp. Bhehaning
College, Junagadh.

96. Dangs Jilla Grahak Suraksha Mandal,
Ahava, Distt. Dangs.

98. Morabi Vihhagiy Grahak Suraksha
Samiti, Dr. Ambedkar Road,
Opp. Petrol Pump, Near Janara
Hospital, Morabi.

102. Karnataka Consumer Service
Society, 32-A, Benson Cross,
Benson Town, Bangalore-560046.

104. Jagrath Mandeli, 947, 12th
Cross, J.P. Nagar, 1st Stage,
Bangalore-560078.

106. The Citizens Forum, 'Nayan',
No. 2, Ashokanagar Road,
Hubli-580029.

108. Consumers' Forum, Upendrabaug,
Near Kalpana Talkies, Udipi-
576101.

110. Citizens' Forum, Near S.T.V.
Temple, Basrcror-576211.

112. Gulburga Distt. Consumers Forum,
E-I-1534, Shahakari Pant's House,
Venkatesh Ngr. Gulbarga-585103.

114. Consumers' Forum, C/o. Gayathri
Nursing Home, Sullia-574239.

116. Nagarikara Vedika, Kotta Post,
Udupi, Karnataka.

118. Balakedara [Belaga, C/o Mahila
Kendra Souratkal, Souratkal,
Karnataka,

120. Balakedara Vedika, Surathkal,
Mangalore Taluka, Karnataka.

122. Nagarika Samithi, Parkala,
Udupi, Karnataka.

124. Consumer Welfare Council,
Door No. 7/471 C, South Extension,
Kollcegal-571440.

125. Jagrathi Balakedarara Vedika, Sanjivayya Compound, Varthur, Bangalore.

KERALA

127. Consumer Guidance Centre, Cochin.

129. Kerala State Consumer Council, Chirakkal P.O. Cannanore-670011.

131. Consumer Guidance Society of India (Trichur Branch) Municipal Stadium, R. No. 63, Palace Road, Trichur-680020.

133. Cochin Mahila Consumer Vigyan Kendra, Prathibha, 47/855, Ashoka Road, Cochin-682017.

135. Centre for Legal Research, Consumer Protection and Non-Formal Legal Education, NIMMI Cottage, Mullassery Canal Road, Cochin-682011.

MADHYA PRADESH

136. Consumer Council of Madhya Pradesh, D-23/74 Bangla, T.T. Nagar, Bhopal.

MAHARASHTRA

138. Consumer Guidance Society of India, Hutment-J, Mahapalika Marg Opp. Cama Hospital, Bombay.

140. Council for Fair Business Practices, Great Western Building, 130/133, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay-400023.

142. Mumbai Grahak Panchayat, 42, Kokan Nagar, Dr. Kotnis Marg, Mahim, Bombay-400016.

144. Mumbai Grahak Sanstha, 12, Sahawas Kashinath Dharu Road, Dadar, Bombay-400028.

146. Akil Bharatiya Grahak Panchayat, Grahak Bhavan, Tilak Marg, Pune-411030.

148. Mahila Audhogik Sahakari Society Ltd., Karad, Dist. Satara, Maharashtra.

126. The Citizen Forum. Hotel Dharwad, Dharwad (Karnataka).

128. Consumer Protection Wing, Centre for Legal Research, Consumer Protection and Non-formal legal Education, 47/720 S.R.M. Road, Cochin-682018.

130. Consumers' Guidance Forum, Menanthavady, Wynad-670645.

132. Consumer Guidance Society of India (Kerala Branch) Poonithra Puthanagady, Kottayam-686001.

134. Kerala Consumer Service Society, 47/855, Prathibha, Ashoka Road, Cochin-682017.

137. Madhya Pradesh Consumers Council, 8, Gorakund, Indore-452001.

139. Citizens, Action Group, Chikhal House, 1st floor, 45157, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay-400002.

141. Loss Prevention Assocn. of India, 143. Warden House, Sir Pherozshah Mehta Road, Bombay-400001.

143. Consumer Council of India, C/o. Smt. Kamla Raman, 307, Navketan Avenue Road, Chembu, Bombay-400071.

145. Consumer Protection Council, 14, Pratap Nagar, Zilla Peth, Jalgaon-425001.

147. Consumer Guidance Society of India (Poona Branch). C/o. Mrs. Vimla Murthy, 7, Pallavy Society, Senapati Bapat Marg, Pune-411015.

149. Akil Bharatiya Grahak Panchayat, Vidarba Pradesh, C/o. Padhye, Advocate, Ruikar Road, Mahal, Nagpur-440002.

150. Akhil Bhartiya Grahak Panchayat,
Maharashtra Pradesh, C/o. Sh. Raje
Bhau Pophali, Journalist, Garud
Khamb Road, Near Bhonsala Veda
Shashtra Mahavidyalaya, Mahal,
Nagpur-440002.

PUNJAB

151. Sirhind Consumers Protection Forum,
C/o. Mr. Narinder Modi, Mahalla
Modiau, Sirhind City-140407.

RAJASTHAN

152. Rajasthan State Consumer Council,
Brij Nikunj, Civil Lines,
Jaipur-302006.
153. Consumer Unity and Trust Society,
8. Mahavir Marg, Jaipur-302001.

TAMIL NADU

154. Consumers Council of India (Regd.)
Madras City Central Unit,
Meenakshi Kala Nilayam, 34(27),
Third Street, Royapettah,
Madras-600014.
155. Institute of Consumer Protection
Studies, 4 Venkatesa Naicken Street,
Madras-600001.
156. Madras Provincial Consumers'
Association, 89, Big Street,
Madras-600005.
157. The Council of Public Affairs,
28, First Main Road, Sastri Nagar,
Madras-600020.
158. Consumer Council of India,
91, Lake View Road,
West Mambalam, Madras.
159. Consumer Council of India,
14, Chandrabagh Avenue,
Dr. Radhakrishnan Salai,
Madras-6.
160. Consumer Council, C/o. Inter-
national School, L.B. Road,
Madras-600041.
161. Consumer Council of India,
No. 1, Natesan Colony,
C.V. Raman Road, Madras-600018.
162. Consumer Council of India,
1 Azhagappa Chhetiar Road,
Madras-600010,
163. Working Womens Forum of Tamil
Nadu, 55, Bhimasena Garden Road,
Mylapore, Madras-600004.
164. Trichy Distt. Consumers
Council, No.4, Srinivasa Nagar,
Vayalur Road, Trichy-620017.
165. Consumers' Protection Council,
B-11, Sastry Road, Thillainagar,
Tiruchirappally-620018.
166. Golden Rock Consumers Council,
Post Box No. 876, Thiruchira-
pally-620020.
167. Pandanthuria Consumers Assocn.
Thevala, Gudalur (Tamil Nadu).
168. Muranai Consumers Association,
Thevala, Gudalur (Tamil Nadu)
169. Consumers Association. 9/155.
Thevala Bazar Street, Gudalur
(Tamil Nadu)
170. Citizens, Foun, 6-A,
Bashyakaralu Road East,
R.S. Puram,
Coimbatore-641042.
171. Consumers Awareness of Unfair
Trade, Industries and Organisation
(CAUTION) 5, Nenru Stadinm,
Coimbatore-641018.
172. Consumers Council, 2, Shesha-
puram, Tennure, Tiruchirappally.

TRIPURA

173. Consumers Protection Assocn.,
29, Central Road, Agartala-
799001.

UTTAR PRADESH

174. Consumer Education and Protec-
tion Centre, 326-Patel Puri,
Sadar Bazar, Meerut-250001,

176. Akhil Bhartiya Grahak Panchayat,
87 B/5, Sarvodaya Nagar,
Allahabad.

175. Dakshinachal Consumer Council,
Robatogunj, Mirzapur-231216,

WEST BENGAL

177. Consumers Action Forum,
5/1, Red Cross Place,
Calcutta-700001.

178. Consumers Forum, 31 A Bhuban
Banerjee Lane, Calcutta-700007.

179. Consumer, Protection Centre,
24-B Dr. Rajendra Road,
Calcutta-700020.

PONDICHERRY

180. All India Consumer Council,
81-Eswaran Koil Street,
Pondicherry-605001.

**Incentives to Attract Investments from
Non-Resident Indians**

1811. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the
Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the important incentives announced
by Government during the last two years to
attract investments particularly from the
non-Resident Indians ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the non-
Resident Indians are also permitted and
encouraged to purchase shares from stock
market on specific concessional conditions :

(c) if so, the details of such conditions
and rationale for the same ;

(d) the steps taken to create awareness
and confidence among NRIs regarding the
aforementioned incentives ; and

(e) the reaction evoked by the long-
term fiscal policy recently announced by
Government particularly by way of setting
up of industries in India by the NRIs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Govern-

ment have extended several facilities for
attracting remittances and investments by
Non-resident of Indian Nationality/Origin.
All these schemes introduced since 1982
continue to be in force. These include
facilities for setting up new industries
investments in equities, Government
securities and bank deposits etc. In
November 1983, Government constituted
a Special Approvals Committee (SAC) in
the Department of Industrial Development
for expeditious clearance of Industrial
investment proposals relating to NRIs.

(b) and (c) NRIs are permitted to
make portfolio (purchase shares from stock
markets) investment in equity shares/
convertible debentures on repatriation
basis provided (i) investment of each non-
resident investor/overseas corporate body
in any one company does not exceed one
per cent of the paid-up equity capital of
the company in case of shares and one
percent of the total paid-up value of each
series of convertible debentures ; (ii) the
total NRI investments (both with and
without repatriation benefits) in equity

shares/convertible debentures in any company does not exceed five per cent of the total paid-up equity capital/paid-up value of each series of convertible debentures. For this purpose, it is necessary that shares/debentures are purchased through stock exchanges at the ruling prices and should be retained by the investor for a minimum period of one year from the date of registration. In the case of non-resident Indian individuals a flat rate of 20% tax is deducted in respect of income derived from debenture interest and dividends on shares.

(d) Information, advice and assistance to NRIs in matters relating to investment are given by the Indian Missions abroad, Branches of Indian Banks and Overseas Offices of Indian Investment Centre. The Embassies have Economic and Commercial Wings which are supplied with all the information about the opportunities available to NRIs for investment in India and this is, in turn, made available to the Indians abroad.

(e) Long term fiscal policy does not directly deal with setting up of industries in India by NRIs.

[Translation]

Assistance under Self-Employment Scheme by Banks in Faizabad (U.P.)

1812. SHRI R.P. SUMAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases forwarded by the District Industry Centre, Faizabad (Uttar Pradesh) to various branches of banks, branch-wise, in this district to provide assistance under the self-employment scheme during the last three years as on 31 March, 1985 ;

(b) the number of persons to whom such assistance was granted and the number of cases in which such assistance was not given upto 31 March, 1985 ; and

(c) the time by which the assistance would be provided in all the cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The present data reporting system does not generate data in the manner asked for. However, the banks sanctioned 790 cases

amounting to Rs. 113.82 lakhs in 1983-84 and 795 cases amounting to Rs. 169.61 lakhs in 1984-85 under the self-employment scheme in Faizabad District (U.P.)

(c) The loan proposals are to be disposed of by the bank branch within 14 days from the date of receipt. The disbursement of the cases sanctioned upto 31st March, 1985 would be continued beyond that period. The time frame for the release of the assistance mainly depends upon the time taken in the procurement of asset and phased requirements of the working capital.

[English]

Smuggling of Gold

1813. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number and details of smuggling of gold detected indicating the quantum of gold seized by the Customs and Revenue intelligence authorities etc. during the period from January 1, 1986 onwards and the details of any smuggling rings and rackets unearthed ;

(b) the modus operandi of the smugglers and others connected with the trade ; and

(c) the action taken against the persons apprehended ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The total quantity and value of gold seized by the Customs authorities during the period January and February, 1986 is given below :

Period	Quantity of gold seized (in kgs)	Value (Rs. in crore)
January to	326	6.53
February, 1986	(figures are provisional)	

(b) Gold is generally smuggled into the country by land, sea and air through passengers by way of concealment, on their person or in their baggage, concealment in cargo and concealment inside vehicles, vessels and aircraft

(c) Stringent action is taken against persons found involved in smuggling activities, both departmentally as well as through prosecution in courts. Apart from confiscation of the gold involved, and imposition of penalties, preventive detention under the COFEPOSA Act is also resorted to in appropriate cases.

Firms/Organisations running illegal Banking Business in Thane District (Maharashtra)

1814. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any complaints had been received by the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay regarding certain firms/organisations running illegal banking business in Thane district of Maharashtra ;

(b) if so, the particulars of the firms/organisations in whose cases the complaints were found to be true after necessary investigation by the Reserve Bank ;

(c) whether necessary action has been taken against such firms/organisations under the rules of the Reserve Bank of India Act ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) (a) to (d) The information is being collected and to the extent available and permissible under the statutes will be laid on the Table of the House.

Imports of Sugar

1815. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the present policies of Government will lead to further imports of sugar costing over Rs. 600 crores in foreign exchange as reported in the 'News Times' of 28 January, 1986 ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) (a) and (b) The decline in sugar production in the last two sugar

seasons was mainly due inter alia, to natural factors such as drought conditions, low recovery in some of the States. To encourage the production of sugarcane and sugar in the country the payment of remunerative cane prices to the growers is being ensured. The imports of sugar have been necessitated to augment the domestic availability of sugar for ensuring adequate supplies at reasonable prices to the consumers. However, the reported further import of sugar costing over Rs. 600 crores in foreign exchange in the coming year is not correct.

Jute Mill at Dalgaoon in Assam

1816. SHRI SAIFUDDIN AHMED : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state the reasons as to why installation of the proposed jute mill at Dalgaoon in Assam has been withheld for the last eleven years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : No application for grant of an industrial licence for setting up of a new jute mill at Dalgaoon in Assam is pending.

Criteria for according Five Star or luxury rating to Public Sector Hotels

1817. SHRI SHIVENDRA BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria being followed for according five-star or luxury rating to hotels in India, details thereof ;

(b) whether the criteria are being applied uniformly for rating public sector hotels under India Tourism Development Corporation and Hotel Corporation of India ;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ; and

(d) the steps Government contemplate to take to rectify the anomaly and improve the standards in public sector hotels ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) (a) Hotels in India are classified in different star categories including the 5-star category, in accordance with the criteria laid down by

the Department of Tourism. Details are given in the Annexure.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2268/86]

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Agreement with F.A.O. for production of Edible Oil

1818. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have been taken steps aiming at increasing the production of edible oil ;

(b) whether Government have also signed pact with Food and Agriculture Organisation of United Nations for this purpose ;

(c) the details of the agreement made ; and

(d) the steps taken to achieve the above objective ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) An agreement was signed between Government of India and Food and Agriculture Organisation on 12.2.1986. The project will help to assess the technological and economic feasibility under Indian conditions of extraction of rice bran oil by either pressing or expelling in units installed either at or near the rice mills.

(d) Government has taken/is taking a number of measures to increase the production of oilseeds and oils in addition to the agreement with Food and Agriculture Organisation as follows :

1. Implementation of the National Oilseeds Development project, covering special project on groundnut, rapeseed/mustard, soyabean and sunflower besides intensive development work on other oilseeds. The programme, inter alia, aims at the development of non-traditional oilseeds, increase in areas under irrigated crops, particularly groundnut in rabi/summer season, basic inputs and

free distribution of seed-cum-fertiliser mini kits on a large scale.

2. National Dairy Development Board's Oilseeds project : State level co-operative oilseeds growers : federation have been formed in seven States under the project for restructuring of Edible Oils and Oilseeds Production and Marketing through National Dairy Development Board.
3. Better incentive to producers through fixation of minimum support prices.
4. Intensification of research efforts for increasing the productivity of oilseeds.
5. Increase in area under non-traditional oilseed crop like soyabean and sunflower and exploitation of oilseeds of tree and forest origin, rice bran etc,
6. Setting up of necessary processing and infrastructural facilities to keep pace with the production programme of oilseeds.
7. Fiscal incentives for increased use of non-conventional oils in vanaspati, exemption from excise duty in respect of refined rice bran, cottonseed and soyabean oils meant for direct human consumption and also for solvent used for extraction of oil and for machinery are some of the other measures for increasing edible oils production.

[Translation]

Delay in Assessment of Raid Cases

1819. DR. C. S. VERMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of raids conducted throughout the country during the last three years on income tax evaders and the names of places where these raids were conducted ;

(b) whether income-tax has been realised in all such cases following the raids if not, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the reasons for abnormal delay in the assessment of raid cases which results

in the tax evaders gaining sufficient time to complete the formalities on paper ; and

(d) whether Government propose to take any concrete steps in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) (a) and (b) During the last three calendar years i.e. 1983, 1984 and 1985 Income-tax Department conducted 4349, 3548 and 6919 searches all over the country. Due to large number of searches, it is not practicable to give the names of all the places where searches were conducted.

Income-tax has not been realised in all the search cases because relevant assessments have not yet been completed in several cases.

(c) and (d) Administrative instructions are already in existence for early completion of search and seizure assessments. Progress of such assessments is also monitored at appropriate levels

[English]

Master Plan for Development of Kaziranga in Assam

1820. SHRI M.R. SAIKIA : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have contemplated a Master Plan for the development of Kaziranga in Assam to provide protection to wild life and also to increase the flow of tourists to this place of importance ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) The Department of Wild Life and Forests have prepared a comprehensive project in consultation with the Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance for the preservation of Rhinos in Assam including Kaziranga region. This is estimated to cost Rs. 5.00 crores during the 7th Five Year Plan. The approval is likely to be accorded during 1986-87.

The Central Department of Tourism had constructed a forest lodge at Kaziranga,

which is now being operated by ITDC. The State Government is also providing accommodation for budget tourists in the tourist bungalow constructed and maintained by them in Kaziranga. During the current financial year the Central Department of Tourism has provided funds for the purchase of one mini bus and two elephants for use by tourists in Kaziranga National Park.

Steps for promoting Exports of Cash Crops

1821. DR. K.G. ADIYODI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government for grading and quality control to promote export of cash crops—pepper, ginger, cardamom, cashew, turmeric etc ,

(b) whether it is a fact that the number of staff to provide Agmark is insufficient to assist the producers and exporters of Kerala particularly when there is a boom in production of crops in the State ; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to take immediate steps to provide this facility by revamping the organisation ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) (a) A Statement is given below.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Black pepper, cardamom, turmeric and ginger are among the 34 Food & Agricultural items covered by the Sea Customs Act. The items covered by this Act are required to be graded and marked as per Agmark standards to qualify for exports. Cashew kernels and Roasted and Salted Cashew Kernels are among the 43 Food & Agricultural items under the purview of the Export (Quality Control & Inspection) Act, 1963. None of the items under the purview of this Act can be exported unless it conforms to the standards prescribed by the Government under the Act.

Proposal to set up a Fashion Design Institute

1822. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a fashion design Institute ;

(b) if so, where is it proposed to be set up and its composition and functions assigned to it ; and

(c) its likely impact on the boosting of export of textiles and on the home market ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. It has been decided to set up a National Institute of Fashion Technology. Efforts are being made to locate the land or building in Delhi and surrounding areas

to set up the Institute. A Society has been registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 to manage the Institute. A Statement indicating the composition of the Governing Body of the Institute is given below. To begin with the Institute will cater to the fashion needs of the apparel industry by conducting diploma courses as well as through research and service activities.

(c) Presently, garment exports primarily cater to lower segments in the fashion markets abroad. By providing skilled professionals to meet the fashion design and technology requirements of the garment industry, the Institute would help in increasing the unit value realisation of the garment trade within the country and abroad.

	Statement	
1. Smt. Pupul Jayakar	Adviser (Handlooms and Handicrafts) New Delhi.	Chairperson
2. Shri S.K. Misra	Development Commissioner (Handlooms) Udyog Bhavan New Delhi	Vice-Chairman (Ex-officio)
3. Shri Martand Singh	Director Handicrafts & Handlooms Export Corporation Ltd. 71, Lodi Estate, New Delhi.	Member
4. Smt. Asha Sarabhai	"Stratheden" Raj Bhavan Road Shahibag Ahmedabad	Member
5. Shri S.L. Shah	Chairman Apparel Export Promotion Council Nehru Place New Delhi	Member (Ex-officio)

6. S.K. Misra

Chairman
Handloom
Export Promotion
Council
Udyog Bhavan
New Delhi.

Member
(Ex-officio)

7. Shri M.M. Sheth

Chairman
Cotton Textile
Export Promotion
Council
Engineering Centre
5th Floor,
9, Mathew Road,
Bombay-400 004.

Member
(Ex-officio)

8. Shri Vinay Jha

Director
National
Institute of
Design,
Ahmedabad

Member
(Ex-officio)

9. Vacant

Chairman-cum-
Managing Director
Handicrafts &
Handloom Export
Corporation
Lok Kalyan Bhavan,
11-A, Rouse Avenue
New Delhi.

Member
(Ex-officio)

10. Dr J.K. Bagchi

Joint Secretary
Ministry of
Textiles
Government of
India
Udyog Bhavan
New Delhi

Member

11. Shri S.K. Handa

Deputy Educational
Adviser (Tech.)
Ministry of Human
Resource Development
(Deptt. of Education)
Government of India
Shastri Bhavan
New Delhi

Member

12. Shri S. Krishnamoorthy	Director (Finance) Ministry of Textiles Udyog Bhavan New Delhi	Member
13. Shri W. C. Aaron	Managing Director Excelsior Handloom Weaving Factory Cannanore (Kerala)	Member
14. Shri Sri Nath	Managing Director Nath Brothers Exim. International Ltd. 50/2-3, Hanuman Road New Delhi-10001.	Member
15 Smt. Mani Mann	76, Sunder Nagar New Delhi.	Member
16. Vacant	Director National Institute of Fashion Technology New Delhi.	Member

Multi-fibre Agreement

1823. DR. B.L. SHAILESH :
SHRI K. PRADHANI :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Multi-fibre Agreement (MFA) aimed at regulating the trade in textiles and clothing between the developing and developed countries is likely to expire shortly ; and

(b) if so, whether any action has been initiated to negotiate a new accord to correct the imbalances created by the MFA as well as to ensure a "fair deal" to the developing countries like India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. At the meetings for deciding the future of MFA, India has taken the stand that trade in textiles and clothing should revert to the normal non-discrimi-

natory rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Specific Commodity rate for Betel Leaves

1824. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH :
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have introduced specific commodity rate for betel leaves on Calcutta-Karachi sector ;

(b) if so, the rates thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There has been no request from the trade for the introduction of a specific commodity rate for betel leaves on Calcutta-Karachi sector,

Proposal for setting up a Footwear Design and Development Institute

1825. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that a committee was appointed by Government to make recommendations for setting up of a Footwear Design and Development Institute to promote a 'meaningful nexus' between research and development in the field of leather ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the recommendations and the suggestions accepted by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER). (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Luxury Hotels set up by ITDC

1826. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the number of luxury hotels constructed by India Tourism Development Corporation in collaboration with the State Tourism Development Corporations in Sixth Five Year Plan ; and

(b) the name of the places in different States and Union Territories where those hotels have been constructed ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) During the Sixth Five Year Plan, under its joint venture scheme, ITDC initiated the following six hotels in collaboration with the State Governments/State Tourism Development Corporations :

Name of the Hotel	Star Category
1. Gauhati (Assam)	3 Star
2. Ranchi (Bihar)	3 "
3. Puri (Orissa)	3 "
4. Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)	3 "
5. Itanagar (Arunachal Pradesh)	1-2 "
6. Pondicherry (Union Territory)	1-2 "

All the above hotel projects are in the process of implementation. Since all the

Six hotels are envisaged to be in the 1 to 3 star category they cannot be construed to be luxury hotels.

Export of Cotton

1827. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) names of the countries which are main purchaser of Indian cotton ;

(b) the quantity exported to these countries during the last three years ;

(c) whether public sector is also likely to be considered for export ; and

(d) the details regarding the adopted price policy of Government during the current financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURHID ALAM KHAN) (a) The main purchasers of Indian cotton in the International Market are Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hong Kong, Italy, Japan, Morocco, Nepal, Portugal, Poland, Romania, South Korea, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, USSR, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Singapore, U.K. and West Germany.

(b) Quantities of 6.97 lakh bales, 3.54 lakh bales and 1.79 lakh bales have been exported to the foreign countries during 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 cotton years respectively.

(c) State and Central Government Public Sector Agencies and Cooperative Organisations are always involved in export of cotton every year.

(d) The export of cotton is allowed subject to the minimum export price fixed by a Committee in the Office of the Textile Commissioner.

Indo-Romania Agreement for Export of Iron Ore and Import of Steel

1828. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have entered into an agreement with Romania towards the end of 1985 for the export of large quantities of iron ore from India and for the import of steel products from Romania ;

(b) whether the estimated annual value of steel to be imported will exceed the value of iron ore to be exported ; and

(c) if so, to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) to (c) MMTC reached an understanding with the Romanian authorities in December 1985 for export of 5 million metric tonnes of iron ore to Romania and for the import of 150000 tonnes of steel products from Romania during the year 1986. The prices and other details are yet to be settled. It will not therefore be possible to say whether the value of steel products will be higher or lower than the value of iron ore to be exported.

Tax Evasion by leading Beverage Manufacturer

1829. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether raid conducted by Income-tax authorities detected tax evasion by a leading beverage manufacturer in the country ; and

(b) if so, the name of the concern and the details of the tax evasion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) (a) and (b) Searches were conducted by Enforcement Directorate on 9.7.1985 in United Breweries Group of cases and Income-tax Department was also associated with these searches. During searches, Income-tax Department seized jewellery worth Rs. 9.35 lakhs approximately from the residential premises of Shri Vijai Mallya Chairman of M/s. United Breweries.

Diversification of Markets for increasing exports and facilities

1830. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that exporters are being told to diversify markets for increasing the export ;

(b) if so, the details of facilities which Government assured to extend to the exporters to find out markets in other countries ; and

(c) the details of trade agreements which have been made during the year 1985 to boost the export ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) (a) and (b) Government of India set up the Marketing Development Fund (now called Marketing Development Assistance) to facilitate the various measures provided to stimulate and diversify the country's export trade. The MDA is utilised for meeting the expenditure on cash compensatory support for certain exportable commodities and grants-in-aid for schemes and projects for the development of market abroad. The exporters are also given a number of facilities including imported inputs under various schemes as mentioned under the current Import-Export Policy for 1985-86.

(c) During the year 1985 the existing trade agreements with USSR, Poland, GDR and Romania providing for Rupee Trading Arrangement have been renewed for a further period of 1986-90.

ITDC Hotels in Orissa

1831. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM be pleased to state the number of hotels constructed by India Tourism Development Corporation in Orissa and their location ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : ITDC is running the following accommodation units in Orissa :

Name of the Unit	Star rating	Capacity
Hotel Kalinga	2	35 rooms
Ashok Bhubaneswer		70 beds
Travellers Lodge	1	4 rooms
at Konarak		14 beds

In addition to the above, the following hotel projects are under implementation in Orissa :—

(1) Expansion of the existing Hotel Kalinga Ashok Bhubaneswer by adding 36 rooms at an estimated cost of Rs. 170 lakhs.

(2) A 44-room, 3 star hotel at Puri at an estimated cost of Rs. 190 lakhs in collaboration with Orissa Tourism Development Corporation.

Alleged misuse of Foreign Exchange by Businessmen visiting foreign countries

1832. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that the blank permits for release of foreign exchange to the businessmen proceeding abroad on the plea of promotion of business are often being used by them for themselves and their families on such foreign jaunts ;

(b) whether he is also aware that these businessmen in addition to the foreign exchange obtained from the Reserve Bank of India also avail themselves of the local hospitality and utilise the foreign exchange held by them for luxurious purchases ;

(c) whether any check is being exercised by the Reserve Bank of India on the proper utilisation of these moneys in foreign exchange by production of hotel bills etc ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

Sale of Fake Shoes by Bata India Ltd.

1833. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bata India Ltd., Calcutta, which had recently been involved in a big fraud in the form of claiming of much higher drawback payments had also been indulging in other malpractice of getting the shoes from the open market like Agra

and then getting them stamped with 'Bata' trade mark and market them locally and abroad ; and

(b) if so, whether while investigating into the drawback claims, this aspect of the firm's dealing will also be looked into ?

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

FCI Godowns in Himachal Pradesh

1834. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 44 on 21 January, 1985 regarding FCI Godowns in Himachal Pradesh districts and state :

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India has considered the proposals for the sanction of godowns at following places in Himachal Pradesh : (i) Bilaspur (ii) Gagret, Distt. Una (iii) Nadaun, Distt. Hamirpur ;

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government on these proposals ; and

(c) when the godowns are likely to be constructed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b) Based on the assessment of the storage requirement, the Food Corporation of India does not propose to construct godown at Bilaspur. The Corporation however, proposes to construct godowns in Hamirpur and Una Districts. It has approached the State Government for allotment of suitable land for the purpose.

(c) It would be difficult to indicate the time frame for construction of these godowns till suitable land is made available by the State Government.

Prosecution under Prevention of Black Marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980

1835. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons who have been prosecuted and convicted under the Prevention of Black Marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980, during the last three years i.e. 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 (State-wise) ;

(b) whether any other measures have also been taken to prevent black marketing and the disruption of essential supplies through hoarding, etc. ;

(c) if so, the nature thereof, alongwith the results achieved ;

(d) whether any of the State Governments have shown any laxity or reluctance in the enforcement of this Act ; and

(e) if so, which are such States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) The Prevention of Black Marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of

Essential Commodities Act, 1980 do not provide for prosecution and conviction. This Act. provides for preventive detention only. As per the information received from the States/Union Territories, the number of persons ordered to be detained during the three years i. e. 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 are given State-wise in the Statement given below.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The Essential Commodities Act, 1955 is on the statute for the last about 30 years which provides in the interests of general public, for the control of the production, supply and distribution of, and trade and commerce in certain essential commodities. Violation of its provisions invites stringent penalties. The results of the enforcement of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 as per information received from the States/Union Territories during the years 1983, 1984 and 1985 are as under :

No. of raids made	No. of persons arrested	No. of persons prosecuted	No. of persons convicted	Value of goods confiscated (Rs. in lakhs)
Year 1983				
229519	9186	4374	544	1379.18
Year 1984				
269386	8860	5000	1094	996.42
Year 1985				
229865	7809	4416	1188	1493.95

(d) and (e) The Prevention of Black-marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980 is enforceable throughout India except in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. However, the

State Governments of Tripura and West Bengal have not been enforcing the provisions of this Act as a matter of policy as they are opposed to preventive detention measures.

Statement

S.No.	States/Union Territories	Number of detentions ordered in		
		1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	11	3
2.	Assam	—	5	3
3.	Bihar	—	5	—
4.	Gujarat	33	24	26
5.	Karnataka	7	—	2
6.	Madhya Pradesh	23	26	3
7.	Maharashtra	11	—	3
8.	Orissa	4	4	1
9.	Rajasthan	1	—	—
10.	Tamil Nadu	—	1	—
11.	Uttar Pradesh	36	35	23
Total :		116	111	64

**Subscriptions Contribution and aid given
in Foreign Exchange by India**

1836. **SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the details of the subscriptions, contribution and aid given in foreign exchange by India during the last three years showing (i) names of the Ministry and State/Union Territories which dealt with the matter, (ii) name of the foreign country to whom given (iii) reasons for subscription, contribution and donation/aid, (iv) the date from which foreign exchange was given, (v) the number of cases where subscription/contribution, etc. have been discontinued giving reasons therefor, and (vi) the number and name of new parties entertained or accepted during the last three years ?

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

Loans under IRDP during 1985-86

1837. **SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of persons who have been given loans from banks under IRDP during 1985-86 ; and

(b) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) (a) and (b) According to provisional information available, as at the end of Dec. 1985 15.28 lakh families have been provided term credit of Rs. 322.18 crores under the Integrated Rural Development Programme during the year 1985-86.

Stock of Wheat and Rice with FCI

1838. **SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to reduce the excess stock of the Food Corporation of India not covered by godown facilities ; and

(b) whether the allocation of wheat and rice to tribal blocks at subsidised

prices has reduced the stock position to manageable limits ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) (a) Steps taken to reduce the excess stocks of foodgrains include :

(i) the monthly allocations of foodgrains for public distribution system and roller flour mills have been liberalised ;

(ii) increased allocations for rural employment schemes and distribution at specially subsidised rates to the people living in tribal areas as well as for wheat based Nutrition Programme for young children, pregnant women and nursing mothers.

(iii) sale of wheat in open market by the Food Corporation of India ;

(iv) permitting export of wheat and wheat products

(b) As the scheme has been introduced recently, its impact on the stocks is yet to be seen.

**Arrest of Kirloskar Executives by
Directorate of Revenue Intelligence**

1839. **SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM :
SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY ;
DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR
TRIPATHI :**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some senior executives of the Kirloskar Group of Companies were arrested as a result of raid conducted by the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence in December 1985 ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the action that followed the said raid ; and

(d) the present position of the case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY), (a) Yes, Sir. Some senior executives of the Kirloskar Group of Companies were arrested as a result of a raid conducted by the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence assisted by the Directorate of Anti-Evasion, the Directorate of Enforcement and Officers of the

Central Excise Collectorate of Pune in December 1985.

(b) There was reasonable belief that there had been violations of the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act and also evasion of Central Excise Duty and Customs Duty by the said Group of Companies.

(c) Show Cause Notices have been issued for departmental adjudication of cases both under the Central Excise Law and Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. Prosecution proceedings have also been launched.

(d) The cases are under departmental adjudication and the prosecution proceedings are in progress.

[Translation]

Utilisation of Surplus Wheat

1840. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of surplus wheat in India at the end of the year 1984-85 and the steps taken by Government to utilise the surplus wheat ;

(b) whether Government propose to manufacture wheat based food products ; and

(c) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) As on 1.4.85, there was a surplus of about 5.37 million tonnes of wheat over the requirement of stocks on that date with the public agencies. The following steps have been taken to utilise this surplus :

(i) Allocations of wheat for the public distribution system have been enhanced ;

(ii) Roller flour mills have been allowed to grind 50% more wheat than their licensed/approved capacity ;

(iii) An additional one million tonnes (wheat) was allocated for rural employment programmes ;

(iv) The F.C.I has been authorised to auction/make open sale of wheat at a specified minimum price ;

(v) Wheat is being distributed at a specially subsidised rates to the people living in areas covered by the Integrated Tribal Development projects ; and in other welfare programmes for women and children ; and

(vi) Limits on the quantity of wheat that cardholders could draw through fair price shops were lifted.

(b) and (c) The Modern Food Industries (India) Limited, a public Sector Undertaking, is already a major producer of bread.

[English]

Recovery of Tax arrears from big Business Houses

1841. SHRI TULSIRAM. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4787 on 23 August, 85 regarding tax arrears due from big business houses and state :

(a) the amount of tax arrears against each of the business houses mentioned in the reply and since when ;

(b) the reasons for not recovering the tax from these business houses in time and permitted to be accumulated ;

(c) the time by which full amount of taxes are expected to be recovered from each business house and steps being taken to recover the same ; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken against the Income-tax department officials for their negligence in recovering the tax from these defaulters ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The requisite information, i.e. the amount of Income-tax demands outstanding as on 31.3.1985 against each concern (mentioned in the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4787 answered on 23.8.1985) and the

assessment year(s) to which the demands relate, is indicated in the statement given below.

(b) and (c) The demands remained outstanding mainly due to the appeals pending before the Appellate Authorities and Courts. As such no time limit can be fixed up for the recovery. However, depending upon the facts and circumstances of each case, appropriate steps according to law, are taken to recover the demands

outstanding. These steps include resorting to proceedings under sections 226(3), 179 and 222 of the Income-tax Act. As a result, out of the demands outstanding at Rs. 140.78 crores against those concerns as on 31.3.1985, Rs. 68.58 crores have been recovered/reduced upto 31.12.1985.

(d) There has been no negligence on the part of the officials of Income-tax Department. Hence the question of taking any action does not arise.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the concern	Income-tax demand out-standing as on 31.3.1985 (Rs. in lakhs)	Assessment year(s) for which the demand out-standing	Amount involved (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	A.C.C. Vickers Babcock Ltd.	470.75	79-80 80-81 81-82 82-83	56.41 68.36 117.34 228.64
2.	A.C.C. Ltd.	690.22	82-83	690.22
3.	Bajaj Auto Ltd.	276.72	81-82 82-83	11.79 264.93
4.	Andhra Pradesh Paper Mills Ltd.	195.75	79-80 82-83	12.85 182.90
5.	Century Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	101.28	81-82 82-83	21.04 80.24
6.	Hindustan Aluminium Corpn. Ltd.	155.99	77-78 78-79 82-83	18.33 39.26 98.40
7.	Jiyajeerao Cotton Mills Ltd.	301.33	65-66 66-67 67-68 68-69 69-70 72-73 73-74 75-76 78-79 79-80 80-81 81-82	0.24 0.71 1.52 64.58 0.68 8.24 0.58 3.70 0.07 0.95 0.43 219.63

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Kessoram Industries & Cotton Mills Ltd.	321.62	80-81 81-82 82-83	60.76 66.66 194.20
9.	Mysore Cement Ltd.	150.33	76-77 79-80 80-81 81-82 82-83	17.02 0.98 0.26 56.50 75.57
10.	Zuari Agro Chemicals Ltd.	301.52	81-82	301.52
11.	Escorts Tractors	150.59	81-82	150.59
12.	J.K. Synthetics Ltd.	1323.65	72-73 75-76 81-82 82-83	36.42 0.25 124.18 1162.80
13.	Escorts Ltd.	557.53	80-81 81-82 82-83	16.36 272.81 268.36
14.	Raymond Woollen Mills Ltd.	275.04	78-79 79-80 80-81 81-82	37.92 47.06 59.58 130.48
15.	Straw Products Ltd.	145.36	72-73 80-81 81-82 82-83	64.06 59.06 0.90 21.34
16.	Kamani Engg. Corporation	1653.28	78-79 79-80 80-81 81-82 82-83	7.73 357.11 346.47 525.07 416.90
17.	Larson & Toubro Ltd.	159.68	82-83	159.68
18.	Modi Industries Ltd.	783.56	74-75 75-76 80-81 81-82 82-83	1.04 13.04 21.19 199.72 548.57
19.	Modi Rubber Ltd.	2597.41	80-81 82-83	700.85 1896.56
20.	Carborendum Universal Ltd.	133.00	76-77 77-78 78-79 79-80 80-81 81-82 82-83	2.80 5.00 0.20 16.10 11.50 21.30 75.50

1	2	3	4	5
21.	National Rayon Corpn. Ltd.	235.73	80-81 82-83	148.10 87.63
22.	South India Viscose Ltd.	265.30	75-76 76-77 77-78 78-79 79-80 80-81 82-83	0.22 5.87 7.48 11.66 3.95 137.94 98.18
23.	Orissa Cement Ltd.	212.00	81-82 82-83	17.00 195.00
24.	Bharat Steel Tubes Ltd.	103.50	81-82	133.50
25.	Synbiotics Ltd.	347.76	74-75 79-80 80-81 81-82 82-83	0.12 0.20 0.21 64.67 282.56
26.	Jay Engineering Works Ltd.	158.62	67-68 78-79 79-80 81-82 82-83	3.21 3.45 2.01 61.21 88.74
27.	D.C.M. Ltd.	297.65	81-82	297.65
28.	Dhrangradhra Chemicals Works.	748.77	78-79 79-80 80-81 82-83	22.13 44.84 344.61 337.19
29.	Swan Mills Limited	401.81	79-80 80-81 81-82 82-83	3.04 69.28 37.92 291.57
30.	Mysore Wine Products Ltd.	150.55	80-81 82-83	15.55 135.00
31.	Swadeshi Polytex Limited	419.33	77-78 78-79 82-83	236.19 136.15 46.99

Import of Raw Rubber

1842. **SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN**: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the raw rubber produced in India is sufficient to meet the domestic demands ;

(b) if not, the quantity of raw rubber imported by India ; and

(c) whether the cost of imported rubber exceeds that of rubber in the internal market ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) To meet the gap between demand and indigenous production the following quantities have been imported during the last three years :—

Year	(Qty. in tonnes) Quantity
1982-83	31,659
1983-84	32,175
1984-85	32,408

(c) No, Sir, the landed cost of imported rubber is less than the price of rubber in the local market.

Benefit of Central Scheme of Distribution of Subsidised Foodgrains to Rural Families in Karnataka

1843. **SHRI B.V. DESAI**: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to: testa

(a) whether it is a fact that 7 lakh rural families in 3 talukas of Karnataka will be benefited by the Central scheme of distribution of subsidised foodgrains to rural families in the integrated tribal development project areas ;

(b) if so, the main provision of the scheme ;

(c) the Talukas that will be covered under the scheme ;

(d) whether any more taluka will be taken into account in the scheme ; and

(e) the total expenditure involved and to what extent this scheme has benefited the people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) Foodgrains at specially subsidised prices are to be distributed to about 47 lakh persons living in 23 blocks in the Integrated Tribal Development Project areas in Karnataka.

(b) Under the scheme, wheat is supplied to the State Governments/Union Territories by the Food Corporation of India at the Central issue price of Rs. 1.25 per kg. for being issued to the beneficiaries at Rs. 1.50 per kg. Similarly, rice of common variety is issued at Rs. 1.60 per kg. for distribution to the consumers at Rs. 1.85 per kg.

(c) and (d) The scheme is presently restricted only to the Integrated Tribal Development Project areas. The list of Talukas is given in the statement below.

(e) The total expenditure on the scheme would depend upon the total offtake of grain under the scheme during the year. The scheme has benefited the people by making available foodgrains at specially subsidised rates indicated under (b) above.

Statement

List of Talukas in the ITDP areas in Karnataka

Sl. No.	District	ITDP	Name of Talukas
1.	Chickmagalur	Mudigere	1. Koppa 2. Mudigere 3. N.R. Pura 4. Sringeri
2.	Coorg	Ponnampet	1. Mercara 2. Somwarpet 3. Virajpet

3. Mysore

H.D.

Kote

1. H.D. Kote
2. Kollegal
3. Chamara-japur
4. Gundlupet
5. Hunsur
6. Nanjangud
7. Periyapatna
8. Yelandur

4. South Kan-
ara

Udipi

1. Udipi
2. Belthangadi
3. Karkala
4. Coondapur

Puttur

5. Puttur
6. Sullia
7. Buntwal
8. Mangalore

Total

23 Talukas

[Translation]

**Looting of Shahadi Mandi Branch of
Syndicate Bank, Agra**

1844. **SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI**: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Rs. 2.27 lakhs were looted from Shahadi Mandi branch of Syndicate Bank, Agra as has been reported in 'Nav Bharat Times' of 8th January, 1986 ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there was no security guard in the said bank and the emergency alarm system was also out of order ;

(c) the number of persons arrested so far and the amount recovered therefrom ; and

(d) the action taken by Government against the guilty persons in connection with the absence of security guard and the emergency alarm system ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY**): (a) to (d) Syndicate Bank has reported that a sum of Rs. 2.80 lakhs was looted from its Agra Cantonment Branch on 7.1.86. The Bank has also informed that the alarm system

was working satisfactorily and it was checked by the Chief Security Officer of the Bank subsequently and found to be in order. There was no Security Guard at this Branch. The Bank has further reported that no arrests have been made so far nor any amount recovered yet.

[English]

**Closure of Gwalior Rayons Factory,
Calicut**

1845. **SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN**: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the period for which the Gwalior Rayons factory at Mavoor, Calicut in Kerala has remained continuously closed ;

(b) whether the Union Government have made any study about the causes, effects and possible remedies to solve the issues and to revive the said factory ;

(c) whether the Union Government have received or called for any report in respect of the factory from the management or the State Government ; and

(d) whether Government propose to take over the said factory ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (**SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN**): (a) According to information received from the State Government the factory is closed since 7th July, 1985.

(b) to (d) No, Sir.

Target of Leather Export

1846. **SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE**: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the target of leather export during the Sixth Plan period :

(b) whether the target has been achieved ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether the country's leather exports have been in proportion to the total volume of world imports ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) and (b) The target for export of leather and leather products during the Sixth Plan was Rs. 2215 crores and the achievement was Rs. 2163 crores.

(c) Despite severe recession in the world market during 1981-83, the achievement was only marginally lower than the target.

(d) No, Sir,

Raids Against Tax Evaders

1848. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of raids organised against (i) tax evaders, (ii) black money holders, (iii) customs duty evaders, and (iv) illegal exporters and importers during the last one year, item-wise ;

(b) the number of people arrested and the results achieved by those raids ; and

(c) the number of cases filed and how many persons were punished during this period ?

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

Restrictions on Foreign Tourist to Darjeeling

1849. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM be pleased to state :—

(a) whether it is a fact that the restrictions on visits by foreign tourists to Darjeeling areas have not been adequately relaxed inspite of repeated demands made by the people as well as the Government of West Bengal ; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor and whether Government propose to review the position and relax the same ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) Visit by

foreign tourists to Darjeeling are governed by Foreigners' (Restricted Area) Order and their movement is regulated by issue of permits which are liberally granted on application or on arrival at Bagdogra Airport. These restrictions are reviewed from time to time and relaxed appropriately. Under the current regulations, the Restricted Area Permits are issued as follows :—

“(i) for a period upto 15 days for visiting Darjeeling and the adjoining places, namely Tiger Hill, Labong Race Course, Choom and Kurseong (ii) to groups of foreign tourists sponsored by the recognised Indian Travel Agents to visit Sandakphu and Phalut in Darjeeling provided the travel agencies give a pre-arranged itinerary and an undertaking that they take the responsibility for the entire group sticking to the itinerary and (iii) to foreign tourists who want to visit wild life sanctuaries at Mahanda and Sinchal in Darjeeling District and Chaparamari and Gorumara in Jalpaiguri District for a total period of seven days. They will be free to make their journeys to and fro by surface.”

Proposal to set up a Narcotics Control Bureau

1850. DR G S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether keeping in view the alarming rise in the incidence of drug trafficking involving international drug syndicates, Government propose to set up a Narcotics Control Bureau in the country;

(b) if so, the place where such bureau is proposed to be set up;

(c) what would be the role of the said bureau; and

(d) the extent to which the alarming rise in drug abuse can be expected to be controlled by the bureau?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) It is proposed to set up Narcotics Control Bureau which will have its headquarters in New Delhi and will be assisted

by 5 Zonal Units—one each in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Varanasi.

(c) It would be mainly the Authority envisaged in sub-section 3 of section 4 of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 (61 of 1985) for the purpose of securing the effective implementation of the provisions of that Act.

(d) The enforcement of the new Law coupled with the intensive offensive launched against drug trafficking has already started yielding desired results as is seen from the increased quantities of drugs seized after the enforcement of the new Law with effect from 14th November, 1985. It is expected that with the effective implementation of the provisions of the Act, the increasing trend in drug abuse would be stemmed effectively.

Turnover of Trade with South African Countries

1851. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the turnover of trade of India with South African countries (country-wise) in 1985 ; and

(b) the proposals for increase in the trade with the South African countries in 1986?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) A statement is given below.

(b) Important proposals for increasing trade with South African countries in 1986, include participation by TFAI in international fairs in Zambia and Zimbabwe and organisation of an Indian Exhibition in Mauritius ; coventing of meetings of Indo-Kenya and Indo-Zimbabwe Joint Committee ; and exchanging delegations.

Statement

India's Trade with Major South of Sahara African Countries

(Rs. in crores) Provisional

Country	1985-86 (April-September)	
	Exports	Imports
Benin (Dahomay)	3.36	N.A.

Congo P. Rep.	0.19	0.54
Ethiopia	10.12	N.A.
Ghana	5.07	0.79
Ivory Coast	1.89	0.59
Kenya	12.01	4.19
Liberia	0.54	N.A.
Malawi	1.22	N.A.
Mauritania	1.40	N.A.
Mauritius	5.77	N.A.
Nigeria	8.03	0.09
Other East African Countries	2.48	0.39
Senegal	0.28	34.42
Sierra Leone	0.18	N.A.
Somalia	1.93	N.A.
Swaziland	2.64	N.A.
Tanzania Rep.	7.07	8.92
Uganda	4.97	N.A.
Zaire Rep.	0.24	23.31
Zambia	4.47	48.89

Import of Drugs from Italy

1852. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of drugs imported from Italy during the last two years— year-wise details both in terms of money as well as category of drugs ;

(b) the reasons for increase or decrease in import of drugs from that country during the last two years ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the types of drugs being imported from Italy are also available in the country but are in short supply ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) to (c) Country-wise/item-wise statistics relating to imports have been compiled so far up to 1982-83. Data relating to quantity and value of import of drugs from Italy for the years

Import of Cotton from Pakistan

1853. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether 75,000 bales of cotton imported from Pakistan paying Rs. 17.5 crores, have been lying in the docks resulting in heavy damage when the country has reaped for a record harvest of more than 103 lakh bales of cotton in 1984-85 ;

(b) whether this policy is not only detrimental to the interests of cotton growers in the country but also imposes a heavy burden on the exchequer ; and

(c) if so, the remedial action being taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c) Import of 75,000 bales of medium staple cotton from Pakistan was resorted to during the last cotton season in order to meet the shortage and stabilise prices of this variety of cotton in the domestic market. Simultaneously, Government allowed export of 2.95 lakh bales of long and extra-long staple cotton, which was surplus to our domestic requirements. The entire quantity of 75,000 bales of cotton imported from Pakistan has already been cleared from customs for consumption by the NTC Mills.

Sale of sub-standard and Hazardous Electrical Appliances

1854 SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during the raids conducted by the Directorate of Industries, Delhi Administration, sometime back, majority of the household electrical appliances sold in the major markets were found to be sub-standard and hazardous ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the action taken by Government to ensure strict enforcement of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Act in this regard for the safety of the consumer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

A.K. PANJA) : (a) and (b) During the raids conducted by the Directorate of Industries, Delhi Administration, some time back, 14 samples were seized from 13 traders and one manufacturer. Out of these, 9 samples were found "unmarked" and 3 of the remaining 5 samples failed in the tests. 8 FIRs have been lodged against the traders from whom "unmarked" samples were seized.

(c) Keeping in view the safety of the consumer, the Household Electrical Appliances (Quality Control) Order, 1981 was issued under Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, which prohibits the manufacture, sale, store for sale or distribution of Household Electrical Appliances which do not conform to the specified Indian Standards. The implementation of this order is entrusted to the State Governments/Union Territories. However, to protect the interest of the consumers, the Government has recently chalked out a phased programme for introduction of compulsory ISI Certification Marks Scheme for Household Electrical Appliances, which affect the health and safety of consumers. In the first phase, compulsory ISI Certification Marks Scheme will be introduced for the following 7 products:—

Product	Corresponding Indian Standard
1. Electric Immersion Water heaters	IS: 368-1977
2. Electric Irons	IS: 366-1976
3. Electric Stoves	IS:2994-1965
4. Electric Radiators	IS: 369-1965
5. Switches for domestic and similar purposes	IS:3854-1966
6. 2-Amps Switches for domestic and similar purposes	IS:4949-1968
7. 3-pin-plugs and socket outlets.	IS:1293-1967

Consultative Committee Meeting for Nationalised Banks for Southern Area

1855. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the eighth meeting of the

alised banks for the southern area was held on 18th January, 1986;

(b) if so, whether the Tamil Nadu Government requested the Union Government and the Reserve Bank to ask the private sector banks to increase their lending to private sector; and

(c) if so, the other subjects discussed and decisions taken at the meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Presumably, the reference is to one of the decisions taken at the meeting that the private sector banks would ensure increased attention to the small borrowers in priority sectors. It was also decided that the Reserve Bank of India would monitor this closely.

(c) The decisions taken on other subjects, were as follows:—

- (i) Banks would make efforts to step up their advances to the Union Territories of Lakshadweep and Pondicherry where credit : deposit ratio is low ;
- (ii) State Governments would identify centres for opening bank branches in deficit blocks, to facilitate expansion according to the new branch licensing policy ;
- (iii) Banks would endeavour to step up deposit mobilisation effort in the region. State Governments would also extend support in these endeavours;
- (iv) The Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Kerala and the Union Territories of the region, which have not enacted legislations on the lines of the model bill recommended by the Talwar Committee, would do so expeditiously.
- (v) The State Governments of Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry which have not enacted legislation to exempt the banks from the purview of their Shops and Establishment Act, would do so urgently.

(vi) The State Governments would more actively assist banks in the recovery of their advances in all possible ways.

(vii) The State Governments would ensure that their respective Regional Transport Authorities do not renew the road permits of the vehicles purchased with financial assistance from the banks/financial institutions unless "No Dues Certificate" are produced by them from the financing banks/financial institutions.

Report of G.S. Patel Committee on Stock Exchanges Reform

1856. SHRI B.V. DESAI :

SHRI KRUPASINDHU BHOI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether G. S. Patel Committee on reforms of stock exchanges has already submitted its interim report to Government ;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made in the interim report ;

(c) the number of suggestions made in the interim report that have been accepted and implemented by Government ; and

(d) when the final report is likely to be submitted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The High Powered Committee on Stock Exchanges under the Chairmanship of Shri G. S. Patel has submitted to the Government a series of interim reports.

The main recommendations made in the interim reports relate to :

- (i) rationalisation of rates of underwriting commission, brokerage and managing brokers remuneration ;
- (ii) inviting applications for securities from the public for a minimum amount of Rs. 1000 (100 shares of Rs. 10/- each or 10 shares/debentures of Rs. 100/- each) with a minimum allotment of 100 shares

of Rs. 10/- each or 10 shares/debentures of Rs. 100/- each.

- (iii) fixation of overall ceiling on the cost of public issues ;
- (iv) reduction in the minimum number days for keeping open the subscription to public offer of securities from three days to two days ;
- (v) raising the minimum requirement of paid-up equity capital for eligibility for listing of a company on a stock exchange to Rs. 50 lakhs from the earlier level of Rs. 20 lakhs ;
- (vi) laying down the Code of Conduct for members of Stock Exchanges and their clients ;
- (vii) creation of Customers' Protection Fund in Stock Exchanges ;
- (viii) providing of insurance cover for members of Stock Exchanges ;
- (ix) adoption of uniform model for Organisation of Stock Exchanges ;
- (x) broadbasing the Governing Bodies of Stock Exchanges ;
- (xi) establishment of an apex body called the Council for Securities Industry ;
- (xii) increase in the Membership of Stock Exchanges.

(c) Many of these recommendations have been accepted and suitable instructions have been issued to Stock Exchanges for implementation of the decisions with which they are concerned.

(d) The Committee has submitted its final report to the Government on the 10th December, 1985.

Computerisation of Central Excise Revenue

1857. SHRI B.V. DESAJ :

SHRIMATI JAYANTI
PATNAIK :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether computerisation of central excise revenue has cut down delays on the

part of banks in remitting Government's revenue and resulted in saving of overtime allowances by collectors and improvement in the management of accounts ;

(b) if so, whether the reports regarding computerisation has proved very useful in resolving many serious problems in accounting like reconciliation of assessee's deposits with the accounts figures ;

(c) if so, whether in view of this successful operation, Government have decided to go in for computerisation in various other sectors also ; and

(d) if so, when the computers are likely to be used a bigger way ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Computers have been installed in 31 Central Excise Collectorates. The reports generated by the computer have proved very useful for accounting as well as management purposes ; the report on delayed remittances has proved effective in cutting down delays on the parts of Banks in remitting Government revenue and the report on assessee's deposits facilitate the reconciliation with the departmental figures as reported by the assessee's. Though exact information regarding curtailment in Overtime Allowances is not available, these reports have certainly resulted in reduction of the incidence of Overtime Allowances.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Government has decided on the computerisation of Customs Assessment of Bill of Entry at Bombay Customs House and Air Cargo Complex. Orders for the import of the computer system have already been placed. The system is expected by the middle of March, 1986. In the mean time site preparation has been completed. The application of software development is also at an advanced stage. After successful implementation of the project at Bombay, the scheme will be extended to other Customs Houses. The Customs Houses also are to be linked to a Central Host System through satellite. Extension of computerisation to assessment function in the Central Excise is also contemplated for which feasibility study has been undertaken.

**Grant of Licences to Nationalised Banks
for opening of Branches in hill areas
of Himachal Pradesh**

1858. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of licences, granted to various nationalised banks to open more branches in the hill areas of Himachal Pradesh during the last three years and the number of branches actually opened during this period ; and

(b) the number of licences proposed to be granted to open such branches during 1986-87.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that during the period April 1982 to March 1985, 87 centres in Himachal Pradesh were allotted to the 28 Public Sector Banks for opening branches. Public Sector Banks actually opened 77 branches during the period April 1982 to March 1985.

(b) Licences for opening of additional bank offices would be granted by RBI in the light of the objectives set out in the current branch licensing policy for the period 1985-90 and on the basis of centres to be identified in terms of the policy. As such, no quantitative target has been fixed for issuing licences for opening bank offices in any State.

Persons Arrested for Smuggling Activities

1859. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons arrested for indulging in smuggling activities in the country during the last one year ;

(b) the amount of gold and foreign currency recovered from their possession ; and

(c) the number of persons challaned in various courts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) During the year 1985, 2969 persons were arrested under the Customs Act, in connection with

smuggling activities throughout the country.

(b) The value of gold, foreign currency and other foreign goods seized under the Customs Act, throughout the country, during the year 1985, is given below :

(Value : Rs. in crores)

Gold	Foreign currency	Other goods	Total
51.56	4.82	130.09	186.47

(Figures are provisional)

In addition, 365 Kgs of heroin was also seized by the Border Security Force authorities.

(c) During the year 1985, 2111 persons were prosecuted under the Customs Act.

**Nomination of SC and ST Members on
Banking Service Recruitment Boards**

1860. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Banking Service Recruitment Boards functioning in the country ;

(b) the number of SC/ST members in these Recruitment Boards separately ;

(c) the criteria fixed for nomination of members on the Recruitment Boards ;

(d) whether Government propose to nominate SC/ST members on these Boards ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) The scheme of recruitment in public sector banks envisages setting up of 15 Banking Service Recruitment Boards throughout the country. Presently, the Central Recruitment Board of the State Bank of India would also continue to function. Three of these Boards are yet to be set up. In five other Boards currently Chairmen have been appointed and the question of appointment of part time Members has to be considered by the coordinating banks in consultation with Chairmen, Banking Service Recruitment

Boards and other participating banks. One of the Chairmen of these Banking Service Recruitment Boards, besides the Chairman of the Central Recruitment Board of the State Bank of India, belong to scheduled castes. Of the remaining seven Banking Service Recruitment Boards in operation, five have part time Members belonging to scheduled castes.

Government have advised the banks that the persons to be nominated as part time Members on the Banking Service Recruitment Boards should be persons of unimpeachable integrity and have good academic qualifications and adequate professional experience. They are to be appointed for a term of three years or till they attain the age of 65 years whichever is earlier. The banks have also been advised to ensure that at least one person belonging to a scheduled caste/tribe is appointed on the Banking Service Recruitment Boards.

(e) Does not arise.

Export of Garments

1861. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether annual garment quota to European Economic Community (EEC) is lapsing continuously ;

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

(c) the extent to which such a lapse has adversely affected the garment industry in the country, State-wise ;

(d) the extent to which it has adversely affected the handicraft and garment industries of Andhra Pradesh ; and

(e) the steps being taken to regain the lapses and to boost up the exports of garment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) The utilisation of annual garment quota to European Economic Community (EEC) has been progressively increasing. The utilisation was 69% in 1985 compared to 54% in 1983.

(c) and (d) State-wise export figures of readymade garments are not maintained.

(e) The following steps have been taken to boost exports of garments :

(i) CCS rates have been substantially increased with effect from 1st January 1984. These rates were continued during 1985. These rates have been extended upto 31st December, 1986 subject to review to be completed by March, 1986.

(ii) Import entitlements under REP licences have been liberalised vide App. 17 of the Import-Export Policy for 1985-88. Some items of raw materials/fabrics are permitted to be imported under the Advance Licensing Scheme and Duty Free REP Scheme vide App. 19 and 21 of Import-Export Policy for 1985-88.

(iii) Under the 100% Export Oriented Units and Free Trade Zone Schemes, facilities for liberal import of capital goods and raw materials along with many other concessions are given with necessary export obligation.

(iv) Foreign collaboration is allowed to modernise indigenous textile machinery to enable exporters to have access to modern machinery. Sophisticated machines not manufactured indigenously are allowed to be imported on OGL. As many as 114 machines necessary for garments and hosiery manufacturers have been placed under the OGL, 97 of them enjoying concessional import duty vide Appendix I Part B of Import-Export Policy for 1985-88.

(v) Government has announced introduction of new Import-Export Pass Book Scheme for manufacturer-exporters under the new Import-Export Policy.

(vi) Government has decided to set up a Fashion Technology Institute in

Delhi for education, reserach, service and training in the areas of fashion design especially for the garment trade.

(vii) Duty drawback rates for garments have been liberalised.

(viii) Government has been giving liberal assistance for sponsoring and funding promotional activities such as market studies, Buyer-Seller Meets, participation in international fairs and exhibitions etc.

Social lending by Punjab National Bank and Andhra Bank in Andhra Pradesh

1862. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of social lendings by the Punjab National Bank and other nationalised banks in the country ;

(b) the details of social lendings by the Punjab National Bank and the Andhra

Bank in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years ;

(c) whether it is a fact that Andhra Pradesh was given the minimum loan/lendings during the period ;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) the steps taken to improve the position ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) As at the end of December 1985 advance of Public Sector Banks (S.B.I. Group+20 nationalised banks) to priority sector and weaker section stood at Rs. 20595 crores and Rs. 4844 crores respectively. Corresponding figures for Punjab National Bank were Rs. 1311 crores and Rs. 302 crores.

(b) Advances to priority sector and weaker section in the State of Andhra Pradesh by Punjab National Bank and Andhra Bank for the last three years are given below ;—

(Amount in Rs. crores)

Year (As at the end of)	Priority Sector		Weaker Section	
	Punjab National Bank	Andhra Bank	Punjab National Bank	Andhra Bank
1983	18.64	232.98	1.98	93.55
1984	18.94	274.52	2.57	101.65
1985	21.25	317.40	3.38	117.93

(c) to (e) Banks were advised to raise the proportion of their advances to priority sector to the extent of 40 per cent, and their advances to weaker sections to 10 per cent of total bank credit by March 1983. As at the end of December 1985, Public Sector Banks achieved the level of deploying 43.4 per cent of their total credit to the "Priority Sectors" and 10.2 per cent of their total credit in respect of "Weaker Section". These targets were set for individual banks for the country as a whole and not for States separately.

Allocation of Funds for development of handloom in Andhra Pradesh

1863. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a sum of Rs 512 crores has been earmarked for the development of handloom in the country during the Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, State-wise and yearwise break-up of the funds allocation thereof ;

(c) the share allocated to Andhra Pradesh ;

(d) whether keeping in view the growing demand for development of the state, the funds allocated is far less than the fund needed ; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken to provide more funds to the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI

KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. An outlay of Rs. 168 crores under Central Sector and Rs. 344.26 crores under State Sector making a total of Rs. 512.26 crores has been approved by the Planning Commission for the 7th Plan. However, the individual States may revise the outlay keeping in view the total funds allocated to them for the 7th Plan as a whole.

The State-wise break-up for 7th Plan allocation as recommended by the Planning Commission may be seen at Appendix. The Annual Plans are discussed each year by the Planning Commission with the States and then finalised. Hence, year-wise break-up is not available beyond 1985-86. State-wise Annual Plan allocations for 1985-86, as recommended by Planning

Commission, may also be seen in Appendix.

(c) An allocation of Rs. 36 crores for Andhra Pradesh for the Seventh Plan was recommended by the Planning Commission but the State Government earmarked Rs. 28.50 crores for the 7th Plan, keeping in view the overall allocation of funds for the Seventh Plan.

(d) The State Government of Andhra Pradesh had originally proposed an outlay of Rs. 39 crores. However, even though Planning Commission recommended an outlay of Rs. 36 crores, the State Govt. in view of the overall allocation for the 7th Plan, have revised the allocation to the handloom sector to Rs. 28.50 crores.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

State Plan allocation (as recommended by Planning Commission)

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	7th Plan allocation	Annual Plan 1985-86
1.	Andhra Pradesh	36.00*	6.50 ⁺
2.	Assam	13.09	1.65@
3.	Bihar	12.20	1.80
4.	Gujarat	8.00	1.75
5.	Haryana	2.50	0.38
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1.35	0.25
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	6.30	1.00
8.	Karnataka	30.00	5.00
9.	Kerala	11.75	1.70
10.	Madhya Pradesh	16.79	3.50
11.	Maharashtra	5.04	1.20
12.	Manipur	4.43	0.36
13.	Meghalaya	1.20	0.16
14.	Nagaland	1.30	0.30£
15.	Orissa	9.50	1.75
16.	Punjab	4.50	0.65
17.	Rajasthan	5.05	0.50

*Approved outlay by the State Rs. 28.00 crores

⁺Approved outlay by the State Rs. 11.89 crores

@Includes Powerlooms.

£Includes Handicrafts.

18. Sikkim	1.20	—
19. Tamil Nadu	60.00	10.40
20. Tripura	3.00	0.50
21. Uttar Pradesh	66.79	4.80
22. West Bengal	32.00	7.00
Total—States	332.89	51.15
UNION TERRITORIES		
23. A & N' Bar Islands	—	—
24. Arunachal Pradesh	2.50	0.35£
25. Chandigarh	0.02	0.005
26. D & N Haveli	—	—
27. Delhi	2.50	0.45
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	0.18	0.025
29. Lakshadweep	—	—
30. Mizoram	0.50	0.08
31. Pondicherry	5.67	0.55
Total—UTs	11.37	1.46
Grand Total	344.26	52.61

Import of Tea for domestic consumption by
2000 A.D.

1864. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the deliberations in a symposium on plantation crops held in Delhi where it was stated that by the year 2000 A.D. India will be forced to import tea for domestic consumption ;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) to (c) The consumption of tea in 1985 was estimated at around 415 M. Kgs. with the estimated increase being 15 M. Kgs. per annum. Thus at the current rate of annual incremental consumption the requirement for domestic consumption by 2000 A.D. would be of the order of 640 M. Kgs. which is comparable to the current production of 657 M. Kgs. However, it is

necessary to increase the production in order to both maintain and increase our level of exports and to take care of increases in incremental consumption which may go up on account of various factors.

Measures envisaged for increasing tea production include short term measures like optimization of inputs, medium term measures like irrigation and drainage infilling and rejuvenation of tea bushes and long term measures like extension planting and replanting.

Depots of S.T.C for Imported Natural Rubber

1865. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of imported natural rubber depots of the State Trading Corporation in the country indicating the State-wise break-up and exact location thereof ;

(b) whether the location of such depots at these places is due to consumer industries around or the market of finished products, if not, what are the other criteria ; and

(c) whether STC is going to open any other depot in the near future ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) to (c) Rubber consumption in India in 1984-85 was of the order of 217,000 tonnes. The rubber industry is spread all over the country, although the Northern Zone accounts for around 40% of consumption. The private sector plays the major role in rubber distribution. STC handles less than 15% of the rubber consumed. This quantity is imported to meet the gap between supply and demand. It maintains a depot in Madras for handling the imports. In addition there are two depots at Delhi and Faridabad. STC does not consider the opening of additional depots a viable proposition.

Impact of Raids on Indian Business Abroad

1866. **SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA.** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the apprehension about the impact of indiscriminate raids on the premises of business houses by various enforcement authorities which have adversely affected Indian business abroad ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Searches are conducted by various enforcement authorities only after careful scrutiny and verification of information received or collected otherwise. Such raids are conducted as per the provisions of the various Acts.

(b) Does not arise.

Individuals and Firms engaged in Money Lending and Accepting Deposits

1867. **SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the recent direction of Supreme Court that all individuals and

well known corporate firms carrying on money lending business and also accepting deposits from the public, should first give information to the Reserve Bank of India concerning their activities before coming to claim relief against being regulated under the amended Reserve Bank of India Act ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to implement the above direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) It is learnt that during the course of hearings on the Writ Petitions filed in the Court challenging the Constitutional Validity of the provisions of Chapter III-C of the Reserve Bank of India Act, the Supreme Court had given such directions to the petitioners.

(b) Matter continues to be sub-judice. Besides, in terms of these directions of the Supreme Court no action had been called for on the part of the Government.

India's Debt Service Ratio

1868 **SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the optimum limit of the country's debt service ratio ;

(b) the ratio at the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan and the likely ratio at the end of the Seventh Plan ; and

(c) the remedial measures taken to meet the challenge ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The optimum limit on the country's debt service ratio cannot be precisely determined. It depends on many changing factors, including the overall strength of the economy, the external environment for trade and capital flows and the management of the balance of payments. India's debt service ratio is well within prudent limits.

(b) India's debt service payments on external debts are estimated at 13.6 per cent of current receipts in 1984-85,

According to the Seventh Five Year Plan, India's debt service on external debts as a ratio of current receipts is expected to average, at 1984-85 prices, 17.6 per cent over 1985-90.

(c) Does not arise.

Directions to Government Departments to purchase Cloth from NTC

1869. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that all Ministries/Departments and public sector undertakings have been issued directions to purchase their requirements of cloth from the National Textile Corporation on a single tender ;

(b) if so, the reason for issuing such directions favouring the National Textile Corporation ;

(c) whether any steps have been taken to safeguard the interests of handloom and powerloom production in view of Government favouring the National Textile Corporation ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) The Committee on Public Undertakings in its Fortieth Reports on NTC had *inter alia* recommended that in view of the social obligation of producing cheap cloth undertaken and in view of overall (huge) losses incurred by NTC, which were eventually recouped by Government, the question of purchasing from NTC all cloth to meet the entire requirements of Governments, should be considered seriously. In this backdrop, it was decided that all types of cotton woollen fabrics purchased by Defence or by DGS&D (for other Departments) to the extent available from NTC/BIC, should be purchased from NTC/BIC on a single tender basis. However, this order did not cover the requirements of public sector undertakings.

(c) and (d) The purchases of cloth by Government Departments constitute only a very small fraction of the total demand for fabrics, and hence, the purchase of

these fabrics from NTC/BIC does not harm the interest of handlooms and powerlooms. Besides for various reasons NTC/BIC are not able to meet with the entire demand of the Government.

High Interest Rates responsible for Sickness of Industrial Units

1870. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that high interest rates are largely responsible for cash losses for several industrial units leading to such units becoming 'sick' ; and

(b) if so, the corrective steps proposed to be taken in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Interest rates to be charged on advances are fixed by Reserve Bank of India taking into account all relevant factors. The interest charged by banks from the borrowing units forms part of the cost of production in an industrial unit. It is, therefore, imperative that the industrial units plan their operations in such a way that their working results in profit after absorbing these costs. However, the sick industrial units, which are placed under nursing programme in terms of Reserve Bank of India's guidelines, are given various concessions which may include reduction in rate of interest, reduction in margin and funding of interest, etc.

Export of Indian Books

1871. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether export of Indian books continues to be a very small portion of the world market in books ;

(b) if so, the causes of this situation ; and

(c) whether any export incentives are available for book publishers ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) and (b) India's share in the world market of books

and publications, is less than 5%. The major reason is that the international market is highly competitive. Our export of books has nevertheless increased from Rs. 8 crores in 1980-81 to Rs. 22 crores in 1984-85.

(c) Export incentives include Cash Compensatory Support, import replenishment licences and duty drawback.

Modification of Textile Policy in the interest of Powerlooms

1872. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) number of powerlooms that have closed down or suspended production after the Textile Policy was announced ;

(b) whether this closure or suspension has anything to do with the Textile Policy ; and

(c) if so, whether the policy would be modified to take care of the powerlooms interest also ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) The production figures for April to September, 1985 indicate that there was an increase in production of cloth in the decentralised powerloom sector, as compared to the corresponding period in 1984. Hence, there has been no decrease in the level of weaving activity in this sector.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Recommendations of Chakravarty Committee on Monetary System

1873. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) The principal recommendations made by the Chakravarty Committee appointed by the Reserve Bank of India to review critically the structure and operation of the monetary system in the perspective of basic objectives of planned development ; and

(b) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The Reserve

Bank of India appointed a Committee to review the Working of the Monetary System under the Chairmanship of Prof. S. Chakravarty in December, 1982, with wide terms of reference, mainly to critically review the structure and operation of the monetary system in the context of the basic objectives of planned development. The Committee submitted its report in April, 1985. The Committee has made a large number of observations and recommendations in its Report. The principal recommendations of the Committee relate to the setting-out objectives of monetary policy, definition of budgetary deficit, coordination between monetary policy and fiscal policy, regulation of money supply, and effective utilisation of credit.

(b) The recommendations are presently under consideration by the Reserve Bank of India and the Government. The Government has already proposed in budget to accept, in principle, the recommendation regarding change in definition of budgetary deficit, and setting overall monetary targets for better coordination between fiscal and monetary policies.

IFCI Schemes for Subsidising Medium and Small Units

1874. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the three new schemes that have been introduced by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India for subsidising medium and small units in the modernisation and pollution control programmes and to help women entrepreneurs to come up in the industrial field;

(b) the details of Technical Consultancy Organisations that have been set up all over the country by the financial institutions; and

(c) the names of medium and small units that have been helped by these schemes after their introduction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) THE Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) has introduced the following three new Schemes with effect from 1st January 1986;

- (i) Scheme of Interest Subsidy for Women Entrepreneurs.
- (ii) Scheme of Subsidy for encouraging the modernisation of Tiny, Small Scale and Ancillary Units.
- (iii) Scheme of Subsidy for control of pollution in the Small and Medium Scale Industrial Units.

Details of these Schemes are set out in the statement-I given below.

The IFCI has reported that no eligible application for assistance under the Schemes has yet been received by it.

(b) The All India Financial Institutions namely the Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Finance Corporation of India and Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India jointly with State level organisations and commercial banks have set up 16 Technical Consultancy Organisations in various States/Union Territories of the country. The details of these TCOs are given below in the statement-II

Statement-I

Scheme of Interest Subsidy for Women Entrepreneurs

The objective of introducing the Scheme of Interest Subsidy for Women Entrepreneurs is to provide incentives to women having business acumen and entrepreneurial traits so that avenues of self-employment are created for them. The scheme applies to all industrial projects set up by women entrepreneur(s) in rural, cottage, tiny, small (including ancillary) and medium scale sectors (with capital cost up to Rs. 3 crores). The Scheme is being operated through the State Financial Corporations/State-level financial institu-

tions and the assistance under the Scheme is in the form of one-time interest subsidy determinable on a case to case basis.

Scheme of Subsidy for encouraging Modernisation of Tiny, Small Scale Sector and Ancillary Units

The objective of introducing the scheme is to help the entrepreneurs, through the agency of Technical Consultancy Organisations (TCOs) to plan and prepare suitable modernisation proposals, and if called upon to implement them according to an agreed modernisation programme.

The scheme is applicable to small and ancillary units (including units in the rural, cottage and tiny sectors) which have been in operation at least for a period of five years and where modernisation is considered to be necessary in order to keep pace with the changing technology, consumer needs or, productivity improvement. The subsidy under the scheme will be made available to the TCOs in respect of assignment for preparation and implementation of modernisation plans.

Scheme of Subsidy for Control of Pollution in the Small and Medium Scale Industrial Units

The scheme has been devised to meet the growing need for formulation of suitable proposals for prevention and control of pollution in industrial units which will meet the approval of the competent State Authority and/or the State Pollution Control Board. The scheme is applicable to all tiny, small, ancillary and medium scale units (capital cost upto Rs. 3 crores) which, fall under the category of highly pollutive industries as are indentified/may be identified by Government of India from time to time. The scheme envisages subsidising the fees payable to a TCO for preparing and implementing schemes of pollution control.

Statement-II

Statement showing the names of the TCOs, the State/Territory covered and the all-India Financial Institution under whose lead the relative TCO was set up.

Name of the Technical Consultancy Organisation	State/Territory covered	Lead Institution
1. Andhra Pradesh Industrial & Technical Consultancy Organisation Limited (APITCO)	Andhra Pradesh	IDBI
2. Bihar Industrial & Technical Consultancy Organisation Limited (BITCO)	Bihar	IDBI
3. Gujarat Industrial & Technical Consultancy Organisation Limited (HARICON)	Gujarat and the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli	ICICI
4. Haryana Industrial Consultants Limited (HARICON)	Haryana and the Union Territory of Delhi	IFCI
5. Himachal Consultancy Organisation Limited (HIMCON)	Himachal Pradesh	IFCI
6. Industrial & Technical Consultancy Organisation of Tamilnadu Limited (ITCOT)	Tamil Nadu and the Union Territory of Pondicherry	ICICI
7. J & K Industrial & Technical Consultancy Organisation Limited (J&KITCO)	Jammu & Kashmir	IDBI
8. Kerala Industrial & Technical Consultancy Organisation Limited (KITCO)	Kerala and the Union Territory of Lakshadweep	IEBI
9. Madhya Pradesh Consultancy Organisation Limited (MPCON)	Madhya Pradesh	IFCI
10. Maharashtra Industrial & Technical Consultancy Organisation Limited (MITCON)	Maharashtra and the Union Territory of Goa, Daman & Diu	ICICI
11. North Eastern Industrial & Technical Consultancy Organisation Limited (NEITCO)	Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Tripura and the Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram	IDBI
12. North India Technical Consultancy Organisation Limited (NITCON)	Punjab and Union Territory of Chandigarh	IFCI
13. Orissa Industrial & Technical Consultancy Organisation Ltd. (ORITCO)	Orissa	IDBI

14. Rajasthan Consultancy Organisation Limited (RAJCON)

Rajasthan

IFCI

15. U.P. Industrial Consultants Limited (UPICO)

Uttar Pradesh

IDBI

16. West Bengal Consultancy Organisation Limited (WEBCON)

West Bengal and Sikkim and the Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

IDBI

[Translation]

Raids on Transporters and Finance Companies

1875. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that unaccounted assets worth rupees sixteen lakhs have been recovered from transporters and finance companies in Ghaziabad during the raids conducted by officers of Income Tax Department as has been reported in 'Navbharat Times' of 10th February, 1986;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of persons arrested so far in this connection and the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) (a) to (c) There is a misreporting of news in 'Navbharat Times' of 10th February, 1986. In fact, the searches referred to in the news item were conducted at Meerut and not Ghaziabad on 6.2. 1986. The persons searched are engaged in the business of coal, bhatta, lime and soda ash apart from running transport business, finance companies and development business. These searches have resulted, so far, in seizure of cash of Rs. 1.11 lakhs, jewellery worth Rs. 1.13 lakhs approximately and other assets worth Rs. 26.45 lakhs apart from large number of incriminating documents.

No person has been arrested as the Income-tax Act does not provide for arrest as a consequence of search action. However, necessary action under various provisions of Direct Taxes Acts has been initiated against all the persons searched.

[English]

Reward for best Budget Suggestion

1877. SHRI D.N. REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have offered Rs. 2000/- reward for best budget suggestion from general public;

(b) whether Rs. 2000/- will be rewarded to one Indian out of 700 millions in order to save at least Rs. 1000/- crores a year;

(c) the reasons for fixing the limit of Rs. 2000/-; and

(d) whether the limit of Rs. 2000/- has since been raised to Rs. 5000/- and if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) The Government have offered a reward of Rs. 2000/-, which has since been raised to Rs. 5000/-, for the best set of suggestions received from the members of the public in connection with 1986-87 Budget. The reward was announced with a view to involving all classes of the people in the Budget exercise and was enhanced to Rs. 5000/- with a view to making it more attractive. All suggestions received for improving the Budget would be considered for the reward

Gap between Prices and Income

1878. SHRI D.N. REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that four D.A. increased in 1985 do not in any way bridge the gap between prices and income ; and

(b) whether this gap has been widened irreparably through recent hike in prices of

petroleum products, which have since been reduced partly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDANA POOJARY) : (a) Under the present Scheme of D.A., full neutralisation is ensured to Central Government employees receiving pay upto Rs. 400/- and 75% neutralisation for those getting pay above Rs. 400/- and upto Rs. 1000/-, the level of neutralisation tapers off at senior levels. By giving ADA/Adhoc D.A. to Senior Officers the Government have sought to correct this imbalance by providing around 45% neutralisation to Officers getting, pay upto Rs. 2750/- p.m.

(b) The impact of recent increase in prices of wheat, rice, petroleum products, coal, fertilizers etc. is not yet known.

Reduction of Drawback Duty on Export of Garments made of Man-made Fabrics

1879. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reduced the rate of drawback duty on the export of garments made of man-made fabrics;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) its effect on export trade ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) As a part of rationalisation of the rate structure and administrative simplification to obviate the need for frequent tests and to expedite settlement of drawback claims, the varying rates of duty drawback for different categories of readymade garments made of cotton fabrics, etc. were clubbed into one common rate of 7.5% with effect from 1.2.1986. As a result of this change, the rates of drawback went up for the major categories of readymade garments. However, the rate of drawback got reduced from 10% of f.o.b. value to 7.5% of f.o.b. value for readymade garments manufactured from fabrics made mainly from man-made cellulosic spun yarn. Even this reduction has been made good as the common rate of 7.5% has since been stepped up to 10% of f.o.b. value with effect from 1.3.1986.

(c) The upward revision in the drawback rates as indicated above would encourage exports of ready-made garments.

Proposal to Decentralise Directorate of Supplies and Disposals

1880. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADKH PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to decentralise the Directorate of Supplies and Disposals :

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) A proposal to progressively reduce the responsibility of the Department of Supply/DGS&D has been mooted.

(b) Details are yet to be worked out.

(c) To examine ways in which unnecessary work can be eliminated in DGS&D and to cut down delays.

Foreign Exchange Earnings from Export of Gold Jewellery

1881. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the foreign exchange earnings by the export of gold jewellery during the first nine months of 1985-86 and the target fixed for the whole year ;

(b) whether Government propose to introduce compulsory hallmarking of export jewellery ; and

(a) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) Export of gold jewellery during April-December '85 is estimated at Rs. 61 crores against an export target of Rs. 125 crores for the whole year (1985-86)

(b) and (c) No final view in regard to the introduction of compulsory hall marking of jewellery for export has yet been taken.

Pre-Budget Meetings with Representatives of various Sections of Society

1882. **SHRI AKHTAR HASAN** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has met a large number of representatives of various sections of the society in a series of pre-budget meetings ;

(b) if so, the names of the prominent participants ; and

(c) the net outcome of these meetings/discussions ?

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

(b) Among the prominent participants are those listed in the Statement given below.

(c) the pre-budget meetings were called to discuss the State of Economy. The views expressed were useful to the Government.

Statement

1. Prof. A. Vaidhyanathan
2. Prof. P.R. Brahmananda
3. Prof. T.S. Papola
4. Prof. Nirmal K. Chandra
5. Prof. V.M. Dandekar
6. Prof. P.C. Goswami
7. Dr. Freddie Mehta
8. Prof. T.N. Krishnan
9. Prof. A.M. Khusro
10. Prof. V.K. Chetty
11. Prof. M. Datta Chaudhuri
12. Prof. K. Krishnamurthy
13. Dr. Ashok Lahiri
14. Dr. Pulin Nayak
15. Dr. Amaresh Bagchi
16. Shri R.K. Samantrai (Hind Mazdoor Sabha)
17. Shri Pratul Chowdhury (UTUC)
18. Shri Pritish Chanda (UTUC, LENIN)
19. Shri Naren Sen (NFITU)
20. Shri N.M. Barot (N.L.O.)
21. Shri G. Ramanujam (INTUC)
22. Shri Manhar P. Metha (BMS)

23. Shri P.K. Ganguly (CITU)
24. Shri N. Chakrabarty (CITU)
25. Shri Umraomal Purohit (HMS)
26. Shri Raj Bahadur Gour (AITUC)
27. Shri S. Ranganath (Vanivils Sahakrara Karkhane)
28. Shri K.D. Dewan (Vaishali Area Small Farmers Association)
29. Shri R.K. Kaul (NABARD)
30. Shri S. B. Pandeya (Rashtriya Kisan Sangathan)
31. Dr. B.A. Bholey (Bharat Krishak Samaj)
32. Shri Kamal-ud-din Ahmed (National Agricultural Coop. Marketing Federation)
33. Shri R.K. Roy (Economic Times)
34. Shri S. Sethuraman (PTI)
35. Shri N. Ramachanandran (UNI)
36. Shri N. S. Jaganathan (Financial Express)
37. Shri Balraj Mehta (Economic & Political Weekly)
38. Shri Dilip Cherian (Business India)
39. Shri B. S. Padmanabhan (The Hindu)
40. Shri Tapan Das Gupta (Times of India)
41. Shri Rangarajan (Andhra Patrika)
42. Shri B.G. Verghese (Indian Express)
43. Shri L.P.S. Srivastava (Nav Bharat Times)
44. Shri Satish Jha (Jansatta)
45. Shri E.P.W. de Costa (Indian Institute of Public Opinion)
46. Shri Pratap Kapur (Free Press Journal)
47. Shri Vasani (Vyapar)
48. Shri Prabhu Chawla (India Today)
49. Shri Inderjit (INFA)
50. Shri R.C. Pandit (Aaj)
51. Shri Narendra Mohan (Jagran)
52. Shri Joga Rao (Blitz)
53. Shri Anil Agarwal (Amar Ujala)
54. Shri Shanker Ghosh (Amrit Bazar Patrika)
55. Shri Rajender Prabhu (Hindustan Times)
56. Shri Aditya Vikram Birla

57. Shri S.S. Nadkarni (IDBI)
58. Shri Duleep Singh (SCOPE)
59. Shri N. Datta (FAST)
60. Shri P. Maruthai Pillai (AIMO)
61. Shri P.A. Nair (Institute of Chartered Accountants)
62. Shri K.N. Shenoy (AIEI)
63. Shri Chakradhari Agarwal (NAYE)
64. Shri S.P. Acharya (ASSOCHAM)
65. Shri D.N. Patodia (FICCI)
66. Shri V.P. Punj (FIEO)
67. Shri S. L. Shah (Apparel Export Promotion Council)
68. Shri Sri Nath (Exim International Ltd.)
69. Shri R. P. Jhalani (Engineering Export Promotion Council)
70. Shri M. Mohamed Hashim (Council for Leather Exports)
71. Shri B.R. Shah (Hindustan Lever Ltd.)
72. Shri M.R. Bhansali (Gen & Jewellery EPC)
73. Shri Mamta Ahmed
74. Shri B Sivaraman (UPASSI)
75. Shri Mathuradas Mehta (Agriculture Export Committee)
76. Shri G. V. Sarur (The Solvent Extractor Association of India)
77. Shri Pratap Bhogilal (Indian Merchants Chamber)
78. Shri B.S. Bhatnagar
79. Shri C.M. Chawla (Chemical & Allied Products EPC)
80. Shri Ali Godrej
81. Shri Kalyan Banerji (Exim Bank)

Absorption of Employees on Akbar Hotels Closure

1883. SHRI AKHTAR HASAN :
 SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH ;
 SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY;
 SHRI BHATTAM SRI RAMAMURTHY ;
 SHRI MANIK REDDY :

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether a decision has been taken to close down Akbar Hotel and instead house some Government's office in the premises ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the number of employees likely to be retrenched by the closure of the hotel ; and

(d) whether alternate employment is proposed to be given to the employees of the Hotel ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) The Government have decided to use the building of Akbar Hotel to house the offices of the Ministry of External Affairs with effect from 1.4.1986.

(c) and (d) ITDC has requested the Ministry of External Affairs to absorb the maximum number of employees working in the hotel. The remaining employees are proposed to be given alternate employment in the various ITDC Units. The employees will also be given cash benefits in lieu of their past service in Akbar Hotel in accordance with the provisions of the Industrial Dispute Act.

Augmentation of Revenue from Tourism

1884. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the revenue from tourism has come down during the past two years ;

(b) if so, the main reasons thereof ; and

(c) the steps being taken to augment revenue from tourism ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) There are no indications of any decline in the actual earnings from tourism during the last two years.

(c) The revenue from tourism is proposed to be augmented by increasing the flow of foreign tourist traffic to the country. The measures initiated in this

regard include re-orientation of publicity campaign giving emphasis on consumers advertising, stepping up of public relations with tour operators and travel agents abroad, participation in international travel fairs and exhibitions, development of infrastructural facilities and improvement of transport systems.

Proposal to develop places attracting Buddhist Tourists

1885. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK :

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to develop places attracting Buddhist tourists in the country ;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals ;

(c) the Buddhist places which are likely to be developed ; and

(d) financial allocation for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (d) Yes Sir. Master Plans have been prepared for Kushinagar, Sravasti, Piprahwa (Kapilavastu), Bodhgaya, Rajgir and Nalanda through the Town and Country Planning Organisation and micro plans of Kushinagar-Sravasti through the National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad.

An integrated master plan covering all the Buddhist Centres connected with the life of the Buddha in U.P. and Bihar has been taken up in conjunction with the concerned State Governments and the Archaeological Survey of India.

The Deptt. has requested all the concerned States to submit the proposals for development of Buddhist centres in their States to be taken up in the Seventh Five Year Plan. The financial allocation will be made on receipt of the proposals depending upon the potential of the place, availability of funds and inter se priority.

Development of Tourist Centres in Maharashtra

1886. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the important tourist places in Maharashtra ;

(b) names of the new tourist centres in Maharashtra being developed by the Union Government during the Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(c) whether Government of Maharashtra have also approached the Union Government with a plan to develop some more tourist centres in that State ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) Normally the Department of Tourism does not take up any tourist centre for development. However, the Central Government in consultation with the Government of Maharashtra have identified Pune, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Ajanta, Ellora, Nasik, Murud, Janjira, Ganpatiphule, Vengurla, Nagpur, Ramtek, Wardha, Sevagram, Chandrapur, Tadoba National Park as important tourist centres to be developed in a phased manner with the combined resources of the Centre, the State and the private sector.

(c) and (d) The Central Government has already sanctioned Rs. 5.12 lakhs to the State Government for the floodlighting of Bibi ka-Maqbara in Aurangabad. The State Government has been requested to forward suitable schemes for Central assistance under the approved schemes of the Department of Tourism.

[Translation]

Scheme to open Yatri Niwas in States

1887. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government have chalked out a scheme to open Yatri Niwas (Hotels) in each State ;

(b) if so, the facilities to be provided under this scheme to attract foreign and domestic tourists ; and

(c) the contribution being made by State Governments in this scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yatri Niwases will provide accommodation for budget tourists—both foreign and domestic. The accommodation will consist of 60 beds in the form of double bed rooms and 4-6 bedded dormitories. The tariff will range between Rs. 15/- per bed per day in a Dormitory to Rs. 60/- for a double room. There will be a provision of multi-purpose hall, Cafeteria, Kitchen, Reception areas, Staff quarters etc

(c) The State Governments are required to provide a developed piece of land with electric, water and sewerage connections. They are also required to operate and maintain the property after it is handed over to them on completion.

[English]

Effect of Government Control on Capacity Utilisation of Flour Mills

1888. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that various controls imposed by Government have adversely affected the capacity utilisation of flour mills in the country ;

(b) if so, the reasons for imposing such controls ; and

(c) whether Government propose to withdraw these controls to enable the flour mills to make maximum capacity utilisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The policy adopted for roller flour mills is reviewed by Central Government from time to time, keeping in view the prevalent food situation. Changes are made as and when found necessary.

Turnover of Ashok Group of Hotels

1889. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the total turnover of the Ashok Group of Hotels in the first eight months of the current financial year ;

(b) whether it is an increase or decrease when compared with the corresponding period of the previous year ; and

(c) the increase or decrease in the turnover of Kovalam India Tourism Development Corporation hotel during this period ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) to (c) Information is as under :

Year (April to November)	Ashok Group of Hotels Estimated turnover (Rupees in lakhs)	Kovalam Ashok Beach Resort Estimated turnover
1984-85	2366.22	64.46
1985-86	2985.36	82.30

From the above it would be seen that there has been an increase in the total turnover of the Ashok Group of Hotels, as well as an increase of Rs. 17.84 lakhs in the turnover of the ITDC's Kovalam Beach Resort as compared to the turnover for the same period last year.

Assistance by Financial Institutions for Promotion of Industrial Development

1890. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the details of the financial assistance disbursed by the various public sector financial institutions for the promotion of industrial development in various States during the last three years (i) State-wise ; (ii) year-wise ; (iii) financial institution-wise ; (iv) public sector industries ; and (v) private sector industries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : The details of assistance disbursed by financial institutions during the three years 1982-83,

1983-84 and 1984-85 for promotion of industrial development institution-wise, State-wise, Industry-wise and Sector-wise are set out in the statement I to IV given below.

Statement-I

(Rs. in crores)

	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
IDBI	1040.03	1298.95	1432.92
IFCI	196.10	224.46	272.88
ICICI	271.15	294.98	343.98
LIC	86.60	140.90	161.54
UTI	71.69	139.34	236.24
GIC	44.70	84.54	110.54
IRBI	36.07	38.16	52.58
SFCs	403.99	435.48	498.55
SIDCs	208.00	236.45	299.05
	2358.33	2893.26	3408.28

Note : 1. Figures have been adjusted for inter-institutional flows.

2. Data in respect of SFCs/SIDCs are provisional.

Statement-II

Sr. No.	State	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
1.	Andhra Pradesh	218.32	241.23	310.13
2.	Assam	12.03	12.28	32.00
3.	Bihar	58.20	80.75	68.93
4.	Gujarat	279.68	289.95	311.55
5.	Haryana	62.40	77.17	125.04
6.	Himachal Pradesh	27.75	30.34	39.64
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	23.77	25.18	81.44
8.	Karnataka	166.96	237.43	324.58
9.	Kerala	64.23	66.05	98.34
10.	Madhya Pradesh	93.78	145.54	197.26
11.	Maharashtra	409.56	460.41	535.96
12.	Manipur	1.53	0.80	0.28
13.	Meghalaya	2.67	3.26	3.65
14.	Nagaland	2.21	1.00	2.37
15.	Orissa	93.72	95.64	103.81
16.	Punjab	91.97	119.44	102.33
17.	Rajasthan	138.66	169.68	145.38

18. Sikkim	0.37	0.87	2.01
19. Tamil Nadu	217.47	345.58	360.20
20. Tripura	3.19	1.14	0.47
21. Uttar Pradesh	158.36	212.97	297.92
22. West Bengal	136.28	169.06	199.66
23. Union Territories	92.15	99.53	105.63

Total :	2355.26	2885.39@	3399.54
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@Including assistance of Rs. 9 lakhs disbursed by IDBI to Bhutan in 1983-84.

Note : 1. Figures have been adjusted for inter-institutional flows.

2. IDBI's data exclude subscription to share capital and bonds of financial institution, seed capital and guarantee.

Statement-III

	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Food	131.60	169.29	201.02
Textiles	379.80	417.12	421.89
Paper & Paper Products	142.43	198.19	171.83
Rubber Products	34.91	75.40	69.08
Basic Industrial Chemicals (Other than Fertilizers)	116.98	98.84	100.85
Fertilizers	65.14	42.27	37.25
Miscellaneous Chemicals	195.80	211.32	284.53
Cement	110.20	159.36	262.15
Basic metal industries			
(a) Iron & Steel	108.10	113.05	114.96
(b) Non-ferrous	8.52	12.97	24.76
Metal Products except manufacture of machinery & transport equipment	60.03	87.68	98.55
Machinery other than Electrical	188.65	246.36	319.20
Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, Appliances and Supplies.	76.29	110.50	86.65
Transport Equipment	79.86	76.85	139.66
Electricity generation & distribution	82.03	228.64	199.24
Services	322.78	326.57	485.81
Others	252.14	310.98	385.61
Total	2355.26	2885.39	3399.54

Note : 1. Figures has been adjusted for inter-institutional flows.

2. IDBI's data exclude subscription to share capital and bonds of financial institution, seed capital and guarantee.

Statement-IV

Statement showing sector-wise assistance disbursed by all financial institutions

(Rs. in crores)

Sr. No.	Sector	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
1.	Public	286.46	562.40	499.01
2.	Joint	170.42	134.38	190.33
3.	Co-operative	60.32	100.46	128.35
4.	Private	1838.06	2088.15	2581.85
	Total :	2355.26	2885.39	3399.54

Note : 1 Figures have been adjusted for inter-institutional flows.

2 IDBI's data exclude subscription to share capital and bonds of financial institution, seed capital and guarantee.

Export Target for 1986-87

1891. DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the export target for 1986-87 and the items whose exports are expected to be higher than the items exported last year ; and

(b) the new items to be exported during 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) and (b) The export target for 1986-87 has not yet been formed.

Illegal Export of Goods

1892. DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of exporters have been arrested by the Directorate of Enforcement in Bombay during the last three months for allegedly exporting goods worth crores of rupees without orders and retaining the sales proceeds abroad ;

(b) if so, full details thereof ; and

(c) the action contemplated by Government against the exporters ?

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.

Provision of Funds Storage Facilities in Kerala

1893. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Civil Supplies Corporation of Kerala has made a request that sufficient funds be allotted to it to build up adequate storage facilities for strengthening the Public Distribution System ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) No proposal has been received from the State Government of Kerala for financial assistance for building up storage facilities etc. for strengthening Public Distribution System in Kerala.

(b) Does not arise.

Decline in Foreign Trade

1894. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India's export trade has suffered a decline during the Sixth Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the various measures taken to step up export trade and the result achieved subsequently ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) However, all possible efforts are being made to boost our exports. Increasing our exports, diversifying our productive base, modernising our productive apparatus are some of the steps taken by the Government. Modification and periodic revision of our industrial and fiscal policies are also the additional steps taken from time to time

Long Term Procurement Price for Cardamom and Cloves

1895. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state .

(a) whether any long term strategy is being formulated with regard to the procurement prices of major spices like, cardamom, cloves etc.,

(b) whether Government have received any suggestions from the growers in this regard ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Suggestions were received for support price for cardamom in view of fall in prices in 1985. Since the fall in the price of cardamom was on account of India's cardamom production returning to its normal levels and we have been able to dispose of bulk of our exportable production, resort to price support operation was not required.

Export of Textiles to Netherlands

1896. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons why Government failed to maintain their market share in respect of textile export to the Netherlands during the last three years ending on 31 December, 1985 ;

(b) whether non-compliance of contractual obligations was one of the reasons ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken so far against such non-compliance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) India's market share in respect of textile exports to Netherlands has increased in the last three years.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Export of Indian Handicrafts

1897. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether exports of Indian handicrafts including the products of brass and bell metal picked up during the last three years ;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) the remedial steps taken therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. The provisional value of exports of Indian handicrafts including the products of brass and bell metal during the last three years is given as under :—

(Rs. crores)

	Art metalwares	Handicrafts including Art metalwares
1983-84	67.23	345.82
1984-85	83.11	397.37
1984-85 (Apr.-Sep.)	40.09	187.72
1985-86 (Apr.-Sep.)	43.12	213.15

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Raising of Commission Charges on Demand Drafts and Cheques

1898. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH :

SHRI S.G. GHOLAP :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for the Reserve Bank's decision to raise and standardise the bank commission charges on demand drafts and cheques in all nationalised banks ;

(b) whether representations have been received against such increases ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The public sector banks have revised their service charges including that for issue of demand drafts and collection of outstation cheques. These revisions have been effected with the objective of covering at least partially the costs incurred by the banks in rendering such services.

(b) Some representations have been received by the Government in this regard.

(c) Since the revised service charges are related to cost inputs of the banks in relation to specific services, banks should be reimbursed at least to reasonable extent.

High Procurement Storage and Distribution Overheads of FCI

1899. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether procurement, storage and distribution overheads of Food Corporation of India are very high and amount to 65 per cent of the total cost of the foodgrains ;

(b) whether transit and storage losses of Food Corporation of India have increased from Rs. 130 per quintal in 1978-79 to Rs. 3.00 per quintal in 1982-83 ;

(c) whether carrying cost of foodgrains is estimated to be Rs. 300 crores during 1985-86 ; and

(d) whether in view of annual loss of Rs. 1100 crores on FCI's operations,

Government propose to look into alternate methods of ensuring fair prices to farmers and food security ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The transit and storage losses of Food Corporation of India for the years 1978-79, 1982-83 and subsequent years for which audited accounts are available, are as under :—

	Rate Rs./Quintal	
	Transit and Storage shortages forming parts of	
	Distribution cost	Carrying cost of buffer stocks
1978-79	3.05	1.39
1982-83	8.16	4.70
1983-84	7.52	3.73
1984-85	6.88	2.43

(c) The carrying cost of buffer stocks of foodgrains for 1985-86 is estimated at Rs. 675.30 crores, exclusive of storage and transit losses.

(d) No, Sir.

Request of Viswabharati University for Waiver of Customs Duty on Import of Air Conditioning Equipment

1900. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the authorities of Viswabharati University have repeatedly requested for waiver of customs duty on imported airconditioning equipment urgently required for preserving poet Rabindranath Tagore's books, paintings, costumes and other valuable relics housed at Santiniketan ;

(b) whether he is aware that in the absence of suitable airconditioning arrangements, the historical exhibits are being spoilt ; and

(c) whether Viswabharati's request will be granted at an early date ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) No request for waiver of customs duty on imported air-conditioning equipment has been received by Government. However, the Viswabharati University approached the Collector of Central Excise, Bholpur in June, 1985 for exemption from Excise duty on two air-conditioners to be used for proper preservation of research material. The Collector was informed that the Institution would have to take up the matter with the Government. No such request has been received so far from Viswabharati University.

Permission to IDBI to Negotiate Loan from Consortium of European Commercial Banks

1901. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) has been permitted to negotiate a 26 million dollar loan from a consortium of European Commercial Banks ;

(b) if so, the rate of interest chargeable on the loan and other terms and conditions ; and

(c) whether Industrial Development Bank of India proposes to utilise this credit for any specific industrial ventures ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) has with the approval of Government of India negotiated a loan of U.S. \$ 25 million from a consortium of European Commercial Banks/Institutions.

(b) The terms and conditions of the loan are as under :—

(i) Maturity ; 10 years

(ii) Interest Rate : 1/16% over London Inter-Bank offered Rate (LIBOR)

(iii) Repayment : In eleven semi-annual instalments commencing at the end of 5 years from date of agreement.

(iv) Commitment : 3/16% accruing 90 Fee days from date of agreement.

(c) The loan has not been earmarked for any specific industrial venture but will be utilised by IDBI for financing projects as and when required.

[Translation]

Centrally Financed Projects for Development of Tourism in Rajasthan

1902. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the fully centrally financed projects for the development of tourism in Rajasthan during the Seventh Five Year Plan ; and

(b) the details of the projects to be implemented with the co-operation of the State Government ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) During the first year of the Seventh Plan the Central Department of Tourism have sanctioned financial assistance to the State Government for the following projects :

(i) Improvement and modification of Pushkar ghats for an amount of Rs. 13.14 lakhs.

(ii) Mini buses each for wild life sanctuaries at Ranthambhor, Bharatpur and Sariska (Alwar) and one Jeep at Ranthambhor Rs. 5.35 lakhs.

(iii) 200 Tents for Pushkar fair—Rs. 7.00 lakhs.

Central Government is also extending assistance for the following ongoing schemes :

(i) Extension of Moomal Tourist Bungalow.

- (ii) Purchase of boats at Ramgarh Lake.
- (iii) Construction of Forest Lodge at Ranthambhor.
- (iv) Extension of Tourist Bungalow at Ranakpur.

[English]

Supply of Essential Commodities

1903. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) effective steps contemplated by Government for equitable distribution of essential commodities among the poor strata of the society;

(b) whether Government realize that the present distribution system has failed to achieve the desired results; and

(c) whether Government propose to evolve a new system of supplying essential commodities to weaker section of society ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) to (c) The Public Distribution System is operating throughout the country and periodical reports received from various State/Union Territories indicate that the system is generally functioning well in meeting the needs of all sections of population, including poorer sections of the society; though in a system of this magnitude certain temporary deficiencies of a local nature cannot be completely ruled out. It is, thus, not correct to say that the Public Distribution System has failed to achieve the desired results.

The Central Government has assumed the responsibility of supplying to States/Union Territories certain key essential commodities, such as, wheat, rice, sugar, imported edible oils and kerosene apart from soft coke and controlled cloth for distribution to the consumers under the Public Distribution System. Once these commodities are received by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, it is their responsibility to sub-allocate them to different districts for distribution through fair price shops to all sections of the population. The Central Government has already advised all the States/Union Territories to ensure that the

commodities meant for issue under the Public Distribution System are distributed equitably among the bonafide consumers, including weaker sections of the society at pre-determined prices.

Difference in the Rate of Interest on Borrowing and Lending

1904. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a difference of 9 to 10 per cent in the rate of interest given on bank deposits and the rate of interest charged on loans advanced by banks ;

(b) whether it is not very high as compared to the difference in rates of interest on deposits and credit in other countries which is said to be as low as 3 per cent;

(c) whether, in order to give impetus to investment and savings, Government are contemplating to take steps to reduce this difference in rates of interest; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) A comparison of the maximum deposit rate of 11.0 percent and maximum lending rate of 17.5 percent does not provide the correct spread. While assessing the spread in the deposit and lending rates, average cost of funds and average return on these funds are to be considered. According to Reserve Bank of India, the spread so calculated is only slightly more than 3 per cent and is comparatively higher in India mainly due to a large number of small accounts and high cost of bank operations in rural and semi-urban areas.

(c) and (d) The interest rate structure is kept under continual review by Government and appropriate changes made from time to time in the light of current and emerging trends. There has been a progressive reduction in the maximum lending rate of banks from 19.5 percent in March 1981 to 17.5 percent in April 1985. The maximum permissible rate on deposits has been increased from 10 per cent to 11 per cent in October 1982.

Introduction of Consumer Credit

1905. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) has represented for introduction of consumer credit; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) (a) The Reserve Bank of India has reported that they are not aware of any specific representation by the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) on consumer credit.

(b) However, in the context of the Indian economy, characterised as it is by limited resources relative to demand for credit, the Government's commitments towards socio-economic development and build up of the infrastructure and importance given to production oriented credit and credit for priority sector and public sector procurement/distribution, consumer credit necessarily is accorded a low priority in credit allocated by commercial banks.

New Scheme to supply Foodgrains at Subsidised Prices to Tribals

1906. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of foodgrains allocated to Gujarat till date under new scheme for supply of subsidised foodgrains to the tribals ; and

(b) whether Government propose to extend this benefit to other weaker sections of the society ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) The requirements of foodgrains under the scheme for supply of wheat and rice at specially subsidised prices in tribal areas are to be met by the various State Governments, including Gujarat, from the monthly allocations made for the public distribution system. Presently, for Gujarat, these allocations are 40,000 tonnes

of wheat and 20,000 tonnes of rice per month.

(b) Foodgrains at specially subsidised prices are being provided to the Supplementary Nutrition Programme for young children, pregnant women and nursing mothers, and to the workers under Rural Employment Programmes.

Steps to form a Union of Countries of South to avoid Competition

1907. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state whether any steps have been taken by Government to form a Union of countries of the South which are producing sugar, tea, cotton, zinc and iron ore, so that mutual competition in export of these items to the countries of the North is avoided and remunerative prices for these items are secured ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : No, Sir. India has, however, always supported the initiatives of developing countries to form associations or to conclude arrangements for securing remunerative prices for their exports of primary commodities.

Boom in Leasing Companies entering Capital Market

1909. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has lately been a boom in the leasing companies in the country entering the capital market with the public issue of equities ;

(b) whether any guidelines have been issued by the Reserve Bank of India or his Ministry to regulate such an entry into the capital market ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ;

(d) whether it is a fact that major portion of the black money is now being converted into such equities ; and

(e) if so, the action Government propose to take to check such mass-scale conversion of black money into white ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) During the financial year 1985-86 (28-2-1986) 53 companies having leasing as of the objectives were given approvals under the Capital Issues (Control) Act, 1947 for issue of share capital and debentures as against 45 companies during the whole financial year 1984-85.

(b) and (c) Government have issued a guideline that leasing companies with a paid-up capital of not less than Rs. 1 crore only will be permitted to be listed on the stock exchanges. In addition to the usual guidelines applicable to the proposal for capital issues, the Controller of Capital Issues also puts a condition on the approvals for capital issues of new leasing companies that atleast 40% of the share capital shall be contributed by the promoters' group and that such shareholdings shall not be transferable for a period of 3 years from the date of allotment of shares.

(d) and (e) Government is not aware of any conversion of black money into equities of leasing companies.

Clearance of investment proposals of Non-resident Indians

1910. SHRI BHATTAM SRI RAMA MURTHY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any final decisions have been taken regarding speedy clearance of investment proposals of non-resident Indians ; and

(b) if so, the details of the projects submitted by prospective non-resident Indians and the decisions taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) A Special Approvals Committee (SAC) has been constituted in the Department of Industrial Development for the expeditious clearance of industrial investment proposals of NRIs. Proposals involving industrial licence are cleared within 45 days, proposals involving import of capital goods within 60 days and composite proposals within 90 days from the date of receipt of the application

in the Ministry of Industry. This time limit is generally adhered to if the application submitted is in order and applicant has furnished all the required information.

(b) The details of the projects submitted by the prospective NRIs cannot be disclosed till the final decision is taken.

Assistance in Agricultural and Industrial sectors to Orissa

1911. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government propose to send an expert team through the Reserve Bank of India to make an indepth study of problems confronting Orissa and suggest remedial measures ;

(b) whether the Reserve Bank of India have expressed concern over the poor credit-deposits ratio in the State and ascribed it to lack of adequate demands of agricultural inputs in the rural sector ; and

(c) whether the Union Government have issued instructions to the Reserve Bank of India to cooperate actively with Government of Orissa in meeting the credit needs of the agricultural and industrial sectors in the State which had reached the take-off stage ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) No, Sir. There is no such proposal at present.

(b) The credit deposit ratio as at the end of December 1984 of all Scheduled Commercial Banks in the State of Orissa was 85.7 per cent, which was well above the all-India figure of 68.8 per cent.

(c) The Reserve Bank of India, through its Regional Office, have examined the credit needs of agriculture and other sectors and brought to the notice of the State Government the supporting services that they should extend.

[Translation]

Implementation of Reservation Policy in Syndicate Bank

1912. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that despite repeated assurances, reservation policy has not been implemented in branches of Syndicate Bank and earlier vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have not been filled ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the action being taken to fill the quota reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) Syndicate Bank has reported that it is implementing the guidelines on reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes scrupulously. It has also been making concerted efforts to fill the reserved vacancies and has succeeded in progressively reducing the backlog over the years.

(c) The bank has reported that it is placing its indents with the Banking Service Recruitment Boards and the Employment Exchanges etc. after carefully taking into account the backlogs and the current reservations but the actual reduction in the backlog will depend upon the candidates made available to it by the Banking Service Recruitment Boards and the Employment Exchanges.

[English]

Branches under North and South Malabar Gramin Bank in Kerala

1913. **SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) The number of branches of Gramin Banks functioning in Kerala under the North Malabar Gramin Bank and South Malabar Gramin Bank respectively ;

(b) whether the functioning of these banks has been satisfactory and profitable during the past three years ; and

(c) whether the employees of these banks are being paid salary at the same rate as is being paid to the employees of nationalised banks ?

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

number of branches of North Malabar Gramin Bank and South Malabar Gramin Bank functioning in Kerala are 118 and 144 respectively.

(b) While the South Malabar Gramin Bank has been earning profits during the last three years, the North Malabar Gramin Bank suffered losses in 1984 and 1985 after making profits in 1983.

(c) The pay and allowances of the employees of regional rural banks including those of the above named Gramin Banks have been determined by the Central Government in terms of section 17 (1) of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 after taking into account the salary structure of comparable posts in the respective State Governments ; and as such their salary structure is different from that of the employees of nationalised banks.

Sale of Coconut Oil at subsidised rate

1914. **PROF K.V. THOMAS :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state whether coconut oil will be sold in the internal market at a subsidised rate ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : The Government of Kerala have decided to distribute coconut oil through Public Distribution System in Kerala only to ration card holders at Rs. 15 per kg. with a subsidy of more than Rs. 7 per kg. The distribution started in December, 1985.

Stoppage of Daily Deposit Collection Scheme

1915. **PROF. K.V. THOMAS :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the banks have decided to stop the Daily Deposit Collection Scheme ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the action taken to help the deposit collectors who will be rendered unemployed if daily deposit collection scheme is abandoned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) A number of public sector banks are operating small deposit schemes under

various nomenclature involving day to day collection of small deposits by collection agents at the door steps of the depositors. The deposit collectors are not employees of banks but canvassing and collection agents of banks and are paid only commission on business procured by them and at rates prescribed by each individual banks.

The continuation of the Scheme of the Daily Deposit Collection was considered/examined in consultation with Reserve Bank of India and Indian Banks' Association. IBA have advised the member banks that they may take their own view regarding the Daily Deposit Collection Scheme in the matter of introduction or to give it up or to modify in the light of their experience and other factors such as the Scheme in general has been found uneconomical; there is dispute raised by daily/tiny deposit collectors claiming that they are regular bank employees; the Scheme is considered fraud prone etc.

Loan Advanced by Banks under Self-Employment Scheme

1916. SHRI ANIL BASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of loan advanced by the nationalised banks against Self Employment Scheme since the announcement of the programme in August, 1983 ;

(b) whether any assessment has been made as to the generation of employment and repayment of loan during the last two and a half years ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Under the self-employment scheme introduced in the year 1983-84, banks have sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 401.54 crores for the year 1983-84 and Rs. 429.53 crores for the year 1984-85.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Loan from International Monetary Fund

1917. SHRI ANIL BASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have taken any decision in favour of loan from International Monetary Fund for 1988 ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for such a decision ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Training to Bank Guards

1918. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether keeping in view the steep rise in bank dacoities in the country particularly in the capital, Government propose to provide adequate training to the bank guards ;

(b) if so, in what way such training is proposed to be given to the bank guards ;

(c) the number of bank dacoities taken place during the last two years due to negligence of the bank guards in the capital ; and

(d) to what extent the recurrence of bank dacoities will be stopped after providing adequate training to the bank guards ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a), (b) and (d) As a measure to improving security in banks, steps are being taken to provide training to the armed guards of public sector banks at Delhi.

(c) The present data collecting system does not yield the information asked for. However, as reported by Reserve Bank of India, all dacoities/robberies had taken place in public sector banks in the capital during the years 1984 and 1985.

World Bank Aid for Projects of Oil India Limited

1919. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Bank is considering to finance India for several projects of Oil India Limited which are proposed to be taken up in the next five years ;

(b) if so, the amount of loan expected for the said purpose ; and

(c) how the said loan amount will be spent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c) The project is under discussion with the World Bank.

Raids on F.C.I. Godown at Gheora

1920. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :

DR. B.L. SHAILESH :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the officials of the Directorate of Industries and Weights and Measures Department raided recently at the Food Corporation of India godown at Gheora and found most of the wheat bags which were ready for delivery to Fair Price Shops short in weight ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether any responsibility has been fixed and action taken against the guilty employees of Food Corporation of India ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) preventive measures taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) and (b) On 31-1-1986, Weights and Measures Department of Delhi Administration weighed at random 10 bags out of 30 bags of wheat issued by Food Corporation of India at its Ghavera depot to Delhi

State Civil Supplies Corporation for distribution through fair price shops and found shortages of 24.5 kgs.

(c) and (d) Food Corporation of India is investigating the matter with a view to fixing responsibility on its employees for their lapse.

(e) The Food Corporation of India has been directed to ensure standardisation of bags as also 100% weighment of stocks issued.

Boosting Trade with West Germany

1921. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether West Germany has shown its keen interest to boost trade activities with India during the recent visit of Indian delegation there ;

(b) if so, the details of the talks held ;

(c) the present position of trade with West Germany in each item ; and

(d) the way trade activities between the two countries will be explored ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) and (b) No official delegation from India has visited FRG for trade talks with the FRG authorities during the recent past. Bilateral trade was, however, one of the items taken up for discussion at the 6th Meeting of the Indo-FRG Joint Committee held in Aug. 1985. The Indian side underscored the need for improving access of Indian products to the German market in view of the trade deficit. The German side showed understanding for the Indian concern and both sides wanted to make efforts towards improvement within the scope of their respective possibilities.

(c) India's trade position with FRG during the last couple of years is as follows :

(Value in Rs. crores)

	Exports	Imports	Balance of Trade
1983-84	375.28	1120.42	-744.54
1984-85	470.95	1297.75	-826.80

Indian exports to FRG are dominated by carpets, textiles and garments, leather and leather goods, and cut and polished diamonds and colour gem stones. Out imports from FRG are dominated by plant and equipment and chemical products.

(d) A number of steps like the holding of workshops, seminars, exchange of delegations, etc., have been contemplated to explore trade activities between the two countries.

ISI Marks for Washing Powders and Detergents

1922. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the washing powders like "Nirma" and other detergents which have very good market are given ISI Marks ; and

(b) if not, action taken to see that ISI marks washing powders and detergents are sold in the market so that public are assured of the quality ?

THE MINISTER STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) and (b) At present, there is no Indian Standard for washing powders. For detergents, which in technical terminology are called synthetic detergents, two Indian Standards have already been published. There is no proposal under the consideration of the Government of India for issuing Quality Control Order in respect of washing powders and synthetic detergents. However, some manufacturers of synthetic detergents are already using ISI mark after obtaining the requisite licence from ISI on voluntary basis.

Sick Textile Mills in Karnataka

1923. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of sick textile mills in Karnataka ;

(b) the names of those sick textile mills ;

(c) the number of employees thrown

(d) whether R.K. Mill, Mysore, oldest textile mill in Karnataka has also become sick ; and

(e) whether Government propose to take steps to take over all the sick textile mills in Karnataka particularly K.R. Mills, Mysore where 3000-4000 persons have become unemployed for the past one year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) According to the Reserve Bank of India list of sick textile units enjoying bank credit of Rs. one crore and above there are five sick textile mills in Karnataka as per the statement given below :

(c) As on 31.2.1985 only one of these mills was closed affecting the employment of around 3000 workers.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Government do not propose to take over any of these sick textile mills.

Statement

Names of the Mills

1. Binny Ltd., Bangalore.
2. Minerva Mills (N.T.C.).
3. Mysore Spg. & Wv. Mfg, Mills Ltd.. (N.T.C.)
4. Sree Krishna Rajendra Mills Ltd.
5. Yellamma Cotton Mills (N.T.C.).

Dual Pricing system for Essential Commodities

1924. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to introduce dual pricing system for essential commodities ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b) The Government has assumed responsibility for supplying the seven

sugar, controlled cloth, kerosene oil, imported edible oils and soft coke through the Public Distribution System. The issue price of sugar distributed through the Public Distribution System is uniform throughout the country at Rs. 4.80 per kg. whereas, the State Governments after adding incidental charges fix the end retail price of the other six commodities for distribution through Public Distribution System. There is no proposal under the Government's consideration to introduce dual pricing system for essential commodities under the Public Distribution System.

Price Fixation Authority and Prices Tribunal for fixing price

1925. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that only prices stamping is compulsory for packaged goods and not fixation of prices which is left to the sweet will of the seller/manufacturer ;

(b) whether Government propose to set up a Price Fixation Authority and also a Prices Tribunal for fixing fair producer and consumer prices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977 enjoin upon the manufacturer/packer to indicate the sale price on packaged goods which are the subject matter of inter-State trade or commerce.

(b) No, Sir. However, Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices deals with fixation of support/procurement prices of selected agricultural commodities and the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices deals with fixation of prices of manufactured commodities referred to it by the Government.

Stocks of Foodgrains

1926. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the total current stocks of foodgrains with the Union Government at present ; and

(b) the stock of foodgrains utilised for strengthening of the Public Distribution System and also for expansion of National Rural Employment Programme, and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme for rural agricultural workers for their employment in the lean season ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) The total stock of foodgrains with the public agencies as on 1-2-1986 was estimated at 23.75 million tonnes.

(b) During the year 1985, the total offtake of foodgrains for public distribution system as well as for other schemes was about 15.45 million tonnes.

Seminar on 'Promotion of Wildlife Tourism in India'

1927. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether a two-day seminar on 'Promotion of Wildlife Tourism in India' was held in New Delhi in the first week of February this year under the aegis of the Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management and the Department of Environment ;

(b) if so, the main suggestions and observations made at the seminar to promote tourism while preserving wildlife and environment ; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some of the main recommendations/observations are, the need for preservation of nature and at the same time to make suitable arrangements to meet the growing demand for wildlife tourism. This apart from generating economic development, employment can help in strengthening conservation movements through visitors' awareness. It recommended better coordination between the Forest Department, Tourism Department and Tour Operators etc. and also desired diversification of wildlife tourism traffic to new areas to reduce pressure on some popular sanctuaries.

It was recommended that no further expansion of tourists complexes in core areas should be taken up and simple complexes should be constructed preferably with local building materials in the buffer zones only.

The seminar recommended formation of a Committee of wildlife experts and the concerned officials to look into the development of wildlife tourism.

(c) The recommendations made in the seminar are under consideration of the Government of India.

Increase in Frauds in Banks

1928. DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that frauds in banks are on the increase signifying failure of internal audit and control by the management as reported in the *Times of India* of 2 February, 1986 ;

(b) whether it is proposed to give training to management of the Banks by the CBI to handle the jobs ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Reserve Bank of India failed to perform its duties ; and

(d) whether this failure has arisen from ingress and induction of non-banking officers at the helm in Reserve Bank of India with limited work experience of World Bank which has no relationship to working of Indian banks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) According to Reserve Bank of India, the available information regarding total number of cases of frauds perpetrated in India and outside India, irrespective of the dates of occurrence, as reported by 28 public sector banks for the last five years is as given below :

Year	No. of frauds
1981	1892
1982	2078
1983	2371
1984	2469
1985	2189

Banks are taking steps to strengthen the control mechanism including the internal audit/Inspection Machinery and to make them effective so as to eliminate the scope for frauds and malpractices. Reporting and detection of frauds is also being improved. Banks have been taking a serious view of irregularities committed by their employees and initiate action to inflict punishment befitting the seriousness of irregularities of the delinquent employees. Inter branch reconciliation has been expedited.

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

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Code for Advertising Consumer Group

1929. DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Consumer Groups have been asking for a code for advertising to guide the advertisers/ the advertising companies and the media ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken/proposed in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) No, Sir, However, some of the voluntary consumer organisations, at the recent all India Seminar on Consumer Protection held in New Delhi in January, 1986 suggested that maximum sale price should be indicated in all consumer goods advertisements in every media i.e. AIR, Doordarshan, Press and that there should be a ban on advertisements of hazardous goods.

(b) The Government have not laid down any code of advertising for the guidance of advertising agencies.

Development of Ancient Forts/Castles

1930. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government to

tourists for attracting them to visit ancient forts/castles situated in various parts of the country, especially such well-known forts like Raigad, Sinhagad, Purandar, Vishalgad, Torna, etc.;

(b) whether Government have received any proposal from private parties for the development of these forts/castles for attracting tourist traffic ; and

(c) if so, the details of the action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) The Department of Tourism produces Brochures, Directories and Folders on various places of tourist interest in order to both inform and attract the overseas and domestic tourists. Wherever well-known forts and castles exist these are covered under the column "Places of Interest". A brief description indicating accessibility, accommodation etc. is also given. During the current year the Department have also purchased 40 copies of a short film entitled "The Forts of Rajasthan" produced by Deerg Film Productions for distribution in India and among the overseas offices.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The Archaeological Survey of India undertakes the preservation of ancient forts/castles under a Central Act. The maintenance and repairs of the protected monuments are carried out in accordance with the principles of Archaeological conservation. The Archaeological Survey as a policy, do not allow any private parties to undertake repairs or develop the centrally protected monuments which fall within the purview of this act.

Proposal to Organise Festivals for Promotion of Tourism

1931. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any proposals under the consideration of Government to organise festivals in the country annually like the Festival of India recently held in Europe and America and also the annual festival of International Music and Dance held at Edinburgh (Scotland) for popularising tourism in the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether Government propose to give such facilities to tourists as are given in a small country like Switzerland which will go a long way in boosting tourist traffic, especially to hill places in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): (a) No, Sir. The Festival of India Committee specifically in charge of organising Festivals of India, under the Deptt of Culture, has no proposal for organising festivals in the country on the lines of Festivals of India held abroad.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

Agricultural Credit given by Banks to Farmers during 1985-86

1932. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of agricultural credit given by the banks to the farmers in the country during the financial year 1985-86 ; and

(b) the rates of interest charged ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) As per the latest available provisional information, agricultural advances of the public sector banks outstanding as on the last Friday of September, 1985 stood at Rs. 8174.30 crores.

(b) Short-term loans for agriculture are provided at the following rates of interest :

(A) Upto Rs. 5,000/-	11.5%
(B) Rs. 5,000/-to Rs. 10,000/-	12.5%
(C) Rs. 10,000/-to Rs. 25,000/-	Not exceeding 14%
(D) Above Rs. 25,000/-	Not exceeding 16.5%

Rates of interest on term loans for agriculture are as under :—

(A) Minor Irrigation and land Development	10.0%
(B) Other purposes	
(i) Small farmers	10.0%
(ii) Other farmers	12.5%

Agreement with FAO for obtaining technology for processing edible oils

1933. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have entered into an agreement with Food and Agriculture Organisation for obtaining technology for processing edible oils;

(b) whether this would involve Indian technologists obtaining rice bran oil processing from Japan and China; and

(c) the other technologies to be obtained from abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the project agreement signed between Government of India and F.A.O., two Indian specialists will visit China, Burma and Thailand to study the technologies applied in these countries.

(c) The technology for production of soya foods from soya meals as available abroad is proposed to be studied.

Fall in the Exports of Flue cured Virginia Tobacco

1934. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether flue cured virginia tobacco exports have fallen in the last three years from Rs. 200 crores to Rs. 160 crores and are declining further;

(b) whether the exports have become dependent on the purchase by one single country—the USSR;

(c) whether this is due to deterioration in the quality of Indian tobacco; and

(d) if so, whether any steps have been taken to improve the quality and reduce production costs thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) Exports of flue cured virginia (FCV) Tobacco during the last three years are given below :

	Qty. (000 Tonnes)	Value (Rs. Crores)
1982-83	83.7	195.11
1983-84	72.3	161.85
1984-85 (Provisional)	58.2	139.57

Source: Tobacco Board, Guntur.

(b) No, Sir. Indian FCV Tobacco is exported to more than 30 countries. USSR is one of our principal buyers.

(c) and (d) There has been no deterioration in the quality of Indian tobacco. However, the Tobacco Board is implementing various technical programmes like Varietal Trials, Integrated Pest Management, Topping and Desuckering, and is taking other steps like supply of various inputs, improved practices etc. in collaboration with State Governments and other agencies like the Directorate of Tobacco Development and Central Tobacco Research Institute to further improve quality and reduce production costs.

Fall in Savings and Investment

1935. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether despite the boom in the capital market and rising levels of bank deposits, the country seems to be saving and investing progressively smaller proportions of the net national product (NNP) as per Reserve Bank of India figures released last month which showed a drop of percentage of net national product from 17.6 per cent in 1980-81 to 16.40 per cent last year, while aggregate investment (including foreign resources) fell from 19.5 per cent; and

(b) if so, the reasons for fall in both savings and investment in three of the last four years marking a sharp change from the earlier trend of steady improvement on both fronts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The rate of domestic savings and domestic investments have been fluctuating from year to year, depending mainly upon the

growth in agricultural and industrial production in the country. In 1981-82 the domestic savings rate was 16.3 per cent of Net National Product and rose to 17.2 per cent in 1982-83. In 1983-84 the rate was

16.5 per cent and has remained at about this level since. The slight decline in investment is on account of a drop in the inflow of foreign resources. Details are given in the statement given below.

Statement

Net Domestic Savings and Aggregate Investment (As proportion of Net National Product (NNP) at Current Market Process)

(Per cent)

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
1. Total Domestic Saving	17.6	16.3	17.2	16.5	16.4
2 Inflow of Foreign Resources	1.9	2.2	1.6	1.7	1.3
3. Total Investment	19.5	18.5	18.8	18.2	17.7

Survey of Customer Service in Banks by RBI

1936. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :

SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a recent survey conducted by the Reserve Bank of India has found that the quality of service offered by the various nationalised banks at their counters specially in respect of the time taken for encashment, clearance and transfer of cheques is not satisfactory;

(b) if so, the names of the nationalised banks in respect of which these observations have been made and a brief outline of the report;

(c) how do the services at the nationalised banks in the country compare with such services in the foreign banks in this country and abroad; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to improve the services ?

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

(a) and (b) In the context of the stress laid by Government and the Reserve Bank of India on the need for concerted action on the part of the banks to improve customer service, the

latter had undertaken an impressionistic survey in July/August 1985 aimed at assessing deficiencies in the quality of customer service in banks' branches. The survey covered different branches of 27 public sector banks. The survey revealed short comings such as delayed opening of counters in some cases, delay in encashment of cheques or issue of cheque books and issue of drafts, and staff being unaware of instructions regarding collection of outstation cheques and introduction of nomination facilities.

(c) As the survey was confined only to a few branches of public sector banks and no private sector banks or foreign banks were included, it is not possible to compute the service of nationalised banks. However, it is recognised that as compared to banking services available in some of the advanced countries, our banks have to cover considerable ground.

(d) Government and Reserve Bank of India have asked the banks to implement various measures for improving customer service. These include ensuring observance of discipline and punctuality, evolving and displaying time norms for rendering of routine services, introducing measures for faster collection of outstation cheques, immediate crediting of outstation cheques upto Rs. 2500, allowing interest at Saving Banks rates for collection delays beyond 28 days, making Customer Service an integral part of training programmes, orga-

nising internal machinery for redressal of grievances and increasing contact between bank executives at various levels with customers. Customers' Service Centres have also been organised at Delhi and all State Capitals so as to enable customers to bring their grievances to the notice of Senior Officers in the Banks and secure speedier redressal. Banks have also been asked to organise surprise visits to branches by the senior executives to have an on the spot study of the quality of service rendered by the branches to customers.

Devaluation of Indian Rupee

1937. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :
SHRI SURESH KURUP :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal to devalue the Indian Rupee is under consideration of Government ;

(b) if so, whether the World Bank, International Monetary Fund and the Multinationals have made any suggestions in this regard;

(c) the reaction of Government in regard thereto;

(d) whether Government are considering devaluation as one of the options for increasing the balance of payment position; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

Adverse Balance of Trade with US

1939. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether with the United States declaration of economic growth and fall in the exchange rate of dollar, India's trade with USA is likely to be reduced considerably ;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof stating the major items of India's exports

to USA likely to suffer as a result thereof ; and

(c) the measures contemplated by Government to narrow down the gap in India's exports ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) It is presumed that in part (a) of the question, the hon'ble member is referring to the deceleration of U.S. economic growth. With a fall in exchange rate of U.S. dollar and the deceleration of the U.S. economic growth, the growth of imports into USA is likely to be checked. As a result of this, export growth of countries exporting to USA will also be affected.

(b) While there is likely to be an overall impact of the above phenomena on India's exports to USA, it is difficult to identify the items which will suffer as a result thereof.

(c) Export promotion measures constitute a permanent element of India's export strategy and corrective steps are being taken to meet the situation as and when necessary. During 1986-87, these measures are being intensified in USA.

Misuse of Import Licences

1941. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER :
SHRI KAMAL NATH :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that there were large scale misuse of import licences and large scale misutilisation of import licences issued to the exporters on the condition that cent per cent of the product would have to be exported ;

(b) how many cases of exporting finished products made out of indigenous materials were detected during the last three years ; and

(c) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the importers sell out the imported fabrics at a higher cost and complete the export application by exporting finished products made of the indigenous material ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) Yes, Sir. Misutilisation of imported material has come to the notice of Government.

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

[Translation]

Financial Assistance given to Food Corporation of India by Government

1942. **DR. A.K. PATEL :** Will the Minister of **FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES**

be pleased to state the year-wise details of the financial assistance provided by Government to the Food Corporation of India during the last three years and the current year so far under the following heads : (i) cost of foodgrains procurement, transportation, storage and distribution of foodgrains and the difference between the cost and issue price ; and (ii) reimbursement of transportation charges in connection with buffer stock ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : A Statement is given below.

Statement

Year	Consumer subsidy claimed by F.C.I. (excluding non-regularised losses)	Carrying cost of buffer stocks claimed by FCI (excluding non-regularised losses)	Total	Amount actually paid to F.C.I.
(Rs. in crores)				
1982-83	645.90	163.97	809.87	710.00 (Current 626.73 Arrear 83.27)
1983-84	715.33	244.37	959.70	835.00 (Current 721.07 Arrear 113.93)
1984-85	769.20	469.70	1238.90	1100.00 (Current 981.69 Arrear 118.31)
1985-86 (Estimate for the entire year)	951.35	675.30	1626.65	1472.7893 (Current 985.87 Arrear 486.9193 (upto Jan. '86)

[English]

Resort-Cum-Free Port in Andaman

1943. **SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :**

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH :

SHRI HANNA MOLLAH :

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

(a) whether the move to have a resort-cum-free port in the Andaman on the asking of some Non-resident Indians, will not endanger the natural ecological and ethnic balances of the area ;

(b) whether Government propose to spare the area and open up other areas for Non-resident Indians for their use ;

(c) whether instead of allowing NRIs to exploit this beautiful natural area, Government propose to select any other place either in the mainland or elsewhere ;

(d) whether the conversion of the area into a resort-cum-free port for NRIs is going to help the islanders in any way ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

(SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) and (b) The environmental impact of the proposal for creation of Resort-cum Free Port in Andaman Islands can be assessed only after a specific site has been proposed and the details of the proposal formulated, which has not yet been done.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) The benefits accruing as a result of the establishment of resort-cum free port can be determined only after the project is formulated and different aspects examined.

Sale of Wheat Seed unfit for Human Consumption

1944. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in 'The Times of India' of the 10 January, 1986 regarding supply of large quantities of wheat unfit for human consumption after being grounded into flour and sold to unsuspecting customers in the capital ;

(b) if so, whether wheat bags are sold inspite of carrying explicit warning "Treated with poison" ; and

(c) the steps taken against the defaulting flour mill owners ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Investigations, however, have revealed that some farmers have used empty seed bags for filling fresh edible wheat, in order to save the cost of new bags. No involvement of any flour mills have been reported.

Area of Pathini Tea Estate, Assam

1945. SHRI SUDARSHAN DAS : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total area of Pathini Tea Estate in Karimganj District of Assam owned by the Union Government and managed by the Tea Trading Corporation of India ;

(b) the total area under plantation ;

(c) the area under plantation in 1965, the year when the Tea Estate was purchased by Government ;

(d) whether it is a fact that the factory of the Tea Estate is unable to work to its capacity due to shortage of tea leaves ; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken to increase the plantation area in order to make the Tea Estate economically viable ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) to (c) Total area of Pathini Tea Estate is 2374.44 hectares. The area under plantation in 1965 as reported in the conveyance deed was approximately 805 hectare and the current area under plantation is reported to be around 810 hectares,

(d) No shortage of tea leaves has been reported.

(e) Does not arise.

Enhancement of Freight Charges on Levy Sugar in Kerala

1946. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Kerala Civil Supplies Corporation is incurring a loss of about one crore rupees in an year because of the inadequate freight charges allowed by the Union Government on levy sugar moved from mills ;

(b) whether it is a fact that when the actual expenditure comes to about Rs. 15 to Rs. 19 per quintal, the Union Government allow only Rs. 9.70 per quintal ;

(c) whether there is any proposal to enhance freight charges on levy sugar ;

(d) whether Government have received any request from Kerala Government in this regard ; and

(e) if so, the steps Government have taken in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) to (c) In October, 1984 the

Government of Kerala had requested for an increase in the wholesalers margin of Rs. 9.70 per quintal being allowed since 1.1.1983 to the Kerala State Civil Supplies Corporation for handling levy sugar in the State to Rs. 19.58 per quintal mainly on the ground that the said Corporation was incurring heavy losses on levy sugar transactions due to inadequate margin. Since the existing margin of Rs. 9.70 per quintal was fixed only in January, 1983, after detailed discussions with State Government representatives, Government did not consider such an early revision of this margin to be justified. The State Government was accordingly advised that the existing margin should continue to be operative for at least 3 years.

(d) and (e) A fresh proposal has recently been received from the Government of Kerala reiterating their earlier request for increase in the existing margin for the Kerala State Civil Supplies Corporation. Government have yet to take a view on this request.

Release of Levy Sugar by FCI to States

1947. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of levy sugar released by Food Corporation of India from the Central Pool in 1984 and 1985 ?

(b) the allocation of levy sugar made to Orissa during those years ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) (a) The total quantity of levy sugar issued by the Food Corporation of India during the calendar years 1984 and 1985 was 12.82 and 13.24 lakh tonnes respectively to the FCI operated States.

(b) and (c) The quantity of levy sugar allotted to Orissa during the calendar years 1984 and 1985 was as under :—

(Lakh tonnes)

Year	Monthly quota including CRPF quota	Festival quota	Total
1984	1.39	0.02	1.41
1985	1.39	0.09	1.48

[Translation]

Wastages in the Processed Food Articles due to old Methods of Processing, Storage and Transportation

1948. DR. A.K. PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that about 30 per cent processed food articles go waste because of old methods of processing, storage and transportation as reported in the 'The Times of India' of 6th October, 1985 ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the effective steps taken to check such a large wastage ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) (a) and (b) Information is being collected.

[English]

New Sugar Factories and Expansion Projects

1949. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications pending with Government for grant of licences for new sugar factories and expansion projects ; the details thereof Statewise ; and

(b) the decision on these application likely to be taken by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) 5 applications for grant of licences for setting up new sugar factories—4 in Tamil Nadu and 1 in Karnataka are pending with the Government, the details of which are given in the Statement given below.

(b) The Licensing Policy indicating the guidelines to be followed for licensing additional capacity during the Seventh Five Year Plan is being evolved. These applications can be decided only after the guidelines are concretised.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the proposed factory	Date of receipt of application in the Department of Food
1	2	3
TAMIL NADU		
1.	Adhi Parasakthi Sugars, Tq. Polur, Distt, North Arcot.	4.2.86
2.	Vaniyaru Sugar Mills Ltd., Tq. Harur, Distt. Dharmapuri.	12.2.86
3.	Thiru Arooran Sugars Ltd., Tq. Kumbakonam, Distt. Thanjavur.	11.2.86
4.	K.V. Kandaswamy, Taluka-Pollachi, Distt. Coimbatore	4.2.86
KARNATAKA		
5.	Sri Bhima Sankar S.S.K. Ltd., Teh. Indi, Distt. Bijapur.	7.2.86

Signing of Computer/Railway Technology with Japan

1950. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY ;
SHRI MANIK REDDY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during the course of the tour to Japan by the Prime Minister in November, 1985 an agreement on computer technology and railway technology was signed ;

(b) whether before signing the agreement, the opinions of the concerned Indian experts was obtained ;

(c) the salient features of this Umbrella agreement ; and

(d) the extent it will effect the economy of India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANARDHANA POOJARY) (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Question does not arise.

Arrears of Payment by Sugar Mills to Sugarcane Growers

1951. SHRI MANIK REDDY :
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI JAGANNATH PRASAD :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the amount outstanding for payment of sugarcane growers by the Sugar Mills, mill-wise, in each State ;

(b) for how long the payment has been outstanding ;

(c) the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the payment for sugarcane supplies made to mills by cultivators by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) (a) to (c) Statement giving the sugarcane price dues, State-wise, in respect of individual sugar mills for 1985-86, 1984-85

1983-84 and earlier seasons as on 15th January 1986 is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT 2269/86] As would be seen therefrom, the bulk of the dues relate to the current season. The dues are high at the peak of the crushing season but get cleared expeditiously as the season tapers off. For the last season, out of the total cane price of Rs. 1270 crores only about Rs. 2.94 crores remain to be cleared as on 15.1.86. Percentage-wise, the arrears for the last season are only 0.23 percent. These arrears are spread over a very large number of factories. The small amounts remained unpaid generally due to the growers not coming forward to collect the amounts or due to certain legal difficulties etc. Similar is the position in respect of claims earlier than 1984-85 seasons.

(d) The Central Government fixes the statutory minimum price of sugarcane payable by sugar factories. The payment for the sugarcane purchased is made by the factories. However, the State Governments keep a watch on the payment of cane price to the growers and take necessary steps for ensuring expeditious payments.

Withdrawal of scheme of Voluntary Controls of vanaspati

1952. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the prices of vanaspati has risen after the withdrawal of voluntary control ;

(b) if so, by what percentage ; and

(c) the effective steps contemplated to contain the price rise in vanaspati ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A. K. PANJA): (a) and (b) The prices of bulk packs of vanaspati are hovering at par or near par the prices prevailing during the price agreement. However, the prices of small packs have shown an increase of 3.8 to 7.5% on different packs.

(c) The following, inter alia, steps have been taken to protect the interest of the consumers :

1. A watch is kept on the prices of vanaspati by the Directorate of Vansapati, Vegetable Oils and Fats and with the help of State Governments/Union Territory Administrations.
2. State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have been advised to procure 30% vanaspati produced within their jurisdiction for supply through State Government nominees or through Public Distribution System.
3. Remedial measures including effective supply management of imported oils will be taken to ensure adequate availability and reasonable prices for consumers.
4. Adequate production and easy availability of vanaspati is maintained by supplying certain quantities of imported oils to the industry.

Set up of a Committee to look into the Affairs of losing National Textile Corporation Mills

1953. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE :
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of mills under National Textile Corporation ;

(b) the number of mills running into losses ;

(c) whether any Committee was set up by Government to look into the affairs of losing National Textile Corporation Mills ; and

(d) whether the Committee has submitted its report and if so, what are the major recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN): (a) At present, there are 125 mills under National Textile Corporation viz 103 nationalised mills and 22 managed mills.

(b) During the period April-November, 1985, 64 nationalised mills (101 mills aer

in operation) and 15 managed mills incurred gross losses.

(c) A review of performance of the mills under NTC revealed that at that time 22 mills (19 nationalised and three managed) were accounting for a large part of the total losses during the years 1981-82 and 1982-83. A Study Team was constituted by the Government to undertake an indepth study of the working of 8 weakest mills.

(d) The Study Team has submitted its report to the Government stating that mere additional investment will not make these mills viable.

Review of the Incentive Scheme

1954. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that sugar industry organisation has made representations for review of the incentive scheme ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to review the incentive scheme ; and

(c) if so, when the outcome of the review is likely to be made available to these organisations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In the light of changed sugar policy of the Government from 1985-86 the Incentive Scheme requires a complete review and revision. This will take some time. The decision will be made known as soon as it is taken by the Government.

Zone-wise Levy Prices of Sugar

1955. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state the basis and details of calculation of zone-wise levy prices of sugar for the seasons 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 indicating : (i) the zone-wise cane cost including drainage ; (ii) the zone-wise amount allowed as purchase tax/cane cess/society's commission ; (iii) the zone-wise conversion cost allowed ; (iv) the zone-wise return allowed ; and (v) the zone-wise recovery and duration taken for calculating the above ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A.K. PANJA): The zone-wise levy prices of sugar for the season 1983-84 have been calculated on the basis of the minimum 'cane prices notified for 1983-84 and the parameters of conversion cost and return recommended by the High Level Committee. The validity of the recommendations made by the High Level Committee was extended to cover the sugar year 1983-84 by the Central Government.

The zone-wise levy prices of sugar for the seasons 1984-85 and 1985-86 have been calculated on the basis of the minimum cane prices notified for those years and the parameters of conversion cost and return recommended by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices in its report of August 1984 in respect of the 16 zone pattern.

These zone-wise prices can be seen in the Statement given below.

Statement

The ex-factory levy prices of sugar notified for 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 years

Sl. No.	Zone	Ex-factory price (Rs. per quintal of sugar)		
		1983-84 (D-30 grade)	1984-85 (S-30 grade)	1985-86 (S-30 grade)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Punjab	336.11	337.98	379.97
2.	Haryana	342.22	367.27	403.46
3.	Rajasthan	372.92	420.45	457.27
4.	West Uttar Pradesh	300.81	363.47	425.90

1	2	3	4	5
5. Central Uttar Pradesh.		319.68	368.24	421.68
6. East Uttar Pradesh		332.07	424.11	452.07
7. North Bihar		337.44	425.64	445.61
8. South Bihar		403.90	443.19	490.53
9. Gujarat		226.24	333.12	363.21
10. Madhya Pradesh		362.90	417.16	455.20
11. Maharashtra		297.66	334.35	373.64
12. Karnataka		300.04	339.80	365.84
13. Andhra Pradesh		322.12	345.94	368.29
14. Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry		329.36	343.20	391.51
15. Assam & Orissa, West Bengal & Nagaland		343.67	366.37	414.74
16. Kerala & Goa		347.81	375.90	429.39

Note : In the case of weak units included in Schedule VI of the Price Notification an additional Rs. 26 per quintal has been allowed in the price.

Violation of Import Licences

1956. SHRIMATI GEETA
MUKHERJEE :
DR. V. VENKATESH :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Premier Automobiles Ltd. has violated conditions attached to import licences by selling them to a third party and misutilising the imported spare by selling them in the open market ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) to (c) It has been alleged that M/s Premier Automobiles Ltd., has violated the conditions of import licence.

Their applications for import licences and allotment of canalised items have been placed under abeyance vide order dated 15.11.85.

A show cause notice has also been issued for debarment under Clause 8 of Imports (Control) Order, 1955.

Switch-over from Fiscal Controls to Tariffs as Trade Policy

1957. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK :
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) Government's views on switch-over from fiscal controls to tariffs as trade policy of Government in the immediate future ;

(b) whether the switch-over is going to be profitable in the long run and the benefits will be passed on to the people ; and

(c) if so, the details of measures through which the benefits are going to be passed on to the people ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : (a) to (c) The Government have accepted in principle the recommendations of the Committee on Trade Policies regarding replacement of quotas by tariffs overtime. A Statement containing extracts of the relevant recommendations of the Report of the Committee on Trade Policies is given below. The Government have set up a high level Inter-Ministerial Committee with a view to lay down principles for

moving over, the extent feasible and desirable, from a regime of quantitative restriction on imports towards a system of controls based on tariffs.

Statement

In the ultimate analysis, tariffs should replace the quotas over time. The process of transition would have to be gradual as tariffs and quotas are not perfect substitutes for one another. Wherever licences are substituted by tariffs, it needs to be accepted that tariffs are an instrument of trade policy and not a means of raising revenue. During the period of transition the structure of tariffs and the import licensing policies would have to be harmonised with each other, which is not the case at present. It is imperative to evolve a mechanism supported by a group of experts who would formulate the guidelines and the methodology for the rationalisation of the tariffs structure and the harmonisation of import licensing with tariffs, this would enable the Ministry of Finance to restructure the tariff rates. It goes without saying that a close inter-departmental co-ordination between the Ministries of Commerce, Industry and Finance is a pre-requisite for the proposed change to be introduced. The Committee hopes that this interim institutional mechanism would ultimately evolve into a suitable permanent arrangement.

Relevant Extracts of the Report of the Committee on Trade Policies

The issue of the choice between tariffs and quotas, as alternative instruments of trade policy, was debated at some length. The Committee believes that, in the ultimate analysis, tariffs should replace quotas over time. In principle, this would be a step in the right direction for a number of reasons. First, as the number of import transactions has increased over the years, import licensing has become more complex to administer in a prompt manner. Second, it may be easier for importers to assess the costs and the availability in the case of tariffs as compared to quotas. Third, fiscal controls may be preferable to physical controls in administrative terms, as they would reduce the incidence of delays and misuse. Fourth, in accordance with

with the object of de-escalating protection over time, a reduction in tariffs rather than quotas would be more transparent and easier to comprehend on the part of import-competing firms.

The Committee recognises that the process of transition would have to be gradual as tariffs and quotas are not perfect substitutes for one another. In many cases, the tariff equivalent of quotas, for example in the case of capital goods, may be so high that it would further escalate the domestic costs of production without any change in the degree of protection; in such cases, it may be preferable to retain the import licensing system. Bearing in mind this general principle, the Committee has suggested some areas where it would be advisable to move from licensing to tariffs. Wherever licences are substituted by tariffs, it needs to be accepted that tariffs are an instrument of trade policy and not a means of raising revenue. In a situation where domestic resource mobilisation is exceedingly difficult, there is a distinct possibility that the revenue raising objective may retain importance and precedence. Hence, the Committee recognises that the proposed change in the role of tariffs would have revenue implications that would determine the pace of the transition from physical to fiscal controls in trade. During the period of transition, the structure of tariffs and the import licensing policies would have to be harmonised with each other, which is not the case at present. Beginnings are always difficult. Yet, the Committee believe that if there is to be a transition from quotas to tariffs, it is imperative to evolve a mechanism supported by a group of experts who would formulate the guidelines and the methodology for the rationalisation of the tariff structure and the harmonisation of import licensing with tariffs; this would enable the Ministry of Finance to restructure the tariff rates. It goes without saying that a close inter-departmental co-ordination between the Ministries of Commerce, Industry and Finance is a pre-requisite for the proposed change to be introduced. The Committee hopes that this interim institutional mechanism would ultimately evolve into a suitable permanent arrangement.

Jute Mills in Orissa

1958. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the names of jute mills in Orissa indicating the names of their owners ;

(b) the total value of their business transactions and their export earnings during the last three years ; and

(c) whether some of the jute mills in Orissa have received money from the Union Government for the purposes of modernisation, export subsidy, freight concession, etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Refinance Facility at Concessional Rate to Fair Price Shops

1959. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have under consideration a proposal to make refinance facility available at concessional rate to fair price shops under the Public Distribution System for distributing essential commodities ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The Reserve Bank provides refinance to scheduled commercial banks for food credit and export credit.

The Reserve Bank of India does not have any scheme for providing refinance facilities to scheduled commercial banks against credit made available by them to fair price shops.

[English]

Destruction of Records of Office of Accountant General, Allahabad

1960 PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Office of Accountant General was split up into "Accounts" and "Audit" on 1st March, 1984 ;

(b) whether after this bifurcation instead of preserving separately the records of "Accounts" and "Audit" departments in the Accountant General's Office, Allahabad, some of the important records have been destroyed ;

(c) if so, whether the All India Audit and Accounts Association wrote to him on 21st January, 1986 complaining about the destruction of these records ; and

(d) if so, whether this complaint has been inquired into, if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Yes, Sir. Consequent on the restructuring scheme implemented in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department with effect from 1.3.1984, all the Accountants General's Offices throughout the country were separated into two separate offices, one relating to Audit and another relating to Accounts and Entitlement functions.

(b) The separation of Audit offices and Accounts and Entitlement offices did not involve separation of the existing records between "Accounts" and "Audit". Records are destroyed only after their prescribed period of preservation is over. There has been no destruction of important records prematurely.

(c) and (d) A communication dated 21.1.1986 from Shri Kirpa Shankar Srivastava in his capacity as the Executive Committee Member of the local Association in the office of Accountant General, Uttar Pradesh, which is called the "Brotherhood", complaining about the destruction of records, has been received. This letter is not purported to have been written for and on behalf of the Association. This letter however has been looked into and it is found that there has been no wanton destruction of current records in violation of the relevant instructions relating to the preservation of records. The allegations made that such records were destroyed by official connivance are, therefore, baseless.

Allegation Against M/s Progressive Construction Company, Hyderabad

1961. SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY :

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum signed by Members of Parliament alleging that the Progressive Construction Company of Hyderabad and its associate companies had swindled nationalised banks in raising huge loans ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon ;

(c) whether heavy tax evasion by this firm has also been found ; and

(d) if so, to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d) Government had received complaints regarding this firm and had got the matter investigated. The investigations conducted by the Reserve Bank of India had revealed that the accounts of the unit and its allied concerns with some banks were not satisfactory. The concerned banks are taking necessary follow up action in this regard. In so far as the issues relating to tax matters are concerned, all cases belonging to this group have been centralised for an indepth and co-ordinated investigation by the Central Board of Direct Taxes.

Proposed Japanese Assistance Agreement

1962. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement regarding Japanese assistance to India is going to be signed with Japan shortly ;

(b) if so, the projects included in the agreement ; and

(c) the total amount involved in the agreement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The names of the projects are :—

(i) Assam Gas Turbine Power Station and Transmission Line Construction Project ; and

(ii) Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow.

(c) For the Assam Gas Turbine Power Station and Transmission Line Construction Project the Government of Japan has agreed to extend a special Yen Credit of Yen 30 billion equivalent to Rs. 166.90 crores approximately. As regards the Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Lucknow the Government of Japan has agreed in principle to extend a special grant assistance for this project. The quantum of assistance to be extended is yet to be indicated by the Government of Japan.

Drought Assistance to Karnataka

1963. V.S. KRISHNA IYER :

SHRI B.V. DESAI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount released by the Centre to Karnataka for drought relief since 1982, year-wise ;

(b) the amount asked by the State Government since 1982, year-wise ; and

(c) whether Union Government propose to convert the loan given into grant as per the recommendations of Eighth Finance Commission since Karnataka has been facing drought for the last three or four years in succession ?

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

(c) The Eighth Finance Commission have recommended that drought relief expenditure in excess of the margin money and upto 5% of the approved annual Plan outlay of the respective States should be provided in the form of advance Plan assistance. Expenditure in excess of 5% of the outlay, if any, should be given as 50% loan and 50% grant and it is not adjusted against the States' entitlement of Plan assistance. This recommendation has been accepted by the Union Government and is being implemented.

Statement

Amount of Central assistance asked for by the Government of Karnataka, for drought relief, ceilings of expenditure approved and amount released to the State since 1982-83 year-wise

(Rs. crores)

Year	Amount asked by the State Government	Ceilings of expenditure approved	Central assistance released on the basis of eligible expenditure and after adjusting available margin money
1	2	4	4
1982-83	34.20	8.81	15.00*
1983-84	16.81	14.00	4.00**
1984-85	209.50	32.73	29.86@
1985-86			
(i)	89.05	23.88	43.16
(ii)	151.00@@	31.15	
(iii)	271.00££	£	

* Includes Rs. 6.66 crores released in advance for 1983-84.

** Excludes Rs. 6.66 crores released in 1982-83 in advance for 1983-84.

@ Includes Rs. 13 lakhs as arrears for 1983-84.

£ A Central Team has recently visited the State. Ceiling is to be approved in the light of its report.

££ Since revised to Rs. 348.00 crores through a supplementary memorandum received in March, 1986.

@@ Some of the demands made by the State Govt. in this memorandum have been included again in the subsequent memorandum seeking Rs. 348.00 crores.

Distress Sale of Paddy in Andhra Pradesh

1964. SHRI BHATTAM SHRI RAMA MURTHY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recent rains in coastal Andhra Pradesh have caused extensive damage to the paddy and the farmers are resorting to distress sale ; and

(b) if so, whether Central Government will instruct the Food Corporation of India to purchase the wet paddy at a reasonable price to provide relief to farmers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) and (b) Unexpected rains in December, 1985, caused damage to some harvested paddy in parts of Guntur and Krishna Districts. The damaged paddy was found to be below the prescribed specifications and, therefore, unsuitable for procurement by the Food Corporation of India for conversion into rice for the country's public distribution system. However, in the special circumstances, the grain specifications were relaxed to enable the State Government to undertake procurement of the rice produced out of

the rain-affected paddy for local distribution and, thereby, help the farmers in finding a market for their paddy.

Landing space of Gharepuri Elephanta Caves

1965 SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the four feet wide landing space of the Gharepuri leading to Elephanta Caves across the sea in Bombay harbour is too inadequate to handle huge number of visitors visiting that monument every day and also inconvenient to them ; and

(b) if so, what remedial steps are contemplated in the matter which would give fillip to the tourist traffic ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On request of the State Government, the Department has sanctioned Rs. 10.50 lakhs for strengthening and widening of the Jetty at Elephanta Island and released an amount of Rs. 8.00 lakhs as advance in November, 1984. The State Government is implementing the project.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, there is one submission to you about our security. Today I have appeared before the Ranganath Commission. Yesterday one Mr. Bajrang Singh who went there, had been shot at.....

(Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : I know that, Sir. I cannot discuss these stray incidents.....

(Interruption)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Please allow, Sir, I do not want to say anything but let the Home Minister make a statement. Today I have appeared before the Commission. People are feeling insecure.....(Interruption)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : This is happening everywhere. It is a law and order problem.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : This is before the Commission. Please don't take it so lightly. Sir, don't get excited. Let the Minister clarify. Why not the Home Minister make a statement ?

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : It does not appeal to me. I am myself disturbed on account of so many things.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY (Nalgonda) : The High Court has said that the Maharashtra Chief Minister....

MR. SPEAKER : It is for the Assembly. You know that there is an Assembly sitting there. There is an Assembly sitting there, in existence.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : What is your direction, Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Vice Chancellor was forced to resign.

MR. SPEAKER : No. You can raise it in some other way. There are certain other ways. You come and I will tell you.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) : Again I am drawing your attention. Sir, to the same sad events taking place in Punjab. (Interruption) Unfortunately, your observation that Punjab has become a butchery ground has been vindicated.

MR. SPEAKER : I was talking about the general situation.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Today also more than 6 persons have been gunned down. Do you think the House should not be concerned with this matter ? Why don't you allow discussion on this ? (Interruption) Why are you trying to brush aside such an important matter ? Why do you listen to Mr. Dandavate every day on non issues ?

MR. SPEAKER : I have listened to you.

PROF. K.R. TEWARY : You allow him to waste the time of the House. Important matters are not discussed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Don't refer to me. I am supporting you. Sir, let him not come in my way.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Sir, it is a serious matter.

(Interruption)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : It is an extremely important issue.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Professor sahib, I have already told you.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Why both of you are speaking ?

[English]

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Your statement stands vindicated.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I may make it clear that the subject is a State matter. We shall find some other way out.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : They are seized of the situation. They must tackle it. And they are bound by responsibilities thrust on them by the Constitution to safeguard the property, life, everything, of the people. The Constitution will take its own course.

SHRI AMAL DATA (Diamond Harbour) : 6,000 workers are going to be retrenched. You said that you will find out. That was four days ago. You please allow this Calling Attention.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : We shall see.

[English]

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Sir, we take strong exception to the statement by the Governor to the Assembly in Punjab. It appears to be a charter of the extremists.

MR. SPEAKER : It is for the Assembly to take care of it.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, for how long can we ignore it ?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : The problem is that we have got a system where there are State Assemblies and here we have got the Parliament. They have got their responsibilities. They are elected.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : And they are still there.

MR. SPEAKER : They are still there. So far as the Governor's Address to the Assembly is concerned the members from the opposition there and other members can criticise it and they can do whatever they like on the floor of the House. But on general situation you can discuss law and order problem as a whole in the country.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : But the system is in haywire. It is destroyed there.

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot pinpoint. I am also worried. I have also said something. I say this that we as Indians, as peace-loving citizens, like that peace should prevail. Life and property of every citizen in our country is valuable. It is very much to be protected and by law it should be guaranteed. We don't want any bloodshed in this beautiful land of ours.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : There is one way. Tewariji should get elected to the Punjab Assembly, Sir.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : An hon Member of the House is also involved in this, Mr. Ram Gopal, Vice-Chancellor of Mahrishi Dayanand University...

MR. SPEAKER : We shall see. When the time comes, we shall see.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : One of the hon. Members is involved.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : What is the matter ? We shall see in what context you can raise that question properly through proper rules

and regulations. And then we shall see what we can do about it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Sir, it has just come to my notice. The Home Minister is here. I would like to draw his attention to the fact that there is a serious leakage of the Report of the Pay Commission which has not yet been made public. The newspaper has published all the details of the grades, scales etc. which have been recommended by the Pay Commission.

MR. SPEAKER : You can let me know, I will find out the facts.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : But how such a thing is possible ?

MR. SPEAKER : I will find out the facts. I cannot say off-hand.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Of course, you can find out the facts.

MR. SPEAKER : Anything can go on the press. They are our brothers. You can make mistakes, they can also make mistakes. What has happened has to be verified.

Yes, Mr. Chowdhary, what do you want to say ?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : Sir, I have given a privilege notice against one journalist.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. Not allowed.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : My ruling is never discussed.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed, not admitted.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Yesterday it was the same thing, you are again trying to brow-beat me.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : What is your Ruling ?

MR. SPEAKER : My Ruling is there—it is not admitted, it is not permissible.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. Sit down.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

*(Interruptions)***

[Translation]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : I am thankful to you for changing the subject.

[English]

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am satisfied, and I have given my Ruling.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever the hon. Member says without my permission does not form the record.

*(Interruptions)***

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM (Nagarkurnool) : I have given a notice.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Under what rule, Sir ?

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Pakistan has constructed an airport in the Pakistan occupied Kashmir.

MR. SPEAKER : Please give a notice.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Chowdhary, you are a very honourable young man. Please understand your limitations and work accordingly.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : What is the fun ? I am not going to allow you, Mr. Chowdhary.

*(Interruptions)***

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will you not listen to me, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. Please give a notice. It cannot be discussed without a proper notice.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : I have given a notice. Pakistan has constructed an airport in the occupied Kashmir and it is equipped with the latest weapons which are dangerous to our country. I, therefore, seek reply from the hon. Minister in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall see to it.

[English]

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given notice of a breach of privilege...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I have taken note of it and I have written. I will find out.

Now, Papers Laid on the Table. Shri Shiv Shanker.

12.07 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Annual Reports and Reviews on the working of the Tea Trading Corporation Limited, Calcutta, Allied Products Export Promotion Council, Calcutta etc.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Tea Trading Corporation of India Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1984-85.

(ii) Annual Report of the Tea Trading Corporation of India Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the

Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2168/86]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Chemicals and Allied Products Export Promotion Council, Calcutta, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Chemicals and Allied Products Export Promotion Council, Calcutta, for the year 1984-85.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2169/86]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Plastics and Linoleums Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Plastics and Linoleums Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1984-85.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2170/86]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Arbitration, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Council of Arbitration, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85.

- (6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library See No LT 2171/86]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tea Board, Calcutta, for the year 1984-85,

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Tea Board, Calcutta, for the year 1984-85 together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Tea Board, Calcutta, for the year 1984-85.

- (8) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2172/86]

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I do not want any discussion, Sir.

Shri Khurshid Alam Khan.

Annual Reports and Reviews on the working of the British India Corporation Limited, Kanpur; Indian Silk Export Promotion Council, Bombay etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : I beg to lay on the Table --

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the British India Corporation Limited, Kanpur, for the year 1984-85.

(ii) Annual Report of the British India Corporation Limited, Kanpur, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No LT 2173/86]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Silk Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Silk Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1984-85.

- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2174/86]

- (5) A copy of the Corrigendum (Hindi and English versions) to the Annual Accounts* of the Central Silk Board, Bangalore for the year 1982-83.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2175/86]

- (6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Limited for the year 1984-85 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting Year.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2176/86]

Notifications under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962; Notifications under Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944; Notifications under Central Excise Rules, 1944; Notification under Regional Rural Banks Acts 1976

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :—

(i) G.S.R. 205 (E) to 237 (E) and 295 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1986 together with an explanatory

*The Annual Accounts were laid on the Table on 10th August, 1984.

memorandum seeking to maintain the existing rates of customs duties on items for which higher rates of duty had to be transposed in the new tariff due to change in nomenclature or merger of existing sub-headings.

(ii) G.S.R. 238 (E), 268 (E) to 291 (E) and 298 (E) to 301 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum, seeking to amend or re-issue the existing customs notifications so as to bring them in line with various headings or sub-headings of the new customs tariff Schedule

(iii) G.S.R. 262 (E) to 267 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to amend or re-issue the existing notifications pertaining to exemptions from auxiliary duty of customs, so as to bring them in line with the new tariff.

(iv) G.S.R. 292 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding 100 existing notifications.

(v) G. S. R. 293 (E) to 294 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to amend certain existing notifications in order to make it clear that the exemption is meant for both the basic and additional duties of customs.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2177/86]

- (2) A copy each of Notification Nos. 296 (E) to 297 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to amend or re-issue the existing customs Notifications so as to bring them in line with the various headings or sub-headings of the new Customs

Schedule, under section 10 of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2178/86]

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944 :—

(i) The Central Excise (Second Amendment) Rules, 1986 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 109 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th February, 1986.

(ii) The Central Excise (Third Amendment) Rules, 1986 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 183 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th February, 1986.

(iii) The Central Excise (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1986 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 187 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th February, 1986.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2179/86]

- (4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 :—

(i) G.S.R. 110 (E) to 119 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th February, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to amend certain provisions of the Central Excise Rules, 1944 and certain notifications issued under these rules which refer to the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944 and the First Schedule thereto so as to align these notifications with the new Tariff Act and the Schedule thereto.

(ii) G. S. R. 120 (E) to 176 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th February, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum issued in replacement of, or, in amendment to certain existing notifications, so as to bring them in line with the various headings or sub-headings of the new Tariff.

(iii) G.S.R. 177 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th February, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding 181 existing Central Excise Notifications.

(iv) G.S.R. 178 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th February, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding 24 existing Central Excise Notifications.

(v) G.S.R. 179 (E) to 182 (E), 184 (E) to 186 (E) and 188 (E) to 190 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th February, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum providing (a) continuation of exemptions contained in certain existing notifications relating to basic, special and additional excise duties (b) continuation of the existing scheme of proforma credit under rule 56-A and Excise Rules, 1944 (c) continuation of certain exemptions to samples of some excisable goods.

(vi) G.S.R. 191 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th February, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding 23 existing Central Excise Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2180/86]

(5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 29 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 :

(i) The Chikmagalur-Kodagu Grameena Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1985 published in Notification No. S. O. 1224 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd March, 1985.

(ii) The Giridih Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1985 published in Notification No. S.O. 1225 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd March, 1985.

(iii) The Muzaffarnagar Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board)

Rules, 1985 published in Notification No. S.O. 1226 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd March, 1985.

(iv) The Sabarkantha-Ganhinagar Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1985 published in Notification No. S.O. 1227 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd March, 1985.

(v) The Sahyadri Grameena Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1985 published in Notification No. S.O. 1228 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd March, 1985.

(vi) The Hissar-Sirsa Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1985 published in Notification No. S.O. 1229 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd March, 1985.

(vii) The Netravati Grameena Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1985 published in Notification No. S.O. 1230 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd March, 1985.

(viii) The Varada Grameena Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1985 published in Notification No. 1231 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd March, 1985.

(ix) The Junagad Amreli Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1985 published in Notification No. S.O. 1232 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd March, 1985.

(x) The Murshidabad Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1985 published in Notification No. S.O. 1233 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd March, 1985.

(xi) The Hazaribagh Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1985 published in Notification No. S.O. 1234 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd March, 1985.

(xii) The Indore Ujjain Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1985 published in Notification No. S.O. 1235 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd March, 1985.

(xiii) The Patliputra Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1985 published in Notification No. S.O. 1236 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd March, 1985.

(xiv) The Ambala Kurukshetra Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1985 published in Notification No. S.O. 1237 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd March, 1985.

(xv) The Yavatmal Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1985 published in Notification No. S.O. 1238 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd March, 1985.

(xvi) The Golconda Grameena Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1985 published in Notification No. S. O. 1239 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd March, 1985.

(xvii) The Srirama Grameena Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1985 published in Notification No. S.O. 1240 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd March, 1985.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2181/86]

(6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Financial Corporation together with Audit Report for the year 1984-85, under sub-section (3) of section 38 of the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951.

(ii) A copy of the Audit Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on the Accounts of the Delhi Financial Corporation for the year 1984-85, under sub-section (7) of section 37 of the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Delhi Financial Corporation for the year 1984-85.

(7) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above.

Placed in Library. See No LT 2182/86]

(8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Industrial Development Bank of India together with Audit Accounts of the General Fund and the Development Assistance Fund for the year 1984-85, under sub-section (5) of section 18 and sub-section (5) of section 23 of the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964,

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Industrial Development Bank of India for the year 1984-85.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2183/86]

12.08 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1985-86

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : Sir, I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing the Supplementary Demands for grants in respect of Budget (Railways) for 1985-86.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Shall I have to ask you to withdraw from the House ?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : Why, Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER : You are persisting, unnecessarily wasting the time of the House. I have given my Ruling. That is all. Finished. You cannot discuss it

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : You have not given any Ruling.

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed it. That is my Ruling. Now, Mr. Madhavrao Scindia.

12.09 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1983-84

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA) : Sir, I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1983-84.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No question. I said my Ruling is given. That is all.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed him.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you trying to browbeat me? Will you, Mr. Chowdhary, take your seat now? Otherwise I will have to ask you to withdraw from the House. I do not like this behaviour. Please sit down.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : You should give your Ruling.

MR. SPEAKER : I have given my Ruling. It is not admissible. That is all.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am not to explain it to you. Please sit down. You cannot question. That is all.

Now, Shri H K.L. Bhagat.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I appreciate everything. You cannot do like this. You are transgressing all the limits of decency. Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I would like the hon. Members to resume their seats honourably. Now the general discussion will take place after item No. 7. At 12.30 p.m., we are going to take up the situation in Nicaragua.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is too much.

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : I have given a notice...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : This will not be discussed in this manner here. All right, you sit down. I shall see to it. Kindly give a notice.

[English]

That is my job to do. You are not to plead it on the floor of the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever the hon. gentleman says will not form part of the record.

(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I wanted to thank you for the change.

MR. SPEAKER : Thank you, sit down. I understood it. Your meaning has been conveyed to me. I have caught your point.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I welcome him, but at the same time I thank you for changing the precedents of the Zero hour.

[English]

I hope it has gone on record.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No question to the Speaker on the ruling and no answer.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : You are not saying anything in the ruling at all.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not have to. You come to me.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Again you are doing the same thing.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri H.K.L. Bhagat.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 10th March, 1986, will consist of :—

(1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's order Paper.

(2) Submission to the vote of the House of Demands for Grants on Account (General) for 1986-87.

(3) Discussion on the Resolution seeking disapproval of the Ravi and Beas Waters Tribunal Ordinance 1986 and consideration and passing of the Ravi and Beas Waters Tribunal Bill, 1986.

(4) Discussion and voting on :

(a) Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1985-86.

(b) Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 1983-84.

(c) Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1986-87.

(d) Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1985-86.

(e) Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) for 1983-84.

Discussion on the Resolution regarding recommendations made by the Railway Convention Committee.

DR. V. VENKATESH (Kolar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the following matter may be included in the next week's business.

There is a growing discontent among the workers of Bharat Gold Mines Limited on various counts. The management is least bothered about the plight of these workers. Rather they are out to harass the workers by every means. Many workers are being retrenched on flimsy grounds. The management has also violated the direction of the Govern-

ment by not paying the workers even *ad hoc* bonus. There is lack of safety measures and as a result thereof accidental deaths are on the increase. Moreover, even the victims of accidents are not being paid proper compensation. All these matters are agitating the minds of the working lot and there is every possibility of confrontation of workers and management thereby leading to a law and order problem.

Besides, due to inadequate security measures, losses and pilferages are going on in the mines. The management, instead of improving the gold mines by using scientific techniques, is using out-dated and unpopular methods. There is, therefore, immediate necessity of :

(i) paying the workers *ad hoc* bonus as per the Government decision ;

(ii) strict safety measures to be adopted to save large number of lives from accidents ;

(iii) early settlement of compensation claims of workers ;

(iv) posting of B.S.F./C.I.P.F. for security purposes ;

(v) setting up of an alternative industry by expanding B.E.M.L. in the drought-prone Kolar district.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY (Visakhapatnam) : Sir, the following item may be included in the next week's business :—

The Yeleru Reservoir Project is a major irrigation project contemplated on the river Yeleru in Andhra Pradesh. The Phase I of the Project envisages formation of a reservoir with a line storage capacity of 18 T.M.C. to meet the water supply needs of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant to the extent of 73 Mgd (of water).

The cost of the Phase I of the Project was estimated to be Rs. 107 crores, the final stage costing Rs. 147 crores. This Scheme is pending clearance before the Centre. However, the A.P. Government accorded part administrative approval for an amount of Rs. 87 crores so far,

incurring an expenditure of Rs. 61.32 crores so far besides providing about Rs. 20 crores in 1985-86. A provision of Rs. 103 crores was proposed in the Seventh Plan.

Formation of the Yeleru Reservoir involves submersion of 1,497 hectares of foreshore area of reserved forest ; similarly, the alignment of Yeleru Left Main Canal aggregating to 1,525 hectares passes through forest area. The proposals initiated by A.P. Government for alienation of reserve forest area are pending clearance by the Centre.

The Centre may expedite clearance of the same, besides extending a credit facility of Rs. 50 crores to the A.P. Government for expeditious completion of the above Yeleru Project in A.P.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : The following items may be included in the next week's business :—

As you know, the work on HBJ Gas Pipeline has already been delayed by 1½ years on account of the Government's wrong decision to reverse the decision of the empowered committee and to get it executed on a turn-key basis. The delay of one year in the completion of this Project means a loss of Rs. 2,000 crores in foreign exchange. The then Minister for Petroleum, Mr. Nawal Kishore Sharma told the Lok Sabha that the final decision would be taken by the end of December, 1985. But unfortunately, decision is being indefinitely delayed on account of conflicting pressures by giant multi-nationals. Hence the urgency to discuss it.

Notwithstanding the autonomy claimed for Door Darshan, the screening of two films, *Rajiv's India* and *"New Delhi Times"* were cancelled by Door Darshan after the programmes were finally made known to the TV audience.

It is important to know how the film *"Rajiv's India"* was in the first place okayed by the Government as it was made by an American Company, International Syndications Inc. whose owner and President is Max Hugel. He had earlier worked as Deputy Director of CIA.

The film *"New Delhi Times"* is nothing more than a fictional satire on the connection between politicians and criminals. I

do not see any reason why the screening of such a film should be disallowed.

The functioning of mass media like TV and Radio should be urgently discussed in the House.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : How do you allow this observation of the Member ?

MR. SPEAKER : What is there ?

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : How can it go on record ? On the basis of newspaper report, can you say anything in the House ?

MR. SPEAKER : There is nothing wrong about it.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : It is going on record. Reference to CIA, is only in the newspaper report. On that basis only, can they make such observations in the House ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is all right.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara) : Sir, the following item may be included in the next week's business :—

On account of the recent Supreme Court ruling on Christian personal law regarding the Travancore Christian Succession Act, the inheritance by women belonging to the Syrian Christian community is in a vacuum. Dowry Prohibition Act prohibits payment of money to women at the time of marriage. Travancore Christian Succession Act prohibits payment of Rs. 5,000 or dowry amount whichever is less as the share of women. Women have only life-interest in the property of her father. Now this legal fiction has to be corrected and the women belonging to Christian community have to be made at par with men (sons). Adequate legislation has to be initiated under the circumstances for doing justice to the Christian women.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to include the following items in the next week's Business:

1. The Government have decided to close down Akbar Hotel run by I.T.D.C. because of huge losses. The major n

which turned this profit earning hotel into a loss incurring unit is mismanagement. Instead of punishing the guilty, hundreds of hotel employees are facing an uncertain future, because the Government is evading the issue of absorbing the hotel staff in other I.T.D.C. hotels. Therefore a discussion should be held in the House to go into the reasons of closure of this hotel and the future of the staff.

2. The Government had assured various employees' unions that the Fourth Pay Commission's report will be submitted and implemented by the 31st March. According to the latest indications there is the possibility of a long delay in the presentation of the report which is causing concern among the employees. This issue should also be discussed in the House.

Thanks

12.20 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI K.N. PRADHAN (Bhopal) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the following matter may be included in next week's Business :

Difference of opinion or petty disputes are quite natural in a country like India which is inhabited by people of diverse religions, cultures and languages. But several ways and means are available to us within the framework of our constitution for the fulfilment of our genuine demands or to express our dissent in a peaceful manner. An excellent example of this was given in the recent past by our Muslim brethren in Bhopal who had taken out a peaceful procession in which over 3,00,000 people participated to express their opinion in the Shah Bano issue. A silent protest march was organised and *Namaz* was offered. In this way they proved that they were true Muslims.

As against this there is bloodshed, murders and dacoities in other parts of the country and it is a matter of shame for all of us.

Apart from foreign powers that are certainly behind such incidents of violence; the enemies within the country along with frustrated politicians and political parties have a hand in such incidents. Anti-social

elements who are always present take advantage of such a situation.

Serious note should be taken of such an important matter so that we can unmask such people and award them deterrent punishment.

[*English*]

SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH (Bombay North) : I would like to submit the following matter for discussion in the next week Business.

Bombay is an industrial capital of India, in fact, Bombay is mini India. Unfortunately, people of Bombay are facing a number of problems like railways, road transport, tele-communication, housing, water supply and slum improvement. For this Bombay is badly in need of special financial assistance immediately to solve the above problems. I request the hon. Minister to include the following subject for general discussion in the next week Business.

"Urgent need of Bombay—A special allocation of funds by Government of India."

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SUNDERWATI NAWAL PRABHAKAR (Karol Bagh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like the hon. Parliamentary Affairs Minister to include the following items in the next week's agenda :

1. *Medical Facilities in Karol Bagh Area* : There is absence of medical facilities in the Karol Bagh Parliamentary Constituency in Delhi. Even though an area is predominantly a Scheduled Caste Tribe area still the medical facilities are not available there. There is not a single general hospital in the area. The area is densely populated and there is always the danger of spread of contagious diseases.

I, therefore, request the hon. Health Minister to pay immediate attention in this direction and ensure medical facilities in my area.

2. *A Long Term Policy to curb the increasing Population in Four Metropolitan Cities* : The population of four metropolitan cities in the country is increasing day by day. As a result of this people have started squatting on footpaths also. The problem to provide them food, housing and employment is becoming more serious day by day. Though the Government is providing some housing facility by constructing 'Ren Baseras' etc. but it is not a permanent solution to the problem. I urge the Government to formulate a long term policy in this regard and if need be legislate some severe laws as well.

I request that the above mentioned matters be included in the next week's business of the House so that they can be discussed.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska) : Sir, the following matters may be included in the government business for the week commencing from 10th March, 1986 :—

The work of Harbhangi Irrigation Project in Orissa was started in 1980 by the Orissa Government with an estimated cost of Rs. 9.1 crores with the financial assistance of the World Bank. The target was to complete the project in 1985. The construction work of the project has not made much headway due to the negligence of the Government machinery and as such, the estimated cost has gone up to about Rs. 43 crores between 1980 and 1985 and it is said that the project might be completed by 1990 if sincere efforts are made. The construction of the main dam has not progressed at all. The whole work is moving at a snail's pace to the great discontent of the cultivators in the chronically drought-affected areas of Ganjam district. Thousands of labourers of the area going outside as dadan labourers will get enough scope for earning wages if the work is started in right earnest. The project will irrigate about 1,000 hectares of kharif crop and about 6,000 hectares of rabi crop.

Similarly, the Bagua Stage II Irrigation Project near Buguda has not practically

started at all. When completed, this project will come to the rescue of the cultivators in the drought-prone area of Ganjam District. Immediate steps should be taken by the Central as well as Orissa Government to expedite both the works.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda) : Sir, I submit that the following items may be included in the coming week's agenda:—

The Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board is collecting outright contribution from petty consumers even in villages for transformer costs under 7A(2) (ii) of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, as the service lines. Due to this, in rural areas the consumers are not in a position to take services. Recently, the Allahabad High Court has given a judgment that the cost of transformers will not come under the purview of service lines even though the A.P.S.E.B. is collecting transformer cost charges. Under these circumstances, it is necessary to amend, urgently, the Indian Electricity Act, so that the 7A(2) (ii) provision of the Act is deleted from the Act or a suitable amendment may be proposed so that the service lines may be borne by the Board.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : Sir, I have taken note of the observations made by the hon. Members and I shall bring them to the notice of the Business Advisory Committee. But in a general way I would like to point out for their consideration that the Demands for Grants of various Ministries are coming up for discussion and a number of matters are such which can be raised when these Ministries' Demands for Grants are discussed. In any case, I shall bring them to the notice of the Business Advisory Committee.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : It should be tape-recorded.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Only three minutes are left for 12.30. I hope we can take up the discussion.....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : If you want, in three minutes, I can raise a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Any point of order you are free to raise; I have no

objection, but not for the sake of raising it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat):
Let us take up the discussion.

12.28 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE: SITUATION IN NICARAGUA

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up the discussion on the situation in Nicaragua.....

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: Sir, this discussion should be over by 2 o'clock, including the Minister's reply. We have to start the General Discussion on the Budget (General) at 2.00 p.m.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I request the hon. Members to be very brief and try to cooperate.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): There are not many Members to speak. There should be no difficulty.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Ajay Mushran. Please try to be brief. The discussion should be over by 2 o'clock.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you very much for allowing me to raise this discussion on the situation obtaining in Nicaragua. It is a small country, smaller than Pondicherry so far as area is concerned. But we are convinced, and we as Indians maintain, that irrespective of the size of the country, the honour and sovereignty of a country is as sacred as that of a large country like the USA or any other large country. In that context and in the context of what we have been recently hearing and reading about the American intervention in weakening Nicaragua economically and trying to threaten the political sovereignty of the country, it is imperative that India, as leader of the third world, joins in highlighting at the international level the problems and the tragedy of the necane of Nicaragua.

It will not be out of context, Mr. Deputy Speaker, to dwell for a couple of minutes on the history of the country, which is a very small country, located in the heart of the Central America. It has got its coasts on both the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. The country has lakes and volcanoes and is a part of the Contadora group of American countries.

The area is, as I submitted, very small. It is about 128 sq. kms. The population is approximately three million, 96% of which live in the plains of the Pacific side and 4% on the Atlantic coast who speak English. Otherwise the language spoken by the majority is Spanish. It was in the 16th century that this country came under the sovereignty of Spain. It became a colony which remained for a good 200 years. It was in 1821 that for the first time Nicaragua became independent, but unfortunately fell under the domination of the USA. However, the first military intervention by USA was in 1855 which was followed by an adventurer William Walker who invaded and declared himself as the President of Nicaragua, introduced slavery, imposed English as the national language of the country, but later on he was destroyed by the Central American United Force.

It was in 1912 that for the first time US marines made their appearance in the internal matters of this small country. However, although they forced a liberal nationalistic president to resign, the marines left after about fourteen years. And then came the person who really made Nicaragua independent. That was General Sandino who resisted American interference and after six years of fighting he cleared the country from the Americans. But unfortunately, America found a stooge in Somoza who created circumstances for the assassination of Gen. Sandino.

Why I am going into all these chronological history is that right from the beginning of the 20th century, America has been trying to impose a dictatorship of its choice on the people of Nicaragua and Gen. Sandino to begin with and his followers after his assassination have been persistently opposing these agents of the American Government. It was only the struggle between 1934 and 1979 which was against the dictatorship. It was under the

[Shri Ajay Mushran]

inheritors of Gen. Sandino, under the leadership of Carlos Fonseca that the people of Nicaragua won the real victory on 19th July 1979. Since then the Government of this country is involved in the national reconstruction. A Government has been formed which is confronted with the difficult task of reconstructing the country's administrative and political systems.

The American stooge Somoza left no army, police, treasury, judges, legislature, local government—nothing was existing in the country. (*Interruption*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Was it vegetable 'Samosa' or non-vegetable 'Samosa' ?

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : The English pronunciation is 'Somoza'; but they pronounce it as 'Samosa'.

The elections were held for the first time in November 1984—to be precise on 4th November when the present President came into power. The new Vice President was also elected and a National Assembly with 96 members was elected. These members belong to seven political parties.

However, the USA is not recognising the Sandinista National Liberation Front Government. They have been recognising a puppet called Calero.

He is there even today. It is Calero whom the President Reagan talks and recognises. Even two-three days earlier the American President faced the American Congress with Calero. The President received him and gave him all the honour and had a discussion with him. These are the various types of interference which the American Government has been imposing on this small country of Central America for the last so many years.

The National Government, of course, is re-constructing the political and economic set-up of the country. They are drafting the Constitution. They are giving amnesty to all Nicaraguans who were even anti-revolutionary but who have laid down their arms. They are bringing some sort of system.

On the international scene all the Contadora group of countries assembled in 1983 to negotiate about a multi-lateral agreement in the form of an Act under which all these countries will help and assist each other. So far as the political sovereignty of each other is concerned they will support each other. Even after thirty-six months of negotiations they have come to only certain amount of satisfactory agreement but there are certain things on which negotiations are still proceeding. The negotiations are going on since January, 1983. Last negotiations were held on 11th and 12th January, 1986. Now, a very interesting information has come to our light from the newspapers. The American Government is very worried that the Nicaraguan Government is seriously going to affect the security and sovereignty of the countries surrounding it like Brazil, Argentina, Mexico, Columbia and Panama. Now, this reminds me of an elephant saying that he is scared of a rat or a fly. This type of arguments on an international scene make the American Government a laughing stock. It is on record that the Nicaraguan President has offered to the American President that let us both face the lie detector so far as the stand on Nicaraguan problem is concerned. The American President is yet to react to this.

Sir, so far as the economic conditions of the Nicaraguan people are concerned, I wish to submit some facts and figures which will clearly indicate as to in what stage the country was left by the agents of the Americans who were thrown away by General Sandino who is the real founder of Independence of this country. The export target of Nicaragua for this year is \$ 350 million. They basically export coffee, cotton, bananas, sugar and tobacco. So far as their import is concerned they are going to import items worth \$ 920 million. Except for the five items mentioned by me earlier they import everything, viz., pen, pencil, exercise books, etc. Everything except the five items mentioned by me has to be imported by this country. The difference in the deficit of the country which needs externally is to the tune of 570 million dollars. Over and above this amount, the country will have to make up from international sources and debts an amount of 1700 million dollars for the

early payment of the foreign debts. The above import is for the purpose of survival only and not for the development. Now, against the mercenary forces of the US Government, the cost of war is to the tune of 2000 million dollars. Yesterday, the Foreign Affairs Minister of Costa Rica has suggested to the Amercian Government that they should sit down with the Nicaragua Government representatives and bilateral discussions should take place so that the problem can be solved and the economic throttling of the country which America is imposing today can be lifted. It is in the economic aspect for which I am very sure the Government of India will rise to the occasion as the leader of the Third World to make the voice of this small country heard because the sovereignty of a big country and the sovereignty of a small country are equal so far as the integrity of the country is concerned.

In the end, I only want to quote that there are various countries in the world which have come out openly and, of course, we lead in that. I am very glad to read the newspaper reports today. The statement which was given by the hon. Foreign Minister yesterday in the Rajya Sabha is the correct attitude of this Government which indicates the soundness and conviction of our foreign policy and I am very sure that the whole House will rise as one in expecting the Government of India make its voice heard as the leader of the Third World in support of Nicaragua, not only politically but more for the economic resurrection of this small country.

SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM (Tenali): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I condemn the activities of the USA in Nicaragua. Sir, I am afraid that our Government has been adopting a very soft policy in our external affairs unbefitting of size and dignity of our country. Taking advantage of our softness, many countries even small countries like Nicaragua, Pakistan and other countries have been indulging in very unfriendly activities against India and our attitude must be, as I have already been submitting, a very strong attitude in our external affairs, not a soft attitude like this and when things come to light we must be able to declare such countries as our unfriendly countries. We should not be

soft like this. Sir, we must be brave and we must have the guts to declare...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When was Nicaragua unfriendly to us ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Befor independence.

SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM : As far as other countries are concerned, our attitude must be very strong. and I am afraid that our attitude has been very soft with the USA, the Canadian Government and even with Pakistan which is uncalled for.

We find that while on the one hand the United States and United Kingdom offer their cooperation to us and declare that they are friendly to India, on the other hand, their continued actions against us have become very very dangerous for us.

During the Bluestar operation, one Sikh terrorist Jagjit Singh Chauhan, who escaped to U.K. was welcome in that country. It is a strange action on the part of a friendly country. In U.K, he was not only provided with rent-free Government quarters, he was also provided with financial assistance by that country. Is it an act of a friendly country ? The U.K. Government has been declaring from the rooftops that it is a friendly country, but can we take it as an act of a friendly country ?

It was also reported in the press that in U.K., an international organization of the Sikh terrorists had been collecting funds in U.K. and sending the money to Sikh terrorists in India. U.K. has also been allowing the Sikh terrorists to indulge in narcotics drug business there and with that money, they have been purchasing arms and ammunition and sending to the Sikh terrorists here.

As regard Pakistan, I need not say much ; Pakistan has been openly taking unfriendly attitude towards India. But we are so soft in our attitude that we are not able to declare it openly that Pakistan is unfriendly to us.

The United States of America has also been declaring that it is friendly to us, but it is not displayed by its actions. The United States has been very friendly to the

[Shri N. Venkata Ratnam]

Sikh terrorists, encouraging them ; it has not only been helping them by itself, but doing so through Pakistan also. I think, Canada has been better in that respect. After we took objections, it is reported that Canada has been taking steps to discourage Sikh terrorists in Canada.

I strongly urge upon the Government to take firm steps not to be soft against such countries who are taking an unfriendly attitude towards India. I urge upon the Government to be more masculine in its attitude in external affairs, which is not found many times. I request the Government to be brave enough, to be masculine and manly enough to come out with its true policy. It is not sufficient to have one policy inside and another policy outside. Government may say that due to practical reasons, they have to do like that. But that is not so, we know the facts. Our country must be able to face the true facts boldly. I once again urge upon the Government to be masculine at least hereafter.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, the U.S. Administration is taking steps which are going dangerously close to direct armed intervention in Nicaragua. It has been financing the 'Contras' based in Honduras and Costa Rica to launch armed attack across the border on the civilian population of Nicaragua. Between the years 1979 and 1984, the USA has provided \$ 70 million to aid these mercenary groups. In 1985, the Reagan Administration got the US Congress to sanction \$ 27 million as humanitarian aid (as it is called by them) to these mercenary gangs.

Now the Reagan Administration is trying to see that the US Congress approves \$ 100 million to aid the Contras. For what purpose ? This money will go to kill the civilians and disrupt the life and economy of a very very small country like Nicaragua.

As we all know, Nicaragua is a non-aligned country. Its only crime is that it has overthrown the dictator, Somoza who was propped up the Americans.

Latin American nations and governments have expressed their serious concern against the growing intervention in Nicaragua. The Contadora group of countries

such as Mexico, Venezuela, Columbia and Panama have since 1983, been trying to arrive at a peaceful settlement of outstanding problems. But these constructive proposals have so far been rejected by President Reagan, though the Government of Nicaragua have accepted the proposal for the settlement of the dispute.

Nicaragua today is not only being attacked militarily, This small country is now being attacked economically by the U. S. imperialist forces. The USA imposed economic blockade in May 1985. A country of three million population struggling to eliminate poverty is being attacked economically and militarily by the USA. So far 4,000 people have been killed and 8,000 have been injured or kidnapped by the US-financed mercenary group 'Contras'. These criminal activities must be condemned by this House.

Sir, in the Indian sub-continent, the USA conspires to surround India with a ring of reactionary governments subservient to the US imperialists. They are supplying sophisticated arms to Pakistan for the purpose of an aggression against India. The US imperialists try to rouse chauvinistic feelings in India taking advantage of the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka. They openly support the internal secessionist forces in order to divide and dismember our country. The US imperialists are trying to have a ring around India with hostile bases in Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangla Desh and Indian Ocean. They have their permanent base in Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean. We all know what the US did in Korea, what they did in Vietnam, what they are doing in Afghanistan and what they are doing in Israel to throttle the Palestine Liberation Movement. The same game is being played by the US imperialists in Nicaragua also.

The Government of India, being the chairman of the Non-aligned Nations Movement must come out in firm support of the Government of Nicaragua. It must firmly tell the US Government that hostile acts against the Republic of Nicaragua must be ended forthwith and it must really rally all non-aligned countries and world opinion in favour of Nicaragua's heroic battle for peace, justice for safeguarding its territorial integrity.

I would like to conclude by quoting

from a letter from the President of Nicaragua, Mr. Savadera :

"The people of Nicaragua will continue to pay with their blood for their right to peace and justice in the conviction that reason and wisdom must prevail over policies of force and peace will become a reality in Central America."

Sir, I appeal to hon. Minister through you that we should move a Resolution from this House in support of the struggle that is being waged in Nicaragua against the imperialists. The people of Nicaragua need our moral support, economic support and all types of support. So we must come forward and express our solidarity in support of their struggle. With these words I conclude.

[Translation]

DR. G. S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say something in this regard. All the relevant points on the subject have been touched by my friend. I would like to say only this much that America always backs the wrong horse. In Nicaragua, a legitimate government is being harassed. Economic aggression is worse than political aggression, because it affects slowly. America is helping the guerillas and imposing economic blockade as well. The sugar which was being exported from Nicaragua to various countries has now been stopped resulting in collapse of the export business.

So much so that America is exerting pressure on the World Bank not to help Nicaragua. Nicaragua's Government is a democratic Government. Yesterday, during the discussion in Rajya Sabha I was happy to note that the Government of India had expressed her support to the people and the Government of Nicaragua. Sir, time has now come when we must support the Government of a democratic country. In the past also we had supported China during her struggle against the imperialist Government of Japan. What I want to say is that the stand of the Government of India is admirable. We should join hands with the Government to support the people of Nicaragua.

As we have already said, we must strive to mobilise world opinion. If there had been no public opinion, Reagan's Government would have backed the Marcos Government and the duly elected Aquino Government would not have come to power. President Reagan had no other option but to extend support to the Aquino Government. The voice raised here will be heard all over the world.

We should differentiate between the people and the Government of America. There is a large section of the American people even now which does not like the functioning of the American Government. If we could mobilise public opinion in the matter, it would be a great moral support in the international sphere. In the end I once again say that we have full sympathy with the people and the Government of Nicaragua.

13.00 hrs.

[English]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Sir, I am gratified that some time, however brief it may be, has been allotted for this very important discussion. I would have been happy if the Government had agreed to a unanimous Motion being adopted by this House. But unfortunately, I have been told that that is not possible. So, we have simply to express our sentiments now. There is nothing controversial in this subject. This is a Parliament which is still the Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement. And therefore, Nicaragua Sir, has every right—as a claim I should say, on our active support and solidarity in the struggle which they are conducting against these growing threats—aggressive threats against their independence and sovereignty. This kind of subversive moves against many countries are carried on generally in a clandestine fashion. We have also been the victims of it here. And even now, you see, we cannot do anything about the fact that in spite of Mr. Bhagat's saying the other day that we have got hard evidence that terrorists are being trained across the border in Pakistan. It appears that, we are helpless, we cannot do anything about it. It is all clandestine. Pakistani authorities do not admit it. There are bases in Diego Garcia in the Indian

[Sri Indrajit Gupta]

Ocean which obviously are a threat to us. We have had our Prime Minister assassinated in this country. So, it is not difficult for us to understand that a small country like Nicaragua which is positioned so near the proximity of the United States of America and has a population of only three million people is being threatened for the simple reason that the Dictator who was there is a stooge American. This gentleman Somoza has been overthrown by the people there just like we found Marcos being overthrown in the Philippines and Duvalier being overthrown in Haiti. These U.S. imperialist dictators who are totally isolated from their people will be overthrown everywhere and in this case Sir, now this new Government which is not a communist Government—the Government of Daniel Ortega—who is only 38 years old, the President of the country. He is not a Communist; and that country is being threatened, because they are members of the non-aligned movement. They are against imperialism. They are for defending their freedom and independence.

Something was said a little while ago, that Americans are saying that the Nicaraguans may ally, in fact, with other countries roundabout, and therefore it is necessary to act in the interests of American security. That is the pretext. But everybody knows that a number of leading, major countries of Latin American countries, the Centrodora Group which consists of Mexico, Panama, Colombia and Venezuela has been for a long time now actively trying to see that a peaceful, negotiated settlement is found, and these external threats to the independence and sovereignty of countries of that region are countered and stopped. These countries have been supported by Brazil, Argentina, Peru and Uruguay. Here, we have got eight major countries of that continent. None of them is a Communist country, or even a socialist country. They are standing firmly on the side of repelling external aggression and external threats to that region, to their continent.

Therefore, we know that the non-aligned movement is the target of imperialism. We have suffered for it, in our own country. We are also being encircled. We know that Mujib of Bangladesh, because of his crime

aligned movement and having friendly ties with India, was also put out of the way.

13.06 hrs.

[Shrimati Basavarajeswari in the Chair]

Now, another friend of India, Prime Minister Olof Palme of Sweden who was one of the six whom our Indian Government took the initiative to get together as the Group of Six which has been taking so many initiatives all over the world in the interests of peace, disarmament all that, has also been killed. Of course, it is not proved who killed him. But we have every reason to suspect some hidden hand. But in America, there is no question of any clandestine operation. The U.S. Congress is being openly asked to vote an amount of \$ 100 million to assist these counter-revolutionaries who have run away from Nicaragua who were the hirelings of Somoza before he was overthrown, and who are now based in the neighbouring countries of Costa Rica and Honduras and being heavily armed and heavily financed by the United States in order to strangle this Nicaragua liberation movement.

Therefore, all I would say, Madam, is that we have recently established full diplomatic relations with Nicaragua. It is a happy development. And the Ambassador of Nicaragua in our country, the lady whose father was an Indian, a Bengali coming from my State, has appealed and publicly made a passionate appeal for help from India. What she wants is not only moral and political support. That, of course, we will give; but some material assistance too, in the shape of, e.g. medicines, blood plasma and so on. And they are not asking for arms from us. But they are asking for paper and pencil, because they want to combat illiteracy. Imagine the priority a country like that is giving to the struggle against illiteracy. Can't we supply them with paper and pencils even, offer them medicines and clothing and other things which they require in their struggle?

Of course, there is no question of the Government not extending its support to a member of the non-aligned movement.

which, if it is not countered in time, will extend all over the world. It has already got global dimensions ; and our own country is also a victim of that. But I would like to know from the hon. Minister more concretely, when he replies, as to what we propose to do.

It is very good to make speeches here. I regret that yesterday's debate in the Rajya Sabha on the same subject has practically been blacked out in the Press. There is not a word about it in our great national Press. I do not know what kind of priorities our Press has got. I do not blame the journalists sitting in the gallery, but certainly the people who manage and own these newspapers. They are not interested in these matters at all. I hope that our House will get better treatment at the hands of of the Press. Anyway, I would like to know from him more concretely—this is my last suggestion—whether Government would support the idea of some sort of a Parliamentarians' Committee for Aid to Nicaragua being set up. It need not be an official committee. It will be a non-official committee of parliamentarians belonging to all different parties.

We are not concerned here with party difference, and through that committee we can launch a movement of solidarity with the people of Nicaragua and collection of fund and material and other things can be carried on ; and if necessary, I should say, government should encourage and assist some sorts of solidarity mission, a goodwill solidarity mission, to be sent to Nicaragua on behalf of the Parliament of India to go there and express directly our support and solidarity as we did in the case of China when they were fighting against Japanese aggression in those days as we did in Spain where Pandit Nehru went himself. Therefore, there is no reason why even for this great continent of Latin America with whom in recent years we have built up some kind of meaningful relationship, this country which is being blockaded economically, militarily threatened and which is asking us for our help, we should concretely do something. I hope, the hon. Minister in his reply, will indicate that we are not going to end simply by a pious resolution

of support, but we will take some concrete steps also.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao) : I join my colleagues here in expressing appreciation for having this debate on Nicaragua in this House. Nicaragua is a country far away from us. Also this debate was fixed at 6 o'clock today, but it is doubly appreciated that the debate has taken place and has taken place at this time shows our concern with the situation in Nicaragua.

There is a broad consensus on foreign policy issue in this House and however much we may differ now and then on domestic affairs, we have this consensus on foreign policy, a consensus which was not established yesterday, a consensus which came even before we attained independence; and the pillars of this consensus on foreign policy are anti-imperialism, anti-colonialism and non-alignment movement. It is in this context that a debate in this House is very relevant. I am not one of those who is consistently and for everything voicing against anti-American city. I have great admiration for many trades of the American society and the American civilization. They have made a great contribution to the world's civilization. I have admiration for the people of the United States. It is also true that when it comes to Latin America or Central America or South America, these countries are known as Banana Republics, because the food companies of the United States used to exploit them as though they were part of their State ; they were always treated as some sort of vessels of the United States of America ; and at all times, for the last more than a century, since they attained Independence, the United States administration saw to it that they protect what is now known, after Gen. Eisenhower's term, their military industrial complex, which ruled really the United States, though there may be a President named Reagan or another President named Carter. But what is permanent ? You see the President of the United States is changing. But what remained permanent is the General Electric Company, the Food Company ; and all these Companies constitute the industrial military complex of the United States. And the Pentagon which is part also of the military industrial complex sees that

[Shri Eduardo Faleiro]

American business interest is protected. That is the crucial word in the American foreign policy. In our foreign policy and the American foreign policy, there is only one word that is business and only business; and that is how they are dictators of all shades and types who have no support of the people, who exploited the people in collusion with military industrial complex, in joining military industrial complex of the United States who ruled these Central American and South American Republics known as Banana Republics because they were estates of the Food Company of the United States.

One of the worst was this gentleman, M. Samozá ; he was not one Samozá ; one was bad enough; it was a family of Samozás. One would exploit and die and then the son would succeed. Now that we are talking about papa doc, and before papa doc we had earlier papa docs in Haiti who were made notorious and famous. Some of these people were never better for a moment than the papa doc or the baby doc of Haiti. Now the people of Nicaragua got fed up and overthrew Samozá ; and Samozá, the father, the ruler, got his due dressing by being killed not in Nicaragua but somewhere else ; and these young people came to power.

Now, what is Nicaragua ? Nicaragua is a country of 3.5 million people, out of which 55 per cent of the population is below 16 years. Now, the position is this : the most powerful country in the world, the United States, is now fighting the nation of Jews. And are we to remain quiet ? Are we to remain silent ?

Now, for the first time, in the history of Nicaragua elections were held, democratic elections were held, on the 4th November, 1984. And these elections were supervised by the United Nations Organization, by a Swedish organization, by an organization of countries which support the United States generally in their foreign policy, a non-governmental organization which supports the United States generally in their foreign policy and this was accepted by the United Nations that the elections were free and fair, and the present Government came into being. It has been stated here that that Government is not a

communist government. Actually, I think that this is one of the countries in the world which has the largest number of Christian Priests as Ministers and one generally does not expect Christian Priests to be communists. It is a contradiction. But the Foreign Minister is a Christian Priest, the Cultural Minister and the seniormost Minister there is a Christian Priest.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B.R. BHAGAT) : They are Gandhians. They are doing this for rousing the conscience of the world.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : They follow Mahatma Gandhi's preachings.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : I had been there twice, Madam. once before the elections were held and again after the elections. I have seen with my own eyes the things there. I need some more time.

I have seen the people rejoicing in the villages, in the bar lobbies, and in their quarters, on the victory of the Carezo Government when this Government of young people came into being and they knew that Government had got to be supported. What the United States and Mr. Reagan are doing ? They are trying to destroy these people by their F-7's and all such types of bombers which can go so fast.

Since you have rung the bell, madam, let me make some concrete suggestions.

I have seen that the aims of our foreign policy are to advance our national interests, and to thereby reiterate our commitment to the principle by which we are bound, non-alignment, and non-interference, etc. But what have we done in support of the implementation of these principles ?

Now, we have a minister who is a political person, a minister who has been a leader in the freedom struggle. Therefore, the whole principle of non-alignment and the policy, is a policy which has been going on for some years now and our con-

tribution—I am sorry to say—has been precious little and little more than making our usual rhetoric speeches in the United Nations. We have not done much. We have to do much more than what we have done.

Now, look at the position of that small country running into tremendous debts. What have we done to help? What have we done to help them in their plight? I understand that an economic mission is going to Nicaragua. But what is the reason for the delay? The people of Nicaragua—they talked to me—want a paper re-cycling machine. They want a paper re-cycling machine before our economic mission can go there. This paper recycling machine will cost less than the cost involved in the trip of one member of the economic mission. A team of seven members is going, I am told. The people there are not asking for money. They are asking for goods like textiles, and so on and so forth.

Now, if we cannot give the various things in time,—and this is something which I said it before also—what is it we are doing?

I would like to say this much and I have said it before in this House. Our diplomats are as good as the best in the world, even of the most developed country. But our diplomats are not trained. We have told them, we have followed this beautiful peculiar British system of bureaucracy. They are not trained. They are not supposed to be political people. But, we are supposed to represent the people of India. The people of India are anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism, having suffered under the colonial yoke. And, therefore, through the people of India we support in concrete terms the people of Nicaragua. This is not done by our diplomacy, because our diplomat under the British pattern is not for the people, our policy under the British pattern is not for the people. And, we are trained not to have any feelings. And, therefore, Madam Chairman, I would say, let us forget all this mumbo-jumbo of the economic mission and all this type of approach which go on for ever. Let us do something immediately. Now, are we afraid of the American people? No. As our late Prime Minister Indiraji has shown we should not be afraid of anybody, whether

it is the United States, or the Soviet Union we are not afraid of anybody. Pandit Nehru said it and Shri Rajiv Gandhi is also doing the same thing. They are not bothered whether it is the United States, Soviet Union, China or anybody else. We are firm on our principles. You should be bothered only if we go against our principles. I may say this much that there are many countries which are allies of the United States, and still helping the people of Nicaragua. The EEC as a group is helping the people of Nicaragua. When I was there, I met the senior officer of the EEC who was there to build houses under the plan of EEC for the people of Nicaragua. Now, EEC, on November 12, at a meeting in Luxemburg has decided and sanctioned an economic package of aid to Nicaragua. Italy and Spain, two days ago, have also agreed on a joint package of economic assistance. Apart from this, Italy individually. Spain, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Holland, Finland, France are countries which belong to the western alliance and support the United States generally in its foreign policy. They are giving concrete governmental economic aid to Nicaragua. Now, let us also do something concrete. I implore of our Minister, who is a political Minister, to help this country so that our image stand high.

Now, we are speaking about the embassy. Let us give them some building or some facilities so that they can function. It is a small country. Let us not go by this *baniya* mentality, with due respect to all *baniyas* who are present here. Let us come forward and give a small help. We are a poor country. We can contribute less. But whatever we have, we share with the people of Nicaragua as we have shared with the people of South Africa, the people of SWAPO and the other oppressed and underprivileged people of the world.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) : I would like to begin with a quotation, which, I suppose, will put the things in correct perspective. This will reveal what Mr. Reagan and the American administration under his leadership is trying to do not only in Nicaragua but all over the world and how his hegemonism, intervention and interference is a general syndrome of the aggressive and imperialist onslaught on the freedom and integrity of the Third

[Prof. K. K. Tewary]

World countries. I quote this about Mr. Reagan :

"He only works three to four hours a day. He does not do his homework. He does not read his briefing papers. It is sinful that this man is President of the United States."

These observations were made by Mr. Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Speaker, House of Representatives. Through these observations he has tried to focus the philosophy of Reagan Administration which finds its naked expression and manifestation in Nicaragua. Nicaragua may be a small country, but it needs help and we must extend our help to it. But more than that, Nicaragua has to be presented as the symbol of resistance of imperialism because American intervention and intervention through covert operations under CIA leadership is taking place not only in Nicaragua but also other parts of the world as a whole including India. Nicaragua has suffered the onslaught of American imperialism. For the last eight years, it has been highlighted how the hated Somoza regime was overthrown not by the organised communist group but by the people of Nicaragua who had had enough of tyrannical, barbaric regime lasting over 30 years. The Americans used to treating the whole of Central America as their private fishing pond for promoting their interest in the name of American security. They have been imposing juntas headed by despicable regimes lead by military dictators.

Madam, when we talk of Nicaragua and the removal of Somoza, and what happened after that, we are reminded of this scenario, this phenomenon, in other countries as well. Mr. Indrajit Gupta was referring to baby doc and papa doc. More than that what is happening is the genocidal terror unleashed in South Africa. Who are the people behind this genocidal regime, the Pretoria regime, the racist regime, and the continued suppression of the people, the freedom loving people and their struggle, their heroic struggle in Namibia? Who are behind the fascist activities of the Israelies, the massacre, butchery of the people of Palestine? So, these are some of the symbols of American hegemonism and also the way Nicaragua has been

treated. We recall and we shudder when we recall the barbarities, systematic barbarities, perpetrated on the people of Nicaragua and how ports were mined, how economic blockade was planned, and it is very significant, to which reference ought to be made during this debate. Nicaraguan Government took this case of mining of the ports to the International Court of Justice. When the International Court of Justice came out with its scathing indictment of American intervention, then America quietly said, "We are not interested and henceforth we are not going in any bilateral dispute to the International Court of Justice. On this matter, Madam, when CIA started its operation, I would like to quote the way Mr. Reagan tried to ignore even American public opinion, even the State apparatus, Senator Goldwater, who is no friend of Third World countries. He is die-hard hide-bound conservative. He observed in a letter to Mr. William, Coosey the Chairman of CIA. says, and I quote :

"All this past weekend I've been trying to figure out how I can most easily tell you my feelings about the discovery of the President having approved mining some of the harbours of Central America. It gets down to one little simple phrase....."

It is rather unparliamentary, but since I am quoting him, I must quote :

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Further he says :

"Bill, this is no way to run a railroad and I find myself in a hell of a quandary..... The President has asked us to back his foreign policy. Bill, how can we back his foreign policy when we don't know what the hell he is doing? Lebanon, yes, we all knew that he sent troops over there. But mine the harbours in Nicaragua? This is an act violating international law. It is an act of war. For the life of me, I don't see how we are going to explain it."

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : He was a Presidential candidate.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Yes, he was a Presidential candidate, a very eminent American personality, but the American

**Not recorded.

Government does not respect international law. In violation of all international laws, international treaties and conventions, they are indulging in this kind of destabilisation, this kind of intervention all over the world. What is happening in Nicaragua is an undeclared war. So, as the leader of the Non-Aligned Group, what over we do, we must do it immediately because an attempt is being made to throttle this small nation.

I must also draw the attention of the House to the growing menace of American imperialism, the way they are systematically trying to undermine the sovereignty of nations, whether they are big or small, the way they are trying to undermine the authority of international bodies. They have withdrawn from the International Court of Justice. Now they are introducing a concept in the U.N. They are saying that since they are funding the UN and their contribution is the largest, therefore, there should be weighted voting for them. They are saying that the importance of a member nation will depend upon the amount of its contribution and they have passed a Resolution in their Congress saying that from 1987 onwards they will not be funding the U.N. So, this is an attempt to undermine the authority of international bodies and to throttle democratic forces all over the world. Therefore it is important that we join hands with other countries in the world in putting muscles into the fighting arms of the people of Nicaragua because what Nicaraguans are doing is, they are fighting hard, they are in the vanguard of resistance against the vile attempt of American Imperialism to undermine the independence, sovereignty and integrity of this nation. Madam, Mr. Gupta made a reference to the murder of our leader, Mrs. Gandhi. This is happening. The leaders of such countries which are large, which are comparatively more stable, are being assassinated. Mrs. Gandhi is the leader of the non-aligned world and one of the tallest leaders in contemporary history of the world. She was assassinated. How significant it looks! This happened to the only leader Olaf Palme from the industrialised world who was the hope for the third world countries and developing countries. When we were in the U.N. she stood as a towering personality and challenged the Americans on the concept of

weighted voting, and said. 'All right, about your membership, you have to take the decision. But about funds, all the countries of the world, whether they are from the third world countries or from the industrialised world, will get together and contribute to sustain the U.N. Therefore, Madam, in conclusion I would say that the ugly designs of CIA are now visible all over the world. In the end I would make a request, I do not know why the Government of India is not making public the Hardgrave report about the expected killing of Indira Gandhi. Hardgrave made a study under instruction of the State Department. That report came out in 1983. The entire Indian scenario was depicted; and it said what will happen, how India will disintegrate after Indira Gandhi was assassinated or killed. That report is available in America. That report was prepared by CIA. At least I do not have any doubt about the involvement of CIA. As foreign hands have been mentioned very often, the hand of the CIA is there in the assassination of Indira Gandhi. This report of Hardgrave must be made public in India. It should be made available to the Members of this House. In the end I would conclude by saying that all the help that we can extend, diplomatic and material, we should extend to strengthen democracy and peaceful forces in Nicaragua and we must resist, along with Nicaragua, the onslaught of imperialist forces in that part of the world. With these words I conclude.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : Madam Chairman, the time allotted to me is very short and therefore I will be very brief.

I want to draw the attention of this House—and through you, the attention of the Minister—to two vital points. One point has already been dealt with by Mr. Faleiro. That is about providing accommodation for the Nicaraguan Embassy in India. (*Interruption*). They have made a request but that has not been acceded to. I am not going to dwell at length on this point.

AN HON. MEMBER : From Housing Committee accommodation can be provided !

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : We always support them; and the whole

[Shri Saifuddin Choudhary]

country will support them. You give them accommodation and people will take it very happily; there is nothing wrong in that.

The second point to which I want to draw your attention, Mr. Foreign Minister, is whether the Government of Nicaragua has requested our Government to send a non-aligned team mainly consisting of delegates from India who will be moving with the Contadora Group. They think that will be very much helpful to them as they consider India as one of the great countries that can make an impact in that situation and that will help to repel the American conspiracy, the imperialist conspiracy that is there. I want to know whether that request has been made by them and if so, what is the reaction of our government to that request.

These two points I want to make and I don't want to make a speech. Our heart goes to them and we want to see that our Government takes all possible steps to stand by them and to express our solidarity with them.

With these words, I conclude.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): Madam, the people of Nicaragua are under series of strains ever since they gained their democratic setup, and on 19th of July 1979 they were able to have their own, but the U.S.A. has been able to pressurise them to the mining of the ports through various other measures, the details of which have been given by our friends.

I had the occasion of attending an International Conference on Nicaragua in Lisbon in 1984 as a delegate of the AICC and I remember the volume of opinion that was in favour of Nicaraguan struggle. It was a sight to see one delegate after another coming forward to support the heroic struggle as we heard in rapt attention one of the speeches made by one of the important Ministers from that country what had been the cause of that struggle. The House may know that as many as 2,817 Nicaraguans had been killed in this heroic struggle, 3,020 had been injured, 3,825 had been kidnapped and 73,000 people had been displaced. These are the

human losses, and in economic terms \$ 306 million had been the loss in one year only. So, coming out of the Spanish struggle and domination Nicaraguans thought that they would be able to have their own say in this free world. But located as they are in the Central portion of this America, North America on the one side and South America on the other side, these 5 or 6 small nations have to strive for their struggle and it is very difficult for them to withstand their pressures because it is ironical to say that America is putting all sorts of pressures most of the machinery in Nicaragua is of American design, most of the things that they are building, machines etc., are manufactured in America and till the other day the U.S. Government is fleecing the economy of this small country and now they are putting all sorts of hurdles in their way.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
American designs are very large.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:
Their designs are both ways. As is corroborated by Prof. Madhu Danavate, designs in the sense of mechanics and designs in the sense of diplomacy. That is all the trouble with U.S. Under the international opinion the Nicaraguans were able to have the reference to the International Court of Justice, they were able to hold elections and the results were in their favour. This Sandanista National Liberation Front, the Party that is carrying on the government at present, was returned with majority and it was also supervised by certain outside agencies— it was a fool-proof system, it was a good election, but it is very ironical that the U.S. should not respect the verdict of the electorate, they should not respect their reference to the World Court, they should not respect the opinion of the international intellectuals, they should not respect anything except their own wild desire to overthrow this country and make it the base for CIA.

Madam, India as the Chairman of the Non Aligned Movement should come forward with some positive steps. It is not only that we pass resolutions or make speeches supporting the heroic struggle in Nicaragua but something real we should do. I would be happy that the struggle of this small but brave country is recognised

by us and some sort of parliamentary group is sent there to boost their morale. Whatever small things they want—which are not weapons, which are not ammunition, which are not fighter planes—but if they want pencils and papers and things of that type in fighting illiteracy, well that should be our concern. As a developing country, we should be able to come forward and extend a helping hand to them. So, Madam, in this hour of struggle of the people of Nicaragua, they have established diplomatic relations with us. It is a happy coincidence that the Madam Ambassador from that country is one of us, in the sense that her father was an Indian. This is also another proof of the solidarity between India and Nicaragua and they have particularly chosen her to represent that country in India. We welcome her appointment and we welcome the sentiment. Let the whole House of the various Parties and Groups rise in one voice.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : No Member can refer to anyone in the gallery.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : I say, the whole section of the House. I do not refer to the section which Prof. Dandavate is always in mind. I only refer to all those Members in this House to join and raise our voice together and have a firm resolve to help this small but brave country. We join those of our friends who are helping them to get out of this trouble. No amount of pressure from the United States—the mining of the ports, the sending of mercenaries, the giving of ammunition to these so called fighters whom they are sending from United States to destabilise that country—will help against the strong public opinion that stands for a united, strong, stable and democratic Nicaragua, for which we all support.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : Madam Chairman, we have secured our own political independence after decades of great struggle. We are, therefore, fully alive to the value of political independence of a nation. It is really unfortunate that the United States of America which secured its own freedom more than 2 centuries back should now threaten the independence of so many countries around

the world, more particularly, all countries in South America. It is all the more unfortunate that the United States of America should still be obsessed with its own obsolete doctrine, known as Monroe Doctrine which tends to treat all countries in the South America as a sphere of its own influence.

In pursuance of that doctrine, I suppose, the Reagan Administration is now seeking sanction of hundred million dollars from the U.S. Congress to aid the contrast in Nicaragua. I do not know what happened to the democrats in the British and the United States for 30 years, when dictatorial regime was ruling the roost in Nicaragua. We know fully well that in addition to the 100 million dollars which he is now seeking, the Administration has already spent more than 70 million dollars between 1979 and 1984 to destabilise the progressive and democratic regime in Nicaragua. This is not the first instance. The memory of Bay of Pigs region is still fresh in our minds. We also know how a democratically elected leader was killed in Chile in cold blood and how the United States of America is blatantly interfering in El Salvador and other countries. It is but right that our Government should support the peace initiatives of the Contadora group. But mere diplomatic support, as Mr. Faleiro rightly emphasised will not suffice. We must also extend economic assistance to this small country which has been fighting the mightiest nation on earth in a very brave and heroic fashion. I am sure, like the brave Vietnamese, Nicaragua will also surely teach a lesson to the United States.

It is unfortunate, Madam Chairman, in this year 1986 which has been designated as the Year of International Peace, we are spending more than 970 billions of dollars on armaments. A large part of this is spent by the United States. The United States has been trying to threaten the regime in Nicaragua through economic blockade. I do not know why President Reagan who hesitates so much to take recourse to economic blockade in the South Africa, should resort to economic blockade of Nicaragua so readily,

It is, in fact, necessary that India—the leader of the Non-Aligned Movements

[Shri S. Jaipal Reddy]

should take initiative to defend the freedom of one of the truly Non-Aligned countries, Nicaragua. We, the Janata Party will do everything in our power to support the Government in any move to defend and preserve and protect the freedom of Nicaraguan people, as a nation.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Harish Rawat—two minutes. Afterwards, the Minister will reply. He will be the last speaker.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Madam Chairperson, I would like to congratulate my friend Shri Ajay Mushran for providing an opportunity to express our emotional solidarity with the people and the democratic Government of Nicaragua. Today, what is happening in Nicaragua cannot be justified in anyway. America is trying to snuff out democracy in Nicaragua in the same way as it interfered in the affairs of Grenada, Chile and many other countries. We should pray to God in this Parliament to provide strength to the people of Nicaragua to face American threat as was done by the brave people of Vietnam.

Madam, the hon. Minister of External Affairs has done some remarkable work and his statement on Srilanka—which might have been criticised in Srilanka and attempts might have been made to vilify him but the Indian people feel that his statement reflected their feelings. I am fully confident that he will express our emotional solidarity with the people of Nicaragua in the same way. I also request the Government to extend financial assistance to Nicaragua which may be expected by her from India.

Madam, the economy of Nicaragua was mainly based on the export of coffee, banana and other raw material to America, but now the embargo imposed by America is adversely affecting the economy of the country. I would, therefore, request the Government of India and the hon. Minister to extend economic assistance, medical assistance and assistance in the field of education or any other field, where it is needed, to Nicaragua. The people of India and this House will support the hon. Minister in this noble cause.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B.R. BHAGAT) : Madam Chairman, Nicaragua is engaged in a life and death struggle for independence and sovereignty and it is a matter of pride to witness this morning the total solidarity of the people of all sections of the House. This is in our glorious tradition that India has the most shining record not only for fighting for its own freedom but for always coming to the help of any nation, big or small, in any part of the globe and expressing solidarity and support in their struggle for independence. This is our attitude to Nicaragua as well. This is the example of a small country of 3 million, of a very lion-hearted will of the people, strong will, that they will sacrifice everything but not their freedom and independence.

I am happy that the House has expressed its solidarity. It will certainly boost the morale of the people of Nicaragua, the Great and the heroic people of Nicaragua who are engaged in glorious struggle for freedom.

The hon. Members have suggested rightly that we must not only express pious sentiments and even pass resolutions but do something concrete to help the people. It is a right approach. India as a country treats Nicaragua as a very close friend and a colleague in the non-aligned movement. It is a very valued colleague in the non-aligned movement. Through its struggle for its independence and sovereignty, Nicaragua is fighting for the basic principles of non-alignment movement and India has been trying to give all assistance possible. We have already provided medical assistance which is needed by Nicaraguan people, medical supplies of Rs. one lakh we have sent. We are sending.....

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : It is too meagre.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : We are sending a techno-economic team.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Why are you not providing the Embassy with accommodation ?

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : I am coming to that.

We are sending a techno-economic team this month so as to work out the areas of small-scale sector and other diversified areas in agriculture and other facilities so as to develop and diversify the economic cause. Apart from military intervention and subversion, Nicaragua is facing a very big challenge of economic pressures and blockade.

Nicaragua is a resource rich country with hard working people. Today it has an economic strength that it can build up an export of a billion dollars. It achieved exports of 300 million dollars. But, today it has come down to less than 100 million dollars and we have to help Nicaragua in building up its economy along with other friends in the non-alignment movement.

So far as the question of providing assistance in opening a Mission is concerned, we are examining and there are various delicate matters in this. But certainly I assure the hon. Member that this matter is very much in our consideration at the moment and we will try to do all that is possible to help their Embassy function in an effective manner here.

As the hon. Members have said, the situation today is centred not only in Nicaragua but, in and around Nicaragua, of total destabilisation, of confrontation, of military action and of military conflict. And it is a source of great concern to the entire international community particularly during the last five years and the hon. Members will recollect that one of the first acts of the Prime Minister when he took over as the Chairman of the Non-aligned Movement was to issue a Statement expressing grave concern at the escalating tensions in Central America and the threat of an armed conflict in the region, specially, in and around Nicaragua.....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Who is responsible for this escalation tension ? It is not escalating by itself. Somebody is escalating it. Who is that ?

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : ...which poses a danger to the sovereignty, independence and the territorial integrity of the countries of the region, the regional stability as well

as threatening global peace and security. This engaged our attention right from the beginning and the Delhi Summit in 1983 expressed grave concern at the threat to the sovereignty, integrity and independence of Nicaragua.

The last meeting of the Bureau of the Foreign Ministers of the Non-aligned Movement held in Luanda in September 1985—I am giving the sequence—passed a resolution that in this regard—that is in regard to the serious conflict in Nicaragua—they urged the Government of United States to renew bilateral talks with the Government of Nicaragua with a view to achieving a concrete agreement on the above-mentioned basis. The basis is to give up the policy of confrontation, economic pressures, intervention, interference and start the process of conciliation and satisfactory and peaceful solution as a result of negotiations because the position today is that both Nicaragua and the United States have diplomatic relations. They have not broken off diplomatic relations. They have ongoing normal relations and, therefore, there is no reason why this question cannot be solved.

It is a happy sign that despite the fact that the administration last year asked for assistance having both components, the military as well as economic, the Congress there not only cut down the amount of assistance to only 27 million dollars but also eliminated altogether the element of military assistance. Military assistance was rejected by the Congress and only humanitarian aid, that is, mainly economic assistance was sanctioned. This year the administration has asked for 100 million dollars assistance—both military and economic.....

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : But this aid is being given to those who are called freedom fighters although they are the thugs.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : I know that. There are elements in the American opinion also who are for a peaceful process, who recognise the legitimacy of the government, who recognise the Nicaraguan government as a legally constituted government and that interference in any measures amounts to an interference in the internal affairs of a Government and destabilising that government.

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

We only hope that this year also as they did last year, the Congress will not only reduce the amount considerably but also take away the military component. Therefore, we have to keep on the pressure.....

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Mr. Faleiro has made a very valid point. You have rightly proposed to send a team to Nicaragua to assess what help they want. But would it be possible to send a token amount of economic assistance immediately ?

14.00 hrs.

They demand immediate economic assistance. Would you like to comment on this ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : This is as a result of the discussions with the foreign Ministers we had here. This Mission is going to identify areas of development and discuss project mutually agreed to. They do not ask for a token help. We are not going to give only token help. I assure the hon. Members of this House that we will do all that is possible. There is no constraint on our part or on our will. We will do everything possible. The only constraint is our capacity and, subject to that, we will do and I agree and you also know that their demands are not very big. But we can work out a satisfactory package with the team. This was agreed to mutually. If they wanted an *ad hoc* aid like one lakh—we consider it very small—but they wanted immediately something to be sent...

(Interruptions)

PROF. G.G. SWELL : It should be one million at least.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : They may not need one million of medical assistance.

PROF. G.G. SWELL : Not only medical, but other things also.

(Interruptions)

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : This is the function of the team. I appreciate the feelings of the House and take into account the sentiments of the hon. Members ; and we try to provide as much as possible.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN I do not want any interruptions. Let the hon. Minister complete.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : Another positive development has been that there is a section of the American people and the Congress, you know, rejecting the process of military intervention into any other country. Everything is because of the on-going activities in the Non-aligned Movement. The activities in the region of these are contributory. A positive reason mentioned by Shri Indrajit Gupta is the "Contadora Group" i.e. Mexico, Panama, Columbia and Venezuela which engaged themselves in the process that this matter should be settled not only this matter but also the situation in the Central American region as a whole involving all of the region, all matters of conflict, should be settled peacefully. To this the Government of United States of America is also a party. They have agreed, in principle, and they support the Contadora Group's process of peaceful settlement of the problems.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : No interruptions please.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Please do not put words into my mouth. Let me give my expression. I am trying to put things in as clear and positive manner as possible.

Secondly, in order to help this, there was a separate group of the four important democratic countries of Latin America in the region—Argentina, Brazil, Peru and Uruguay—and they all said that they must process it so that the whole region as a whole is stabilised, because it accepted the principle that the situation in and around Nicaragua is fraught with dangers to world peace and stability and not only of the regional stability but the global peace and stability. This process must be first initiated by the Contadora group; that all conflicts in the region should be settled peacefully through negotiations and not through any intervention either by military or economic process. To subvert any country's freedom in the region is a dangerous process and must be rejected.

Similarly, Sir, in a declaration issued on the occasion of the Central American

Foreign Ministers, Conference of these eight countries, they met at *Cara Balleda* and there the Foreign Ministers issued a statement and gave a charter, what was called "Contadora Message", and underlined specifically that these were the processes in which matters of conflicts in the region should be settled and they are all peaceful matters and they totally rejected any military intervention or any confrontation or intervention. But, all the same, the people of Nicaragua face enormous difficulties. The intervention, the economic pressures, military confrontations, internal subversion and conflicts, go on. We attach the highest importance to the right of all people freely to choose their own path of social, political and economic development. This is an important non-aligned principle. What will be the government of a country, it is for the people of that country, in exercise of their free will, to decide. We are not concerned with the ideology. It is the people who will determine the ideology and the complexion and colour of the country. It is not for any other government or any outside government, big or small, to say that this government should be of that variety or should follow this ideology. One of the reasons for the trouble in this region is the negating of this principle. When we try to determine the composition of a government the ideology of a government through outside pressure, then this principle or process is negated, and this is one of the reasons for the trouble in Central America. We have to ensure that there is no such interference from outside in this matter.

The hopes reposed by the international community in the efforts of the Contadora countries are far from being realised. We have still to go a long way. On the one hand we hope that the solidarity expressed by the people and the Parliament of India will give an impetus to this process of

14.09 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

peaceful settlement and negotiations and the Contadora process. The search for a negotiated political solution to this region's problem, it should be realised, has been obstructed by fresh difficulties and renewed pressures. We are hopeful, however, that the collective will of the people of Central

America will ultimately triumph and overcome the present obstacles to the peace efforts. It is difficult to visualise an alternative to the intensifying of the Contadora process. It is equally necessary that it continues to address itself to the basic issues at stake. Therefore, finally we hope that the current deadlock in the peace process can be solved to mutual satisfaction through the joint efforts of the concerned countries. Failure to do so will not only have tragic consequences for the people of Central America but also carry dangerous portents for global peace and security. In these difficult days—the Members have already expressed their solidarity—we extend to the Government and the people of Nicaragua the support and solidarity of the Government and the people of India.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : May I seek one clarification ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No. No clarification. I cannot allow. We are now taking up General Discussion on the General Budget.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Only one minute.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No. I am calling Shri Madhav Reddi.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, we have been told that President's rule has been imposed in Kashmir. PTI and UNI have already circulated this news. We have not been told anything in this House. The Home Minister should come and inform this House.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We have not received anything yet. How do we know that this news is authentic ?

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : Why don't you ask the Home Minister to make a statement ?

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) : The news agency has already announced it, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If there is anything, they will come and announce.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Without knowing how can you say it ? So many things are circulated outside. If at all there is anything, he will come and announce.

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : Tomorrow and the day after are holidays. So it should be done today.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If at all there is anything, he will definitely come. (Interruptions)—Whom have I to direct now ?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): When the Parliament is in session, the Home Minister should make a statement.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If there is anything, he will definitely come.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad): You can direct the Parliamentary Affairs Minister to convey this to the Home Minister and let him make a statement.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Minister, they are telling that already the news is in circulation. Please convey it.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY (Viskhapatnam) : The actual facts must be made known to the House.

SHRI H.A. DORA (Srikakulam) : Is it a fact that President's rule is imposed in Kashmir ?

(Interruptions)

GENERAL BUDGET, 1986-87— GENERAL DISCUSSION

14.13 hrs.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we take up general discussion on the Budget. Shri C. Madhav Reddi to initiate the discussion.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad): Sir, it is my misfortune to speak on the general budget at a time when there is so much commotion in the House and at a time when the Finance Minister himself is

absent when I am initiating the debate and explaining the various approaches to the budget.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : The Finance Minister spoke to me personally that he is to attend the funeral of one of his closest relatives. It was rather unavoidable.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Finance Minister is having some engagement. Shri Janardhana Poojary is here. The Finance Minister will also come.

SHRI MADHAV REDDI : The debate on the general budget is losing its importance because the debate is being taken up at a time when hardly one hour is left and the House is going to take the Private Members' Business. The hon. Finance Minister is also not present here when the various aspects of the budget are being initiated and debated. That only shows that we are not giving too much importance to this debate.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : Sir, I am sorry to state that the Finance Minister has gone to attend the funeral of one of his closest relatives.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : You could have taken up the discussion on Monday. There is no hurry about.

Sir, I rise to comment on the general budget which was presented by the Finance Minister on the 28th February. It was a very long speech I think the longest speech ever delivered on the floor of this House by any Finance Minister right from Shri John Mathai and Shri Chintamani Deshmukh. It went on for two hours fifteen minutes. It was a long speech, long in promises and very short in performance ?

Sir, since the presentation of this Budget several comments have appeared in the Press. The Finance Minister addressed a post-Budget press conference and tried to explain the salient features of the Budget. It has been variously described by various leaders and the institutions saying that it is a structuralist budget, it is a poor man's budget

and somebody said it is a Tinker's budget. I do not know whether the Finance Minister is a structuralist or a tinkerer. One thing is very clear. This is pre-eminently a populist budget.

Sir, the Finance Minister said that this year there was a quantum jump in the allocation to the weaker sections, viz., a rise of about 64 per cent. I am very happy that the Government has renewed its interest in the weaker sections after freezing the allocation last year. Last year while speaking after the budget to the Press the Finance Minister observed: "That anti-poverty programmes are only a sabu to the conscience. They prevent social tension from reaching a boiling point." That is the only objective. If you are taking up anti-poverty programmes it is because you feel if you do not do it the social tension will go to the boiling point. "Ultimately the problems of poverty and unemployment have to be overcome through high growth rate" This was the philosophy of the budget last year. That is the reason why the allocation on the weaker sections was freed.

Now, Sir, the conscience of the Government must have been pricking quite a lot for the last one year that they thought it fit to include such a big allocation for the weaker sections. We are very happy about it and the criticism of the Prime Minister in the other House that the Opposition did not applaud when this was announced by the Finance Minister in this House is in a very bad taste. If the Government wants that Opposition should applaud and praise certainly the programmes must be praiseworthy. It is our duty to criticise the Government. It is our duty to pick the holes to find out where you are wrong. Why should you be so touchy when we do not applaud some of your schemes?

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : I think your job is only criticise the Government.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Our job is to criticise you when you fail to do right work for the people. We are here certainly to criticise but it does not mean that we are here only to criticise. We have

been also supporting the policies of the Government. On the Floor of the House on several occasions we have come out with full support to the Government. We have never opposed everything that the Government brought forward. So, it is wrong to say that we are irresponsible or we have no sense of duty and that we are criticising on each and every matter.

I am very happy that 65 per cent increase is there in the allocation for the weaker sections this year. I am going to tell you in the course of my speech, that some of the schemes taken up by the Government are very good and we are here to support the Government, but there are various aspects which need very very careful scrutiny. That I will also tell you while making my observations.

If you just scratch the thin layer of this populist and pro-rich budget, we will know that it is a very good exercise for public deception. I would praise the Finance Minister for framing the budget in such a way that the entire budget is wrapped in a very thin layer of populism.

What do we find? What are the realities? When we unwrap the layer, what do we notice? I would try to explain one by one, item by item, where we have gone wrong and what are the policies that we are pursuing today, whether they are pro-poor or whether they are pro-rich. I will come to that later.

Let us take the first point, the growth rate. The Finance Minister said that this year he expected a growth rate of 4.5 to 5 per cent of the GNP. I remember, last year also, he referred and said that our growth rate was going to be 4 per cent. But ultimately, when the figures come, it was only 3.5 per cent. We cannot deny this. These are the facts.

Several such assumptions had been made in the past by the other Finance Ministers and every time the growth rate was sliding to 3.5 per cent. This year he says that the growth rate is going to be 4.5 to 5 per cent. I am afraid, I am going to prove with the figures that I have been supplied by very reliable sources that

[Shri Madhav Reddi]

sources that again we are going to slide back into 3.5 per cent or a little more than that this year also. When I say this, I am reminded of a very apt remark by late Prof Rai Krishan, a very eminent economist. Every time he used to say that our growth rate is a "Hindu growth rate." Like Hindu society, which is a stagnant society, our growth rate is also stagnant for the last several years at 3.5 per cent.

Last year, when the Finance Minister mentioned about increase in the growth rate, I was very happy and I thought that we would now be able to achieve 4 per cent growth rate; we were going to break the 3.5 per cent barrier. I thought, here was the Alexandra the Great, who was going to cut the Gordian knot. But what happened? The curse remained, the Gordian knot remained and our growth rate, whatever you might plan, remained at 3.5 per cent. Our economy is stagnant. This is the sum total of the whole economic policy.

Now the Finance Minister was vexing eloquence about his concern for the common man. Let us see what are the things which are there in the Budget meant for the common man. If you take the price rise, we have discussed this subject on the floor of this House. It was pointed out that because of the increase in the administered prices, there was an abnormal increase in the cost of living. But the Finance Minister claimed that the cost of living index showed that the index of wholesale prices have come down this year by 2 per cent. Last year it was 5.5 per cent and he claimed that this has come down to 3.5 per cent this year. How has it happened? Well, this itself is a disputed figure because we are not going by the consumer price index. We are going by the wholesale price index. It has come down to 3.5 per cent as claimed and that is the reason why the Government was able to check the price line. To say that there was no increase in prices was actually not a fact. Everybody knows how prices have gone up. Even assuming that this claim is correct and that the price index is 2 per cent lower than the last year, let us see how it was achieved and at what cost.

The Finance Minister was very anxious

to see that whatever assurance that he makes on the floor of the House ultimately come true. He will do anything for that. I must appreciate that sentiment. But what did he do? He allowed massive imports of several essential commodities such as sugar, edible oils and steel and many other of commodities. Because of the massive imports, which were much more than the imports of the earlier years, it was possible for the Government to hold the price line to some extent. But at what cost? At the cost of losing our valuable foreign exchange to the extent of Rs. 7,000 crores. This is our deficit today. Our balance of payment position is so bad and our trade deficit today stands at about Rs. 7,000 crores. Next year you cannot do it. You cannot hold the price line. You cannot also contain the consumption internally. Then what happens? There will be less and less goods and more and more demand. And there will also be the cumulative effect of the last three years' deficit finance. As we all know, the deficit financing of a particular year is not reflected immediately in the following year. It takes time because of the money multiplier effect and the effect of these three years of deficit financing is certainly going to show next year. I am sure the prices are going to rise and the price index will be up by about 6 or even 7 per cent.

Now coming to the ideals of equity and social justice, the Finance Minister was quoting the Prime Minister that our growth and development should be accompanied with equity and social justice. I am not referring to several aspects which have a direct bearing on the social justice. I would like to illustrate only one or two points.

Firstly, what was the effect of this liberalisation which was started last year? The Finance Minister believes that the growth can be achieved only if there is a free wind of competition. That is the reason why this liberalisation is taking place. Now the point is that if the free wind for competition is allowed, as has been allowed last year, what effect will then be on the industrial front. We have delicensed several industries. We have allowed the monopoly house to set up industries on various sectors. Because of the removal of restrictions, what happen? What is the result of this

policy? Ultimately, what was the result of the liberalisation will be known if we just see the effect of it in the economy. How many industries have come because of the liberalisation started by big business houses? Big business houses have obtained licenses in respect of hundreds of industries which have not been earlier open for them. Similarly, they have got the concession regarding the capacity re-endorsement.

Then, restrictions regarding the manufacturing of industrial items which were hitherto reserved for the Small Scale Sector, they have also gone to the big business houses. 250 items which were reserved for the small scale sector have been dereserved. As a result of this, the major industries have taken full advantage of it. They have started the industries. The industries like matches for which high technology is not required, for which there was a ban in all these years, as this industry was reserved only for a small scale sector, today the big business houses are coming forward and setting up industries like these.

In the field of high technology 'Yes', you have given some concessions. It may be justified. But how can you justify the dereserving of the units like matches. As against this, what have you done? What are the concessions that you have extended to the small scale sector?

It was pointed out that MODVAT Scheme is going to help us. But certain excise concessions have been extended to the small scale industries. Though it is doubtful to what class of small scale industries it will benefit. I am sure this is going to benefit the bigger ones in the small scale sector. The smaller ones will be deprived of the existing benefit. We were told that a fund has been created under the IDBI to help the small scale industries. I do not know what type of fund is this. How this is going to help the small scale industry? Because the small scale industry is already assisted in various schemes. Finances are available from the IDBI under the refinancing scheme and so on and so forth. Unless this fund is to be utilised for reviving the sick units in the small scale industries which are 1 lakh in number, I do not know whether this fund is going to be of any use to us.

Certain small concessions have been given to the small people and certain schemes have been taken up to benefit certain small sections and particularly the urban poor people, the Cobblers, the Rickshawpullers the Washermen, the Barbers and so on and so forth. These are the schemes for the small people which you wanted to take up. These schemes are on the periphery only to see that you should be able to balance the big concessions which you are giving to the monopolists. The object of helping the small people to the extent they are going to be benefited we are happy. But I want to tell you that all this is being done at the periphery only to see that it would not appear as if this is a big man's Budget. After all, how many people are going to benefit? How many people are going to get any advantage out of these schemes mentioned in the Budget?

I come to the question of diversion of funds. We were told that the State were getting a very large chunk of funds from the Centre. It was told that a total sum of about Rs. 20,000 crores would be transferred to the States, and that this was a very big thing, because it was a rise of about 22% over last year. While we know that this is as a result of the recommendations of the 8th Finance Commission, it is a fact that this was also because of good collections this year of the taxes, taxes which go to the States' Pool.

While I welcome this, and it is very good that our tax collections have been very good, what is the reason for this increased tax collections? It was said that the prophets of doom, viz. we people last year had prophesised that with all these concessions which were given to the tax payers particularly on direct tax, viz. income tax, there was going to be less of collections. And the Finance Minister had said that inspite of these prophets of doom prophesying this, the collection had increased in the case of income tax by 36%; and in the case of other taxes by 22% and so on.

I think the Finance Minister had a bit of luck this year. I can only say this. (Interruptions) I know what is the cause. I will tell you what the real cause is. The real cause is that all these collections were

[Shri C. Madhav Reddi]

not the collections of this year. They include arrears of last year and the year before last; and you have shown them as collections for this year. The fact is that they are collections of this year, but they are also the arrears. But I must congratulate the Finance Minister that these collections have gone up because of his raids, and of tightening up of the tax machinery which has been able to raise collections more efficiently. I appreciate it, but let us not go by the impression that it is because of the theory which last year the Finance Minister had propounded, viz. that if you reduce the tax, the compliance will be better. I do not agree with it. Even today I am going to challenge it.

Let him give the complete figures. Let us bifurcate the figures and see how much was towards collections of arrears, and how much because of tightening up to tax collecting machine I can say that these tax collections are not there because of reduction in the tax rate. This has been proved beyond any doubt over the last 35 years, viz. that whenever we reduced taxes, we have not increased any revenue. How is it that this year alone we have increased it? (*Interruptions*) It is not because of the theory that he had propounded here and which he was defending vehemently on the floor of this House, but because he had done everything possible to see that the raids took place, and he had created a fear psychosis. It is very good, because I have no sympathy for people who evade taxes. I welcome raids on them and also raids on politicians. This was not done so far. The raids on all those politicians who had been Ministers who are businessmen—on all those politicians there must be raids. Why not? Why on business men alone?

While I welcome these raids, they have created a fear psychosis which helped us in collecting more taxes. In any case, I am happy we have got more tax collections coming to the States because, as you know, many of the States already have presented deficit budgets and because of these deficits, the States are having very severe resources, crunch. This year, I am happy that these deficits will be wiped out because of the better collection of the Centre. While you are able to transfer larger resources to the States, there is a clear trend that you are taking away the

States' resources for the Centre, because the income tax comes to the divisible pool and you want to reduce it and you have lost interest in the income tax. Today your interest is no more in the income tax; your interest is only in the corporate tax and import duty which do not come to us. The point is, because of the administered prices, because of certain taxes which do not go to the divisible pool, you are giving concessions to the people at the cost of the States, and by increasing the import duty. You are taking the benefits to yourself. This year, what have you done? You have reduced the excise duty and increased the import duty. With that you are getting about Rs. 400 and odd crores and that money is going to the central pool, to the Consolidated Fund of India and not to the States, to the divisible pool. From the income tax, States get 85 per cent and you get about 15 per cent. How are you interested in it? You are not interested in it because you get only 15 per cent. You can go on giving income tax concessions; you can go on increasing import duty so that you may not have to give it to the States. I do not mean to say that you are not giving it to the States; you are giving it to the States. But how? When we come to you with a begging bowl? You do not give it as a matter of right; as a matter of right, those taxes the collection of which has to come to the States you are taking away without consulting the States. When the States are having 85 per cent share in the income tax, is it not your duty to consult the States? What are you doing? You are tinkering with the several tax laws affecting States interest. Was there any consultation at any stage?

We have collection charges when we collect taxes. The income tax and the corporate tax, both are collected by the same Department. There is no other department for it. Today, both are on the same par, that is about 50 : 50 or in course of time, the income tax will be reduced and the corporate tax will only take over as and when our companies grow and the new companies come up. The collection charges come to crores of rupees because of the salary of the department, T.A. and D.A. What is the rate at which you apportion the expenditure to the States? All these collection charges are deducted

from the gross proceeds, from the gross income of the Department. Now, what is the ratio? It is 7 : 1, that is, you are charging the States; you are charging income tax 7 and corporate tax 1. Why is this?

When you are getting more revenue from the corporate tax, would it not be proportionate? Because of this we are losing crores of rupees every year; and this was commented upon by the Finance Commission and it directed the government to revise this method, but you have not done this so far.

Reverting back to the administered price, we are not going to get a single penny out of that; on the contrary, the cost of all the projects which the States are executing, has become too much; they have become costlier because of the high cost of cement and other materials and inputs.

That apart, regarding these administered prices there is a clear recommendation of the Eighth Finance Commission. The Government have never cared to accept this even though the Government said that they had accepted the Eighth Finance Commission's recommendations. The Eighth Finance Commission has said, and I quote :

"We have given this matter our careful consideration. We think that an increase in administered prices is justified if there is an increase in the cost of production, provided that the public sector undertaking concerned is functioning with reasonable efficiency. Also, in fixing the administered prices provision can be made for reasonable profits. But if obtaining revenue is the sole consideration, then, it seems to us, that the appropriate course is to increase that Excise Duty."

This is a clear recommendation of the Eighth Finance Commission which has been flouted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : I will take one minute more.

Sir, I was mentioning about the States' revenues and the States needs have been met now and then by the Centre. Of course, we have to come to the Centre with a begging bowl. When we come, you give us some thing, but you also try to control the States through this politically though not financially. There is no doubt about it that you have unlimited financial resources but they have also got their own taxes, their own resources but they are limited you want to make the States weaker and weaker financially, thereby you may be in a position to dispense patronage to them. Now, this is the attitude. When I think about this, I am reminded of the Nawabs of Avadh.

[Translation]

The Nawabs of Oudh were known for many things. They used to realise the revenue from the farmers through coercive methods just as our Finance Minister is doing. Out of the revenue so realised, the Nawabs used to spend lavishly on the occasion of Id or marriages in the families of farmers. In this way they controlled the farmers. Wherever there was any marriage or Id festival etc., they used to help the farmers and that is why they became very famous in the whole of U.P.

This is the condition of our Finance Minister who has become Nawab of Oudh but unlike the Nawab, he does not give any money. We come from Andhra Pradesh. In case we make a demand of Rs. one crore for the drought there, he would grant only Rs. 5 lakhs. You should not do like this. If you want to imitate the Nawabs of Oudh, do it completely. That is what I want to say.

[English]

SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF (Bangalore North) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, today I am standing here, just contrary to the position of my friend, who has just concluded his speech.

AN HON. MEMBER : That is your job.

SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF : It is true that he is the representative of the ruling party in his State and a Member

[Shri Jaffar Sharief]

of the Opposition here ; I am a representative of the ruling party here, but a Member of the Opposition in the State.

Sir, the question is not what we are, whether in the State or at the Centre. It is not that we should always find fault with each other.

I am sorry that even after the appointment of the Sarkaria Commission, even after..... (*Interruption*)

SHRI AMAL DATTA ; Three years ago !

SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF : Please allow me to speak, I am just making a beginning. Whether we look after the States or the Centre, the need of the hour is that we should keep in mind the country as a whole. But it is very unfortunate that we still talk in two voices. We, the Indian people, have got a very great heritage. Our struggle and suffering is part of our national life. This struggle has not weakened us, but it has given us strength. It has given us courage, conviction and determination to achieve our goal. What was our goal ? Our goal was to fight for the political freedom and economic freedom. We have achieved only one. We are now on the other. Now, our fight is for economic freedom. It is a continuous struggle. It is not a question of one State or other or the Centre. We are a federal structure. All of us have our responsibilities.

SHRI AMAL DUTTA : But your party does not believe in this.

SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF : If my party did not believe in this, then many of you would not have existed. I must say in all fairness to our new Prime Minister that it goes to his credit that he has gone out of the way to see that the federal character remains and gains more strength. But I am sorry to say that the Opposition speaks in contradictory tones.

We have to see what is our basic approach and what should be our attitude considering the country as a whole. We must set before the people a definite goal. As we have a great heritage, nobody will be averse to put forth his mite to achieve

that goal. All of us, whether poor, rich, villager, urbanite, had contributed their mite for the freedom struggle. And all are willing to participate in the economic freedom. It is unfortunate that we are here sitting and trying to misguide and divert the attention of the people for our own means. I would have appreciated it they could point out where we had deviated from our path or goal. My friend just now appreciated the efficiency of the Government in collection of more revenue. That should be enough. Then why should you find fault with something or the other ? You search for mistakes and try to give distortion to the facts. This is not fair. Why should you do it ? Today we are here, tomorrow you may be here. But the country is the same. So, why should we do it ? We should not look through the coloured glasses. We do not realise what we are teaching the people. I would like to make it clear to my friends that if we do not realise our responsibility, whether this side or that side, I must tell you that the system is under strain and we cannot any more be fool the people by putting the blame on them. We must realise our responsibility. The people are not concerned with our speeches. They want results. If we cannot deliver the results, we will be uprooted. So, we should address ourselves to the task.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Now, you come to the Budget.

SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHARIEF : I would rather say that whatever may be, the Finance Minister should come forward when we are discussing the General Budget like this. I personally feel that we should address ourselves to the greater tasks that are ahead.

Our Prime Minister, in one of his speeches, addressing our party, said that by the end of the Seventh Plan we will have victory over poverty. I did not agree with him and from the same platform I had to say that we would win victory over poverty only when we would win victory over population growth. Is anyone of our people prepared to look at it or to say anything about it ? We go on finding fault, we go on criticising one another, but are we creating a right type of climate for

what is necessary to be done? The Government can only formulate certain schemes, can make certain allocations, but it is we who have to address ourselves whether one belongs to this party or that party. It is the responsibility of the State Government to implement those schemes. There was a charge just now. An hon. Member was saying that there was a systematic approach in the collection of something which comes to the Centre from Customs and Excise, and where some share would have gone to the States, and the Centre expects the States to come with a begging bowl. We in Karnataka are facing a very severe drought situation. We have been pleading that the Prime Minister and the Government of India should go in a magnanimous way to rescue the people at this juncture. It is not only in Karnataka but in some other States also, I believe, the same situation exists. Wherever the people are suffering, it is the duty of both the Centre and the States to see that substantial help is given to them so that the people can survive. I do not understand why we should look at these issues with narrow-mindedness.

Secondly, I would like to say that the Indian people always derive certain pride in making their contribution. You go to a small village and you will see that even the poorest man who has been a freedom fighter, has a pride that he has contributed something towards the freedom of the country. Similarly, I know that certain decisions taken by the Government with regard to rise in the prices of certain essential commodities like foodgrains and petroleum products, have created some hardship to the commonman, but I am quite sure that unless we try to create a feeling in them, unless we try to inject bad blood in them, the Indian people are such that they have got the spirit to understand, they have a pride in making their contribution to the battle for economic freedom. It is this feeling that we should cultivate in the minds of the people. It is this message that we have to carry to the masses. I must say that our people have enough faith in us now than at any time in the past. Now the distribution is so fair that every sector of the country is being benefited, particularly the poor. I must draw the attention of the Finance

Minister that in my opinion he has looked after the organised sector very well. But what about the unorganised sector? The unorganised sector is the only sector that has given stability to this country. Therefore, we should not forget the unorganised sector. As the rich can take care of themselves, the organised sector can also take care of itself. It can bring pressure from anywhere, from any corner. It is the unorganised sector where we will have to look into. So, I would urge upon the Finance Minister that he should go all out to see that the unorganised sector is not wanted to be led by anybody. The Government should go to them and see what best they can do to remove their hardships.

Sir, secondly I must say this. We have heard about population control. There are many other things like, education, health, irrigation and power. These are basic requirements for the development of the country, whether it is agricultural development or industrial development. Unless we address ourselves to these things the country cannot improve. Sir, I am glad that there has been a very sincere effort to maintain good and friendly relations with our neighbouring countries so that our defence expenditure will come down. It is a very good achievement. This approach of sincerity should be appreciated by one and all. But here I would like to caution one thing to our Finance Minister. This is regarding the question of raids and all that. I would agree with the Finance Minister not to compromise with anybody who would like to cheat the State, who would like to betray the people, whether he is a politician or otherwise. Sir, the hon. Member before me talked about liberal policies. All right; let us not have liberal policy. But, how much resources have you got? What is the capacity of your purse? How much can you invest? Will you be able to take care of all the problems we have? So, what is the harm if private sector comes in? What is the harm if anybody comes in and contributes to the national growth? It is not that they will have all the time for themselves. It is not so. If you feel that they have gone beyond their limits, you can take over. There is no harm in that.

AN HON. MEMBER : The cat is out of the bag !

SHRI C.K. JAFFAR SHERIEF : You are mistaken. Sir, the hon. Member said that an effort has been made in presenting a rosy budget by adding all arrear collections. I am prepared to sit with you ; let us be true to our people and analyse in how many sectors our people are not trained to realise their responsibilities, we are deviating from the path, and unnecessarily spending money. So, there are some sectors which can be taken care of by the private sector. Why not do it ? There are sectors where we should address ourselves much more. The entire responsibility should be taken by the Government. Why should we care for the rich ? Why should we care for the organised ? Why not we care for the unorganised people ? Why not we care for the poor people ? This is the basic question. Let us analyse these things. If you find any fault us, with in all fairness, my party and my Government will not hesitate to correct itself. When you criticised us last year, we ourselves had some doubts. Much has been debated in the Prees and outside, may be, because of your creation saying that Government is taking a very different view. I must say that this present Budget has cleared all the doubts. We are on the path of socialism ; we are here to provide social justice to the people. I personally feel that we should not look at it from any partisan angle. I do not want to take more time of the House. I would only appeal to you. Look at this Budget dispassionately. Look at the Budget objectively. Let us know one thing, and that is, the basic responsibility of ours. We cannot fool the people any more. We have the greatest responsibility to keep the system survive. It is in this sense that this august House must try to come up to the expectations of the people and establish our credibility, so that the system can survive and we can leave it to posterity so that the nation can march ahead.

With these words I conclude.

[Translation]

***SHRI A. C. SHANMUGAM**
(Vellore) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while

I extend my support in general to the Budget for 1986-87, I would like to highlight certain issues which deserve serious consideration by the Government.

The hon. Member belonging to the ruling party, who preceded me, stressed the need for not adopting partisan approach either by the State Governments or by the Central Government as service to the common people is the prime concern of all of us. I wholeheartedly agree with his contention. At the same time, I would like to say that the Centre can be strong and effective only if the States are not weak. It would not serve any national cause if the State are not strong. The day to day problems of the people are to be met by the State Governments. Only on this foundation the superstructure of the Central Government can be built. If the foundation itself is not strong—if the State Governments are not able to meet the day to day needs of the people—then naturally the superstructure will crumble. It is necessary that the Central Government bears this cardinal fact in its various spheres of activities.

My hon. colleague, Shri Madhava Reddy referred to the levy of customs duty to the tune of Rs. 495 crores. I need not say that the entire money goes to the central coffers. If the Central Government had increased the excise duty or the income-tax, then the States would have got their share. Just before the Budget the Centre earned a revenue of Rs. 2000 crores by increasing the administered prices. All this money also goes to the central exchequer. Does this not smack of partisan approach by the Central Government ? I am compelled to say that these steps have been taken to denude the revenue resources of the State Governments. Consequently the State Governments will become economically weak and they will be puppets in the hands of the Central Government. This kind of development should be avoided in national interest.

This year's Budget speaks about the deficit of Rs. 3650 crores. In his reply to the General Debate, the hon. Finance

*The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

Minister should explain how he is going to cover up this deficit. In this year's Budget, the Finance Minister has stated that last year's deficit of about Rs. 4000 crores has been absorbed by the economy. I do not know how this had been achieved. The House would also be interested to know about this absorption. I want that the hon. Finance Minister should not repeat this in 1987-88 Budget also. He must clear this position in his reply to the debate.

The hon. Member belonging to the ruling party was waxing eloquent and it was pleasant to hear. This is about the declining share of Central Assistance for financing State Plans. In so far as the major States are concerned, Plan assistance came down to 31.6% in the Sixth Five-Year Plan from 41.5% in the Fifth Five-Year Plan period. During the Seventh Plan period this has come down further to 23% of the total approved outlay. One of the reasons adduced is the increasing indirect assistance being made available to the State Plans through various Centrally sponsored scheme as a supplement to State Plan efforts. The gestation period of Central Plans is unduly long. The people are unable to wait that much long for getting their problems redressed. Hence more Central Assistance should be assured for the State Plans. But the trend seems to be the other way of weakening the plan efforts of the States. The long term fiscal policy of the Central Government has created apprehensions in the minds of the State Governments. These genuine fears must be allayed by the Central Government. It must be insured that the States are not wiped out from the economic map of India.

Recently the prices of petrol and diesel have been increased. The Central Government seems to have become impervious to the fact that this affects the common people also and not only the affluent sections of the society. There may be contractual obligations for the Centre to buy crude oil from certain countries. I do not know why these contracts should not be abrogated and why the Centre should not go in for spot purchases of crude oil. If we go in for spot purchase of crude oil, then we will be able to save 40% of our foreign exchange spent on oil purchase. OPEC countries have reduced the price of oil by \$.15

per barrel. Mexico has reduced the price of oil by \$.10 per barrel. On the other hand we have increased the price of petrol. The people have become the victim of this increase in the price of oil. Besides valuable foreign exchange is also being drained out.

We have gone in for indiscriminate import of automobile technology. We have Maruthi cars, DCM-Toyota, Allwin-Nissan, Hero-Honda, Swaraj-Honda etc. Our exports have not kept pace with this import, resulting in adverse balance of payments. The consumption of petrol has gone up which has compelled the Government to hike the price of petrol. This has led to the increase in bus fares, auto-rickshaw fares, etc. The scooter-owners are to pay more. We seem to be guided by short term gains. The increase in the price of diesel will affect our self-sufficiency in foodgrains production. The farmers will have to pay more for diesel for their pumpsets, and for their tractors. The increase in the price of kerosene will compel the people to go in for large-scale felling of trees in the forests. This is contrary to the laudable objective of the Government that deforestation should be ended for maintaining ecological balance. Instead of entering 21st Century, the women of our country will go back to 19th century with this kind of increase in kerosene and cooking gas. I do not understand the need for increasing the price of cooking gas. The cooking gas is a by-product and the oil companies are taking a deposit of Rs. 500 per cylinder on which no interest is being paid to the consumer. What happens to this huge amount of deposit lying with the oil companies? Why should the middle class people be punished for inefficient management of finances by the oil companies and the Government?

I commend the unprecedented fillip that has been given to rural development schemes in this Budget. There is reference to Balwadis and nutritious meals schemes for children and expectant mothers. I would point out that Tamil Nadu is the beacon light for the entire country in respect of such schemes. We are successfully implementing nutritious meals schemes for 80 lakhs of children. The

[Shri A.C. Shanmugam]

State Government gives free school uniforms, and free text books for the school-children. Old-age pension scheme is in force. The Harijans are being given pucca houses. The Tamil Nadu Government has undertaken the massive 10-lakh houses for Harijans in the State. The Government even gives money for funeral expenses in Harijan bastis. The farmers are being given electricity free of cost for their pumpsets. 18000 cooperative societies have been constituted in the State. The self-sufficiency schemes in rural areas are a resounding success in Tamil Nadu. The basic and primary needs of food, clothing and shelter for the common people are being met by the Government of Tamil Nadu. Naturally a substantial portion of the resources of the State Government is earmarked for this purpose. I demand that adequate allocation of funds must be made by the Central Government for industrial development of the State.

Sir, it is common knowledge that our country is faced with recurring drought and floods, which are unavoidable natural calamities. If we reserve 3% to 5% in each year's Budget, there will be a substantial sum of Rs. 800 to Rs. 1000 crores every year for meeting the recurring drought and floods. The much needed financial assistance for tackling this can be released without delay from this fund to the State afflicted either by flood or by drought. I have to refer to the invidious distinction that is being made between drought and floods. For floods, ad hoc grants are given by the Centre and the assistance given by the Centre to drought-hit States is treated as advance plan assistance. This is unfair. For both drought and floods, grants must be given. The Centre must give as grant the sum of Rs. 200 crores to be Government of Tamil Nadu for meeting the expenditure on nutritious meals scheme.

It is mentioned in the speech of the Finance Minister that necessary steps must be taken for strengthening the public sector undertakings. Presently crores of rupees are the loss being incurred by these undertakings. It is regrettable that 43 public sector undertakings do not have their Chairmen. How can they function without the Chairmen? I demand that

immediately technically qualified senior persons should be appointed as Chairmen of these undertakings. The recurring losses in public sector undertakings should be stopped forthwith. The gigantic undertakings like BHEL, SAIL etc. should be revamped so that they work profitably.

The Central Ministers and the hon. Prime Minister have appreciated the laudable efforts of the Government of Tamil Nadu in implementing effectively the family welfare schemes. Tamil Nadu is in forefront in this matter. We have lost a parliamentary seat because of this. Otherwise we would have been 40, and not 39. In some other ways also, Tamil Nadu seems to be the loser. Backwardness due to non-implementation of family welfare schemes is being given a premium. 20% Central assistance is being reserved for the States whose per capita income is much below than all States average. These States perpetuate backwardness by not raising the per capita income without implementing family welfare schemes. But the States like Tamil Nadu whose per capita income has gone up because of implementation of family welfare schemes is losing instead of getting encouragement. I suggest that 20% special assistance should be given to those States like Tamil Nadu for doing a national service by effectively implementing the family welfare schemes.

There is a provision of Rs. 1950 crores in this year's budget for the welfare of agriculturists. I welcome this provision. The Government of Tamil Nadu had repealed the agricultural loans of Rs. 100 crores in the interest of agriculturists. But the Reserve Bank and the Central Government have come with a heavy hand on the State Government for doing this. I want that this sum of Rs. 100 crores should be given as grant to the Government of Tamil Nadu from this Rs. 1950 crores. Since the agriculturists are primarily responsible for the success of Green Revolution, the State Government is giving free electricity to the farmers for their pumpsets. The loss incurred by the State Government in this matter should be met by the Central Government. There is also reference in this Budget to the development of tanks and ponds. Instead of this, I suggest that attention must be paid for the development of

minor irrigation programmes, each with an outlay of Rs. 5 crores. It will serve the twin purpose of irrigation and flood control. For example, if minor irrigation projects at Sombakothoppu, Pillur, Mordana and Melarasanpatti are in North Arcot District are implemented, then we will get rid of the menace of recurring floods and we will improve our agricultural performance. This must be looked into by the Central Government.

The Finance Minister has given a boost to anti-poverty programmes by increasing the outlay on them by 65%. I wonder why the Central Government should burden itself with welfare schemes for rickshaw-pullers, cobblers, washermen, carpenters etc. These schemes can be implemented by the State Government. For example, the Tamil Nadu Government is giving compensation to the dependents of fishermen who die on the high-seas and to the dependents of palm-tree climbers who die falling from the tree. These schemes should be handed over to the State Governments.

About bank loans to weaker sections of the society, I am sorry to say that the ruling party M.Ps get 5,000 and 10,000 forms which are disbursed to the Congress-party supporters. We are also having alliance with the Congress-Party. We do not get even one form. We also represent poor people. In my district there are 4 M.Ps who have got several thousands of forms. I have not got one form. Since Shri Janardhana Poojari is here, I want to tell him that we have got workers and voters. It is not that the poor people who have voted for the Congress M.P. should be helped and not others who are with us. The hon. Minister should look this and do justice to us.

SHRI S. SINGARAVADIVEL (Thanjavur) : Sir, this is not correct.

SHRI A.C. SHANMUGAM : The National Textile Policy, I am afraid, is going to wipe out the handloom sector. It will strengthen only the hands of mill-owners. Tamil Nadu has been neglected in the Railway Budget and it has also been neglected in the General Budget. The X-ray film project in Ooty has been approved but not the Colour film project.

I request that this also must be approved. Similarly, the expansion of Salem Steel project with an outlay of Rs. 40 crores must also be approved soon and the money allocated. 70% of power produced in Kalpakkam Atomic Plant must be given to the State of Tamil Nadu. There is a rumour that freight equalisation fund is going to be abolished. If this is done, then the price of coal and steel in southern States will soar sky-high. The prices will go up by 400%. It must be ensured that the coal and steel prices are same in North and in South.

The influx of Sri Lankan refugees is becoming back-breaking for Tamil Nadu. The economy of the State is in shambles. I want that the Centre should give at least 20% of the maintenance expenditure as grant to the State Government. There are no prospects of their going back early to Sri Lanka. The substantial oil deposits in Cauvery basin must be exploited for the good of the country. Similarly, there is substantial oil reserve in Palk Straits. We need not be afraid of Sri Lanka. We should exploit this also for the good of the nation. Sir, the Hoganekal Hydro Project will enable both Karnataka and Tamil Nadu to have substantial electric power, as it will generate 1200 MW. The Central Government should intervene to ensure that this Hoganekal project is cleared and approved soon so that the paucity of power in Southern States of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka can become a thing of the past. The hurdles and stumbling blocks in the implementation of Telugu-Ganga project should also be cleared for its expeditious implementation. With these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV (Varanasi): Mr. Deputy Speaker' Sir, I am surprised to hear the views of the leader of the largest opposition party in the House because his party is also in power in one of the states where they have also presented the Budget. Nine opposition parties have their own Governments in the States and it can be presumed that they know very well the limitations of a Government and also what is expected of it. I think one sided criticism cannot achieve any useful result. He has taken up only one point that out of the total revenue receipts realised by the

[Shri Shyam Lal Yadav]

Central Government, the States are not getting their due share. He has not expressed his views about the basic spirit of the Budget and its aims and objectives. I think he has not tried to understand the Budget. This Budget has not been presented with the sole objective of increasing revenue yield of the Central Government and to deny the State Governments their due share. Most of the programmes envisaged in the Budget, excepting the Public Sector, are the responsibility of the State Governments whether it relates to the uprooting of poverty, increase of agricultural or power production. These are the responsibilities of the State Government. They utilise the funds allocated to them and sometimes misuse of these funds is also heard. Therefore, it is not proper to accuse the Centre of raising its resources and denying the State Governments their due share.

I would like to stress one more point here that most of the State Governments whose representatives are sitting here in the opposition, present populist budgets and do not impose new taxes. But they do not know how they are dissipating their limited sources of income. I do not want to go into detail here. In one of the states, which has been receiving subsidy from the Centre in the matter of rice procurement and distribution, the Government had slashed the price of wheat to gain cheap popularity and to get more votes for their party. In another State, the Government has written off the loans despite the objections of the Reserve Bank. The objection of the Reserve Bank was that if loans are distributed on a mass scale and are written off, how will they repay the funds due to Reserve Bank and how will they make up the loss suffered by writing off the loans? There are only two ways to make up such a loss i.e. either that state will take overdraft or the money allocated by the Centre for certain development programme will be utilised for other purposes. In this way the funds will be misused. They will have no other option left to them.

Sir, Shri Madhav Reddi had said here that the Budget is like Hindu Society which is stagnant. I think he has not understood

the spirit of the Budget properly. Had he understood it, he would not have said like this. As the time allotted to me is short, I shall conclude by raising a point.

The main objective of the Budget which we see in the Budget document and the aim and objective of this Budget as have been spelt out by the hon. Finance Minister have been divided into seven main parts. If we see those seven objectives we shall find that that the direction of the Budget, the aims and objectives of the Budget, the mobilisation of resources are all in consonance with the demand of time. I would not deal with the objectives in detail but would like to say that this Budget is a growth oriented Budget and efforts have been made in it to accelerate the pace of development. We get the latest example of it from the fact that in the current year the growth rate in the total G.N.P. will be 4.5 per cent which shows that we are moving towards our goal. With these words I would like to take your leave.

(Interruptions)

Is there more time at my disposal?

[English]

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV : I will continue.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You may continue on Monday. Now we take up Private Members Business.

15.26 hrs

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Twelfth Report

[English]

SHRI R.P. SUMAN (Akbarpur) : I beg to move :

"that this House do agree with the Twelfth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 5th March, 1986."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"that this House do agree with the Twelfth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 5th March, 1986."

The motion was adopted

15.30 hrs

PAYMENT OF BONUS (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of section 1, etc.)

[English]

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965."

The motion was adopted.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.31 hrs

**REGIONAL RURAL BANKS
(AMENDMENT) BILL***

(Amendment of section 2, etc)

[English]

DR. SUDHIR ROY (Burdwan) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976."

The motion was adopted.

DR. SUDHIR ROY : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.32 hrs

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of article 368)

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.33 hrs

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of articles 75 and 164)

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.34 hrs

**HOARDING AND PROFITEERING
PREVENTION BILL***

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the prevention of hoarding of and profiteering in essential commodities of daily use.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the prevention of hoarding of and profiteering in essential commodities of daily use.”

Prof. Ranga.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : I would like to offer a few observations on this. I do think my hon. friend, Prof Madhu Dandavate, has a very good intention in thinking of introducing such a Bill to control profiteering.

In preparing this Bill, he seemed to have neglected the interest of hundreds of millions of agricultural producers in this country. I do not wish to go into details. But if you look into Clause 1, you will find that he includes producers also in his definition of the term ‘dealer’. I do not know whether he gave sufficient attention to the significance of this inclusion. For 20 years it was my unpleasant duty to go on fighting against the system of controls, especially over agricultural producers, which came into existence during the War and was later on continued by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru for years and years. Millions of the peasants came to be harassed by the corrupt control administration that had gone on gaining strength from year to year and then exploiting the people in the name of preventing profiteering, hoarding, and so on. We had to organize, in fact, over the whole of India an ‘All India Decontrol Day’ in order to protest against the kind of exploitation that was carried on against our farmers in our country. Every farmer produces foodgrains not only for his own consumption in the year but also something more to be sold, so that he would be able to maintain himself and then purchase various other things that he needs. I do not want such producers to be brought within the mischief of this Bill or any such law. We had bitter experience of the kind of control regime we have had and I do not want its repetition once again. Various efforts were made in order to relax its rigours, but with very poor results. In the end, Government was obliged to drop that control regime, and fortunately for us the country has been growing more and more self-sufficient ; now we have reached a stage

when the country is faced with surpluses in the production of both paddy, rice, and wheat. I don’t know why my hon. friend wanted to introduce the producers also in his definition. I have no objection if controls are introduced in regard to spices, edible oil—in regard to sugar I am doubtful—baby food, paper, drugs, medicines, skimmed milk powder and kerosene. Even here also the right thing to do for the Government is to establish an efficient and satisfactory system of procuring these commodities and then distributing them through fair price shops and cooperatives. We have had some experience of the work of the fair price shops and cooperatives. It has not been quite satisfactory. But nevertheless through such means it should be possible and it would be possible provided there is sufficient co-operation from the public themselves to make these commodities available at reasonable prices. At prices anyhow that are fixed by the Government.

In regard to foodgrains we have been fighting over remunerative prices. My hon. friend also is very much in favour of that demand. We have not succeeded in this so far. We are still going on negotiating and pressing and fighting with State Governments as well as with the Central Government in order to see that our producers especially of paddy, rice and wheat get remunerative prices. We are on the way of achieving success in that direction.

15:38 hrs.

[SHRI ZAINUL BASHER *in the Chair*]

My hon. friend thinks of fixation of maximum prices. Who is to do it—the Central Government or the State Governments ? According to the Essential Commodities Act it is the Government of India ; but on the advice of the State Government. Have we reached a stage when maximum prices have got to be fixed in so far as wheat and rice are concerned ? Where is the need ? Are they to be fixed in the notional manner ? Then where is the guarantee that they would remain as notional ? That kind of a restriction or definition would be taken advantage of by officers. You know that such officers are there in our country.

Only yesterday the Minister in charge of Railways was realistic enough to say that he would only try to minimise the

corruption in the Railways and that applies to every other aspect of the Government, whether it is the Congress Government, Janata Government or the Central Government either at the State level or at the Central level. It has become more or less a part of our life. Those who give bribe and those who take all of them, are there. At some stage or the other each one of them is likely to come under the mischief of this kind of restriction and this kind of definition.

Therefore, I would like my hon. friend to give us an assurance that he would be willing to drop this term 'producers' in Clause 2 (a) and then satisfy himself with importers, wholesalers and retailers. Otherwise I would have to totally oppose his Bill not because I don't want to tackle these wholesalers and profiteers; but because I want to protect the farmers all over India who produce wheat and rice.

Sir, he says that there is a provision that there can be reasonable excuse. But this reasonable excuse is again conditioned by the explanation he has himself given to Clause 5. *(Interruption)*. Therefore, I don't want to castigate it that way. I know, my hon. friend Shri Dandavate is as good a friend of farmers as Mr. Daga or myself. It is by mistake, I think, he has included these clauses. Now, this explanation says:

"The possibility or expectation of obtaining a higher price for a scheduled article....."

That is with regard to foodgrains which would be there with the farmers. Surely it is not his intention that the farmer should not keep his produce with himself in the expectation of a price rise later on in the year. He must have been thinking of the other commodities and not foodgrains. If he thinks of foodgrains and their producers and it is going to apply to crores and crores of our farmers in our country then I am totally opposed to this kind of drafting.

I would like to give a warning to the Government that they have to be extremely careful not to take advantage of this kind of approach from the Opposition that they themselves come forward afterwards and introduce this kind of a mischievous con-

trol raj once again. Mahatma Gandhi had to fight against control raj day after day in his evening prayers. He had to carry on an All India tirade against that control regime. Farmers in their hundreds and thousands of meetings over a number of years had to go on demonstrating against this control regime. Therefore, I would like my friend to give satisfactory response to my criticisms and then offer to go ahead with this Bill otherwise I have got to oppose this Bill.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, by way of explanation I may say only this much that even if the entire House supports the Bill but it does not enjoy the support of Prof. Ranga I would not like that Bill at all. I would like to see that the viewpoint that he has expressed is accommodated. In fact, he has slightly misunderstood on account of drafting. I want to make it explicitly clear that the entire structure of the draft is directed against hoarding and profiteering. The entire emphasis is not against 'Kisans' at all. Therefore, I have talked in the earlier clauses about the fixation of maximum prices or rates for scheduled articles. But even after this draft some doubts are left that some burden is likely to fall on the producers and the 'kisans' will not be able to retain the surpluses the necessary wording can be altered. There is no difficulty. The thrust is not at all anti-kisan but pro-kisan. That is why I have talked of fixation of maximum price and I can give him that assurance. Even after giving the assurance, I know, the request will come from the hon. Minister that I accept the spirit of the draft. He may withdraw it and we will think about it. I know that is going to happen. But even then because my point of view and Prof. Ranga's point of view is identical as far as kisans are concerned, I am prepared to say that the necessary structural changes can be made to ensure that this Bill will not hit the legitimate activities of kisans and their interests and the remunerative prices. The necessary structural changes can be made but Prof. Ranga should allow this Bill to be introduced at this stage and at the stage of discussion and consideration we can consider these details.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the prevention of hoarding of and profiteering in essential commodities of daily use."

The motion was adopted.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.43 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL—Contd.

(Insertion of New Part XA)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, the House will take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Ananda Pathak on the 6th December, 1985, namely :—

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

Shri S. B. Chavan was on his legs.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, last time I had tried to explain as to why the Government cannot accept what the hon. Member. Shri Pathak, has stated in the Constitution (Amendment) Bill. This Constitution (Amendment) Bill contemplates introduction of new Part XA in the Constitution, amending Articles 244 and 275 with a view to grant autonomous status to Darjeeling area. I have gone through the Statement of Objects and Reasons which the hon. Member has attached to his non-official Bill. It very clearly states that somehow or the other, they have a feeling of frustration; they are not able to identify themselves with the mainstream; they have been languishing behind in matters of social, cultural and political also ; they have not been getting proper representation etc. Somehow or the other, the West Bengal Assembly seems to have passed some kind of a resolution in 1981.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond-Harbour) : Unanimously.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : Therefore, it becomes all the more serious. The West Bengal Assembly passed a resolution unanimously recommending to the Government of India that they should set up some kind of a committee which should go deep into the matter and find out as to how the autonomous status could be given to the Darjeeling and other areas which are predominantly Nepali speaking.

First of all, if I have understood correctly, they are not saying that they are tribals, or they are scheduled castes, only on the basis of language they are saying that since they are a Nepali speaking people, they would like to have an autonomous character.

First of all, the Bengal Government will have to explain to us because it is the West Bengal Government which will have the special responsibility for the development of the backward areas in their own State. Not only in West Bengal, for that matter, in every State, there are backward areas and backward areas are the special responsibility of the State Government ; by the mechanism of planning, they have to plan in such a manner that the internal and regional imbalances are removed and they are given fair treatment. They have not succeeded in doing themselves. I do not know, whether they have, but they have not because of the very fact that this kind of a suggestion has come from the Assembly itself. I am at a loss to understand as to how it is that being fully incharge of the development of this region, they themselves thought it advisable to pass a resolution and pass on the buck to the Central Government.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : You have only to set up a Committee only. You can then consider their recommendations.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : I understand the implications of this. But we are opposed to the principle of it. I have to put before this august House the implication of such a kind of step. Are we prepared to accept the responsibility of having such backward areas in different States to be developed by some kind of a mechanism ? So far as Darjeeling is concerned, they are not only to get the normal

funds, they should also be entitled to get the hill areas development fund.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : They are not getting.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : That is a different matter. But the development of this region and such other regions is the primary responsibility of the State Government concerned.

If we have to accept this principle, then we will have to accept this responsibility that in all the States wherever there are backward areas, we grant them special status and autonomous character.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Here we are talking about ethnic groups with separate cultural and linguistic aspects.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : I think that the hon. members will appreciate the fact that this cultural development is not being restricted by the status which they have now been enjoying. What is the additional factor that you are going to contribute by having autonomous character? The Statement of Objects and Reasons makes it absolutely clear that they will have the right to pass certain laws and by-laws and they will be a special entity within the State of West Bengal. If I have understood the hon. member's Bill correctly, I think that this is their objective. For development of backward regions and in matters cultural, special emphasis need to be given and there is no objection to it. The efforts that have been made by the Government of West Bengal and the West Bengal Assembly will be a very relevant factor in that. Having asked by the State Government concerned, have the Central Government ever opposed any cultural development in that area? This is also a point which becomes very relevant. At least, so far as my information goes, there was nothing of that type. In fact it has been our policy and we try to encourage and show special consideration for the development of cultural heritage of that particular area. Certainly, we are not opposed to the special cultural heritage of not only the tribal areas, but any other areas.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : They have been demanding that their language 'Nepali' should be included in the Eighth Schedule of our Constitution. It has not been accepted.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : That is what you mean by cultural development !

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Anything. This is also part of culture.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : As regards the aspect of including their language in the Eighth Schedule, I am coming to it.

First, there is a feeling of frustration because of neglect. It is rather too much for your representatives, who are supposed to be responsible for development, to come and complain that they are neglected. For so many years, Darjeeling has been there and Darjeeling has been saying that they are backward. The economic development of that area is the special responsibility of the Government of West Bengal. Certainly, we would like to understand from you as to what you have done. The Government of West Bengal owe an explanation to us as to why they have not succeeded in the economic development of that area.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnan) : They are fed up with the West Bengal Government.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : In fact, the argument will go against those who have passed the Resolution in 1981.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : We came to power only four years back. You were there for a longer time.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Within four years, they cannot be fed up !

SHRI AMAL DATTA : They were fed up before we came to power. Now, they had an opportunity to pass that Resolution.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : I have another point. Last time also, I said that the implications would be far more dangerous than what on the surface of it, seems to be the objective of this Bill. This is a very clever way of creating conflict, instead of concentrating on the economic development of the area. By diverting their attention

[Shri S.B. Chavan]

from the economic development, you are very cleverly trying to create a conflict between the Central Government and Darjeeling thereby inciting other people also in other States and similar kinds of movements may start in different areas, so that you may succeed in creating a feeling of unrest.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : You know that there is one secessionist movement going on in Darjeeling by name 'Gorkha Land Movement' and these people who have passed the Resolution are opposing that movement. They are not secessionists. Do not attribute motives. Since the hon. Member has mentioned about Uttar Khand demand...*(Interruptions)*

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Gorkha Land.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : One and the same thing which will include Sikkim, parts of this Darjeeling area and also Cooch Behar and other areas and form into a Nepali speaking State. The hon. Member may be having his own ideas, but ultimately this is a step in that direction. If say this. That is a very clever way of saying the same thing in a different manner that ultimately we will have to go to a Uttar Khand State. If in the autonomous district also some of the aspirations, if they are not, then the second demand would be to ask for a Statehood. Thereafter since, it becomes a very small State going in for a Uttar Khand State or a Gorkha Land, I do not think that Government does not understand the implication of different kinds of proposals which are being put forth into the House. And that is why, I said last time that there are very dangerous implications, if we accept the proposal of this nature.

Another aspect which I have do deal with is about the inclusion of Nepali language in the Eighth Schedule. This aspect has been dealt with so many times. There have been demands for inclusion in the Eighth Schedule from so many languages. Hundreds of applications are pending with the Government and there seems to be some kind of misunderstanding that once the language is included in the Eighth Schedule, automatically development of the language is going to take place or it is

going to acquire some kind of a special status.

So far as the development of the Nepali language is concerned, certainly we are not opposed to it. They can develop Nepali language. We are prepared to give them all the help and assistance which are required for the development of Nepali language. But for development of Nepali language or constituting an academy for this purpose, I do not think that its inclusion in the Eighth Schedule is necessary.

SHRI BHADRESWER TANTI (Kaliabor) : We do not have any alternate enactment for minor languages. It is only a national academy for the major Indian languages. There is no such organisation for minor languages. That is why minor language group should be included in the Eighth Schedule. I demand inclusion of the Nepali language into the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India immediately.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : If the hon. Members are interested in the development of the Nepali language, I will request him to approach the Ministry for Human Resources Development and they will tell you as to what are the lines on which you can develop Nepali language. There is no difference of opinion about the development of a language. All languages need to be developed and Nepali happens to be one of the languages which certainly we are also equally interested to develop...*(Interruptions)* Please don't interrupt me. I have to go now.

I have to finish it by 4 o'clock. So, I don't think that even on this core also, there is any point in saying that we should go in for some kind of autonomous being granted to the Darjeeling area and that is why I fully appreciate the sentiments of the hon. Member that the backward area needs to be given special attention. It should be done by the Government concerned.

If you approach the Human Resources Development Ministry, whatever help and assistance is necessary for the development of that language, it will certainly try to help. So on both these

counts, I don't think that there is any scope for giving support to this kind of a Bill and that is why I will request the House and particularly—first the Member—that he should withdraw the Bill. And if he does not do it, then I will request the House that the Bill should be opposed.

16:00 hrs.

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK (Darjeeling) : Sir, for the last few weeks, discussion has been going on this particular Bill. I thank all the hon. Members who have participated in the discussion on my Bill, viz. the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1985 (Bill No. 122 of 1985).

I also thank some of my colleagues who have offered valuable suggestions for the advancement and development of the backward areas. I particularly thank hon. Members Shri Narayan Chaubey and Shri Piyus Tiraky for lending their wholehearted support to the Bill.

But on the whole, I am surprised to note that the principle and concept of autonomy have not properly been understood. I will answer the remarks of the Home Minister during the last part of my reply. I have already pointed out in my speech, while moving the Bill on 6th December 1985 that the demand for autonomy is not a separatist or secessionist demand. Rather, it is a demand for strengthening the unity and integrity of the country and for cementing the bond of brotherhood and friendship between the people of an isolated hill area situated on the extreme border and the people of the rest of India.

This is not a demand outside the purview of the Constitution of India. As a matter of fact, the concept and principle of autonomy has already been accepted in the Constitution of India under Articles 244, 244(1), 275, and Fifth and Sixth Schedules of the Constitution of India.

There are a number of autonomous districts and regions with elected Councils in Assam, Tripura, Meghalaya, Mizoram etc. And these have been prescribed in the Constitution. All these provisions are made for the people belonging to Scheduled Tribes and tribal areas.

In my last speech I have pointed out that the problem of the people of three hill sub-divisions of the district of Darjeeling is also not different from the people of the above areas, i.e. economically, culturally, educationally and in all aspects they are so backward like people in Assam and other areas in the north-eastern region.

It has been argued that this Bill tries to create another State within a State. It is not. But the definitions of State, and of Autonomous Area are quite different; and I have not pleaded for a State within the State of West Bengal. I have pleaded for autonomy for the people of compact areas of three hill sub-divisions of the district of Darjeeling and contiguous areas of the neighbouring district where the Nepali-speaking people are in a majority; within the State of West Bengal.

You must know that even the Pataskar Commission which had gone into the problem of different ethnic groups of people in the north eastern region had recommended the constitution of a State within the State, and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had suggested the Scottish pattern of autonomy for the people of these regions. i.e. some sort of a Statehood. Why all these exercises? Because it was realized that the people of these areas had not been able to come up on par with others, and that these people wanted to participate in the task of national reconstruction in their own way, with their own identities and distinctions as they were linguistically, culturally, socially, economically, educationally and mentally different from the majority nationalities of these States.

In the course of the discussion, some of the hon. friends also attacked the principle of reorganization of States on linguistic basis, which was one of the most vital demands of our Independence movement. But now it seems that they are discarding this principle, they are discarding all the values of national movement.

They spoke about the need of rapid development of the people of hill areas everywhere and some of my colleagues also conceded that even after the independence no desired development and progress has

[Shri Ananda Pathak]

been achieved in these areas and hence they are also not satisfied. It is not my contention ; it is the contention of our friends on the other side also.

Here is the point. Unless you involve them in the development activities, unless you allow them to participate in the administration and unless you give them the responsibility, they always feel isolated and neglected and their real urge and aspirations to participate in the nation building activities as a real partner would never be fulfilled. That is our thinking.

Only financial allocations would not solve the problem, would not fulfil their urges and aspirations. You have to draw them in the process of national integration and development of the country and also allow them to play their role in this process of development and integration according to their own aptitude and characteristics.

You should realise that they have got their distinct language, distinct culture, distinct manner and aptitude distinguished from others. But the hon. Minister has stated that this is an absurd demand of the people of hill areas. The thing is this that. The demand for autonomy was being raised for the last several years, from the very time of Morley-Minto Reforms. They represented their case before the Simon Commission and other commissions that were set up. Before these Commissions and Committees, the people of Darjeeling had repeatedly presented their case and demanded some sort of special arrangement for them because they have contributed a lot ; they have defended the country ; their contribution is not less than the contribution of other people. At the time of Britishers, they felt that they were neglected ; they were not given an opportunity to advance ; they were kept educationally, politically and socially backward ; they were in all respects isolated and their area was declared as partially excluded area, that means they were cut off from the main stream of national movement of the country ; that this "partially excluded area" was introduced according to the Government of India Act, 1935. After independence also, they are feeling that

they are isolated ; they are neglected and they are not being allowed to play their role in the development of the country and the national re-building. That is why, this demand for some responsibility, some autonomy, some sort of special arrangement was raised so that they can participate in the administration and they can have their say in the day-to-day sphere of development ; for all this, they wanted to have some sort of statutory arrangement. This is not the separatist demand, not the secessionist demand. If their reasonable demand, justified demand, democratic demand is not conceded to, then a sense of frustration will come among them and out of this frustration, different types of separatist, secessionist demands will come.

What is happening now is that this demand for the autonomy is being rejected again and again. They think that if this is so, then nothing will come up,

Therefore, we must have some other way to find out some way and means to accede to their demand. Some persons are demanding a separate State or Gurkhaland. All these are coming up out of frustration.

I am surprised to note that our hon. Minister—he is not here—from the very beginning, was attacking the West Bengal Government for its audacity passing a resolution in the West Bengal Legislative Assembly. Now, Sir, you must know that this legislation to which I am referring to was unanimously passed in the State Assembly. The Central Government has opposed the move. It is not a question that a few member here only we talking about this demand but the entire people of West Bengal is supporting this demand. Therefore, the demands of the people of Darjeeling should be given thought to, and they should be given regional autonomy and that is a reasonable demand.

Second point is regarding development. Our Minister said that it is the responsibility of the State Government. I may just inform the House, that as far as the West Bengal Government is concerned, they have tried to help all the people, the down-trodden or the backward people including the people of Darjeeling. They have also helped the Nepali speaking people, they have set up a Nepali Academy. Similarly,

they are awarding price and helping the Nepali poets, artists, writers and encouraging them. Apart from that, economic development is given due importance by the West Bengal Government, they are trying their level best to uplift the people of the backward regions. Our Home Minister, started, from the very beginning, to take the West Bengal Government, as we see everyday, to task. Not a single day passes without their making any accusations and derogatory remarks on the Left Front Government. They are picking up this habit. I do not know whether this should be allowed. I would like to reiterate that the West Bengal Government has secured an overwhelming majority. They have come to power for two terms, in succession and they will come to power again for the next term. Therefore even now, the Government should not deny this legitimate demand of the people of the hilly regions. Otherwise, it will lead to a very dangerous direction. Under the Constitution, the power to concede to the demand lies with the Central Government. I cannot but request the Government and hon. Members to ponder over this matter and to accede to their legitimate demand. What we are asking here is something within the Constitution. The concept is there in the Constitution and it is not anything against the Constitution. Therefore, I think our hon. Members should ponder over this matter and I request the hon. Members and the House to agree to the demand of these people and level their support to pass this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Before I put the Motion to the vote of the Houses, this being a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, the voting has to be by Division. Let the lobbies be cleared.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now the lobbies have been cleared. The Question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

The Lok Sabha divided.

AYES

Abdul Hamid, Shri
Acharia, Shri Basudb
Banatwalla. Shri. G.M.

Choudhury, Shri Samar Brahma
Chowdhary, Shri Saifuddin
Das, Shri Sudarsan
Datta, Shri Amal
Ghosh Goswami, Shrimati Bibha
Hansda, Shri Matilal
Iyer, Shri V. S. Krishna
Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar
Masudal Hossain, Shri Syed
* Peruman, Dr. P. Vallal
Rao, Shri Shrihari
Reddi, Shri C. Madhav
Roy, Dr. Sudhir
Zainal Abedin, Shri

NOES

Ansari, Shri Abdul Hannan
Antony, Shri P.A.
Basheer, Shri T.
Bhagat, Shri H.K.L.
Bharat Singh, Shri
Birbal, Shri
Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Dennis, Shri N.
Dighe, Shri Sharad
Dogra, Shri G. L.
Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Jadeja, Shri D.P.
Jitendra Prasada, Shri
Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshiram
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Khan, Shri Mohd. Ayub
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
Mahajan, Shri, Y. S.
Mahendra Singh, Shri
Neekhara, Shri Rameshwar
Panika, Shri Ram Pyare
Panja, Shri A. K.
Pathak, Shri Chandra Kishore
Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe
Patil, Shri Shivraj V.

*Wrongly voted for Ayes

Patil, Shri Uttamrao
 Pushpa Devi, Kumari
 Rajhans, Dr. G. S.
 Rath, Shri Somnath
 Sahi, Shrimati Krishna
 Saikia, Shri Muhiram
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Sathe, Shri Vasant
 Shah, Shri Anoopchand
 Sankaranand, Shri B.
 Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna
 Singh, Shri Lal Vijay Pratap
 Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati
 Sultanpuri, Shri K. D.
 Suman, Shri R. P.
 Suryawanshi, Narsing
 Tewary, Prof. K K.
 Variale, Shri Madhusudan
 Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal
 Yadav, Shri R.N.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Subject to correction, the result* of the division is : Ayes : 17, Noes : 47.

The motion was negatived

*The following Members also recorded their votes :

AYES : Shir Anand Pathak, Shri Satyagopal Mishra, Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia Shri Bhadreswar Tanti.

NOES : Shri Abdul Ghafoor, Shri Bhola Raut, Shri Janak Raj Gupta, Shri Keyur Bhushan, Shri Digvijay Singh, Shri L. Balaraman, Shri I. Rama Rai, Shri Lachhi Ram, Shri Satyendra Chandra Guna, Shri Jagannath Patnaik, Shri Radhakanta Digal, Smt. Sunderwati Naval Prabhakar, Dr. P. Vallal Peruman. Ch. Sunder Singh, Shri K. H. Ranganath, Shri Sirpati Mishra, Shri Ram Singh Yadav, Shri J. Chaudhary, Shri M.A. Sodi, Shri P. Shanmugam, Smt. Sumati Oraon, Smt. Sheila Dixit, Shri Mohan Lal, Shri A.P. Sethi.

16.20 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Insertion of new article 16A, etc.)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we shall go to the next item. Shri G.M. Banatwalla.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani)
 Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

Sir, Article 41 of the Constitution says :

"The State 1, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in case of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement, and in other cases of undeserved want."

This Article appears among the Directive Principles...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY ;
 He has now moved a very good Bill.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I always move very good Bills. Only your thinking is to be adjusted accordingly.

Sir, this Article 41 is among the Directive Principles enshrined in our Constitution. As such, the article is not mandatory in the sense that there cannot be its enforcement at law. No individual can have a recourse to the court for the enforcement of his right to work as also the right to public assistance in case of old age sickness, disability and undeserved want. The present Amendment Bill which I have moved before this House seeks to move this right from among the Directive Principles, to the Chapter under the Fundamental Rights. In other words, the Bill that I have moved today seeks to make the right to work a Fundamental Right of each and every citizen of our country, a right which can be enforceable at law. I need hardly add at this juncture that many countries of the world have already accepted the right to work as a fundamental right. Not only

the socialist countries but also others, like Japan and France and several others, have already accepted the right to work as a fundamental right. Moreover, India is committed to the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, and I would like to draw the attention of the House to Article 23 (1) of the Universal Declaration of Rights, 1948 which says, "Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work, and to protection against unemployment". India being committed to this Declaration, the United Nations' Declaration of Human Rights, we should not fight shy, therefore, of making an effective provision in our Constitution so that our citizens have this right to work in reality and not only on paper. I may say that today we have reached a stage where it is necessary that the right to work should be enforceable at large. I need hardly add that if a complacent attitude continues in this respect, we will have a situation very disturbing to the entire nation. The right to work arises because of the widespread unemployment in the country having assumed alarming proportions, this problem needs to be given a serious thought. The problem of unemployment is massive, menacing and explosive. To say the least, unemployment is the basis of poverty. If this problem of unemployment is not solved, then, one shudders to think of the consequences that may follow. There may be chaos; there may be disturbance, because, as I said, unemployment is the basis of poverty and poverty means denial of life itself. Poverty in this sense is the very negation of the right to live. I do concede that the Government is fully aware of the alarming proportions of the problem of unemployment. A lot is being done for which due credit should go to the Government. There is a tremendous activity on the part of the Government in order to face this question of unemployment and it will be unjust not to give credit for the fight that has already been launched with respect to the problem of unemployment. We know that there are in operation important employment beneficiary oriented programmes for specific target groups such as National Rural Employment Programme, Integrated Rural Development Programme, Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, Training Scheme for Rural Youth for Self-employment, Scheme for providing

self-employment to Educated Unemployed Youth and various others. The efforts of the Government in this respect are commendable.

I must also in all fairness to the Government and to the positive efforts that are being made by the Government, say that a lot is being done in order to tackle this question of unemployment. But the dimensions are still alarming in spite of all that is being done. I must concede that even if we look at the National Rural Employment Programme alone, we find that there is a generation of employment to a considerable extent. In the year 1981-82 the target was to generate employment to the extent of 335.73 million man days. My congratulations to the Government. Government has exceeded even the target and the achievement was 354.57 million man days of employment being generated. Similarly we find that in the year 1982-83 the target was 353.22 million man days. The achievement was 350.10 million man days. In 1983-84 the target was 322.23 million man days. The achievement was 302.02 million man days. In 1984-85 the target was 309.13 million man days. The achievement was 349.90 million man days. Therefore, Sir, in all fairness we must concede that a lot is being done by the Government in order to fight this question of unemployment. Not only that. We must also be fair and appreciate that in the Budget that we have just had there is a massive increase of 65 per cent in the plan outlays for major programmes, anti-poverty programmes, the allocations for the IRD and related programmes are up by 51 per cent, similarly the allocations for National Rural Employment Programmes are up by 93 per cent, as also the allocations for the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programmes are up by 58 per cent. Therefore there is no denial of this fact. I have no reason here in this House to deny and to charge the Government as being indifferent to the entire problem of unemployment. Their efforts are commendable. The point that I am making is that despite all that is being done and a lot is done, the dimensions of unemployment have to be fully understood. We find that as many as 8.22 million persons will still be unemployed at the end of 1989-90. In the case of educated unemployed, if there is no deterioration

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in the unemployment rate, then there is apprehension that the number is expected to go up from 3.7 million at the beginning of 1985 to 4.9 million by 1990. Therefore, I say that we have an alarming situation with respect to growing unemployment. I may only here, as a matter of instance, refer to this sad thing that even this new year 1986 opened with the news that about 1,32,000 people had applied for enlistment of unskilled labourers of Calcutta Corporation. And then only 300 were to be empanelled and that too on daily wages. And for these 300 to be empanelled and that too on daily wages, we had 1,32,000 applicants only taking the Calcutta Corporation as an instance. And there also we find that a large number of candidates were graduates. They even held Law degrees. So, persons holding Law degrees were found applying for work as daily labourers, as unskilled workers of Calcutta Corporation. That is the situation. And when the time came to distribute the application forms, we even have the sadder news that there had to be a lathi charge and then so many people were injured. This is the situation that is developing and it is necessary that developing situation is taken up with all the seriousness that is there at our command.

Sir, I must say that the right to work, no doubt, has to be ensured by national economy. Left to myself I would not like these unemployment doles. There was a time when people used to be ashamed to say that 'I am without work, I am unemployed'. They would like to hide this. Today, looking at the western countries, in the western countries people declare from the housetops that 'I am unemployed, give me my dole'. So, that is the value change that has also come. Left to myself, therefore, I would not like this unemployment allowance or unemployment dole. The best way is to see that the national economy itself ensures, and it operates in such a manner that it ensures the right to work. Then, that is the wish. If the wishes were horses beggars would ride. The stark reality of the situation is that despite various efforts of the Government, the economy is unable to provide work to all willing hands. The present economy of ours is not in a position to provide work to all. There is a failure on the part of our economy to see

that work is provided to every willing hand that comes forward. It is not only that. But it is a sad commentary to say that even the growth rate of employment generation has fallen. So, while on the one hand we declare our will to combat, to have a war against unemployment, and if we look at the documents of the 7th Five Year Plan, the relevant chapter begins by saying that the principal objective of the Plan is progressive reduction of unemployment—while on the one hand we want progressive reduction of unemployment, on the other hand, the stark reality of the situation is that the rate of growth with respect to employment generation is on the decline. The growth rate of employment generation during the Sixth Plan period works out to 4.32% per annum. It is unfortunate that in the case of 7th Plan, we expect a growth rate of only 3.99% per annum. Therefore, even while we are planning, we are planning for a lower growth rate of employment generation. This is a factor which must be taken note of in a very serious manner and it is a sad commentary on our efforts towards the planned economy. I therefore say that when the situation is that even the 7th Plan aims at a lower growth rate of employment generation and when the problem of unemployment has already assumed such an alarming dimension, it is a matter of absolute practical necessity that we have short-term measures also in order to see that there is no failure of our economy. Here, I may refer to a quotation from the Sixth Plan document. About unemployment, the Sixth Plan document says at page 202, para 13.28:

"The employment opportunities have not been adequate in the recent past either for the educated manpower or for overall production. Even in terms of long-term employment as indicated by the usual status estimate, the position has not been satisfactory. Therefore, the employment policy during the Sixth Plan has to meet the two major goals of reducing under-employment for the majority of labour force and cutting down on the long-term unemployment. Though a lasting solution to these problems could be found only within the framework of a rapid and employment oriented economic growth, suitable measures are also to be evolved in short-term in a coordinated way.

particularly for the benefit of the weaker sections."

We, therefore, find that, when the national economy is not in a position to abolish unemployment and when our own efforts are marked with a decline in the growth-rate of employment generation, it becomes necessary to have short-term measures to tackle this explosive situation of unemployment and we must also have an efficient system of public assistance in case of unemployment.

I do understand that here are limitations of resources. This is the usual reply we always get on the floor of the House. I have, therefore, anticipated this reply even at the time of moving my Bill for consideration.

It can be said that if right to work is made enforceable in law and when the economy is not in a position to provide work to every willing hand, then public assistance in case of unemployment would mean a great drain on our resources and would also mean a great drag on our efforts in various other directions. This is a very usual excuse that is put forward.

But I must tell the Government to apply itself seriously now to this particular question. Unemployment cannot be allowed to grow in the manner in which it is growing now. If this trend continues, the nation will have to pay a very heavy price for the same. Therefore, I shudder to think of the consequences. If there is a will, there is a way, a way from among the resources and it should be possible to mobilise the resources that are necessary for the sustenance of this right to work as a fundamental right.

I may say that there are vast areas which can be tapped. What is the position with respect to the arrears of income-tax and of excise duty? Look at the evasion of taxes in excise revenue. The Wanchoo Committee, as you know, has estimated black-money to the tune of Rs. 20,000 crores. What effort is being made to tap black-money?

Here I may point out that in the year, 1983, in reply to a question in this House, the then Labour Minister had said that, if the unemployment allowance is agreed to,

it would require Rs. 629 crores per annum. It may be more. I do not know the basis on which that was calculated. But then we were told in this House that Rs. 629 crores per annum would be needed if unemployment allowances are to be paid.

I want to draw your attention to the sad state of affairs that even the excise duty arrears on 31st of December, 1985 amounted to Rs. 637 crores. Even the tapping of one source would give you more than what is wanted in order to meet the situation.

The income-tax arrears is another area which, as on 31st December, 1985 amounted to Rs. 1,558 crores. These are not my figures. I have found it out from the various questions that have been answered on the floor of this House. I must, therefore, submit that what is wanted is the necessary courage, the courage to declare a war, to declare a war on poverty, to declare a war on unemployment. There are various areas which can be tapped and tapped for the resources. I may even go to the extent of suggesting that there may be a Central Employment Fund with subscriptions from industrial employers, Central Government, the State Governments, the nationalised banks, public sector undertakings and there may be even contributions from the private sector and they can be given incentives to contribute to this Central Employment Fund through concessions in the income tax.

Therefore, I have suggested that once we accept this basic principle that the society owes a duty to every individual and that the individual cannot be left in a state of want, for no fault of his, then, in that case, schemes can be worked out. Let there be a beginning, even a small beginning. And if there is a beginning, I am sure even a small beginning towards, even a phased beginning towards public assistance in the case of unemployment can also help us in tackling effectively a very big problem that is looming large over us.

One can go on speaking about unemployment. One can go on speaking about the consequences of unemployment—poverty, so on and so forth. But I would like to restrict myself and not like to be carried away by my own eloquence on the

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subject. Suffice it to say that this problem of unemployment demands a serious consideration. Declaring a war on unemployment brooks no further delay. We see in our own country the various untoward things that are happening—that are happening because of the aggravation of the problem of poverty that we have.

This Bill not only seeks to give this right to work a fundamental basis and to secure for every citizen this right to work as a fundamental right so that it can be enforceable at law but the Bill also seeks to secure as a fundamental right public assistance in case of old age, sickness disablement and undeserved want. The Bill says that this should be a fundamental right. No person can be left to languish in aging condition or in conditions of sickness or disablement. I may hardly emphasize that the problems of the aged are also growing and need adequate attention. As you know very well, with the break up of the joint families because of the impact of western civilisation as also the economic pressures, this problem of the care of the aged is becoming acute. Of course, joint family is the best system to take care of the aged.

But then, the point is that in a profit-motivated society the lot of the old people once they are out of the rat race, is bound to be miserable and lonely. The most important issue, therefore, is how best to provide economic and social support to the aged. Sir, in India, the number of people aged 60 and above has risen from 5 per cent in 1961 to 6 per cent in 1971 and is expected to be 7 per cent by 2000 A.D. We, therefore, find that this problem of ensuring decent life to the old people—I must say to the senior citizens of our country—is assuming great importance.

You know, very well Mr. Chairman, that the Boothalingam Committee on Wages, Income and Prices had also drawn the attention of the Government to the problems of the aged. The various Five Years Plans have also emphasised the need for a comprehensive scheme for the aged, for the senior citizens of our country. I think almost all the States except the State of Arunachal, subject to correction, have schemes for payment of pension to the

indigent old in the unorganised sector subject to several restrictions. But you know all these are small dents that are being made with respect to a very big problem that looms large and hovers over us. Today we are having a very healthy attitude towards human resources. The Ministry is now re-named as the Ministry of Human Resources Development with wider functions. We appreciate that this is not mere re-naming of the Ministry but it is a revolutionary change in the very outlook and the outlook today is of the development of human resources and the Ministry has wider functions. I must, therefore, urge upon the Ministry, the Ministry of Human Resources Development.....

AN HON. MEMBER : Sir, we are having a war on unemployment
(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Other people also want to take this war on unemployment.
(Interruptions)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Sir, I was saying that we welcome the creation of the Human Resources Development Ministry with a revolutionary outlook with wider functions. But then, I must urge upon the Ministry that keeping with its revolutionary objectives, let this Ministry of Human Resources Development try to draw up a national policy for the aged, for the senior citizens of our country. Let there be greater and substantial allocations for the welfare of these senior citizens.

Sir, the Bill also seeks to make it a fundamental right to public assistance in case of disabled, sick people and in other cases of undeserved want. I need not emphasise the need for this. Today the situation is that disability, in our present state of society is thrust upon an individual. Terrorism is taking place. A person walking down the street is suddenly rendered disabled for the rest of the life. Is the society going to throw up its hands and say that it will have no duty towards such an individual ?

Therefore, adequate provisions should be there for public assistance. These are the minimum social security programmes that must be there, not merely on paper as a matter of Directive Principles, but

must be translated into action. The people must have confidence that their standard of living would be maintained despite special hazards. Hence, the need for public assistance in cases of disablement and undeserved want, as I have just explained.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : In deference to your bell, I would refrain from further comments. I have not brought this Bill in any spirit of confrontation with the Government. We say : 'Let the Devil have its due'. But here it is not a question of the Devil but a Government that has undertaken several programmes, as I have mentioned earlier, for the alleviation of poverty. They are doing their own work. Government deserves all credit for the same. The point that is being emphasized is that the time has come when we should tackle this unemployment problem in accordance with the proportion that it has assumed these days. Let a war be waged on unemployment and let every citizen know and be assured of a decent livelihood and a standard of living even in cases of disablement and undeserved want.

With these words, I commend my Bill for the approbation of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

Shri Mool Chand Daga has given notice of an amendment. Is he moving ?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : Yes, Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by 8 August, 1986."

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Raj Mangal Pande.

SHRI RAJ MANGAL PANDE (Deoria) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I owe my gratitude to you for the favour you have done to me by calling me to speak on this vital subject which really affects the millions of people who are unemployed in this country. I may be allowed to say that the Bill is not so simple as it apparently looks. I may further be allowed to say that Shri

Banatwalla is genius enough or shrewd enough to put us further into difficulties as he has done in the case of Shah Bano. Who does not know that with all our development schemes we are so short of resources that in spite of our wishes not to raise taxes, either direct or indirect, we have had to go in for strict measures much to the annoyance of our people as a whole, to the Members of Parliament here and even to our friends and people outside ? We have had to do it because we have to mobilise resources. And if a further burden of Rs. 1000 crores or more in this developing economy is thrown, it may well be that many of our developmental schemes will not be completed or they will be stayed or their period of completion will be prolonged further so much so their cost will escalate and what we shall gain from this, we shall lose afterwards. Even if we try to do so, there are many hindrances on the way. Mr. Banatwalla has given us extensive figures about the income-tax arrears and excise arrears. It looks as if all the courts will be closed to realise those arrears because when we say or Mr. Banatwalla says that the courts should be given independent powers to deal with matters as and when they so required.

17.00 hrs.

Shri Banatwalla says that the Government should have power over the courts to take all the things where arrears are there in courts. Courts are going to decide whether the levies so pending in the courts are justiciable or not. Could we realise all these thousands of crores ? May I humbly ask Shri Banatwalla that even if the power is transferred to him in some way or the other, can he wipe out the powers of the High Courts to realise all those arrears ? I think nobody could do it. So long as we have an independent system of judiciary, so long as the people have a right to go to the court, we cannot do it. So, this thing is out of question.

Naturally in a developing economy we have to see many things as to how we could mobilise the resources. What are the resources, what are the avenues left open to us ? We found that in the State Assemblies it is a serious problem. People are so much taxed that they don't find avenues to add to their resources. But

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the Planning Commission, day after, day, year after year has been asking, demanding them to do so. Our limit has reached such an extent where the people are not going to tolerate any further burden. A serious disrespect is going to be there.

In this case, Shri Banatwalla is trying to land us into further difficulties or trouble by putting us a further load of thousands of crores, if not today, tomorrow or the day after. Today he starts with an humble beginning of Rs. 5 lakhs or so. Tomorrow he says that it will cost about a thousand crore or like that. Especially in our economy, in our social structure where the educated youth don't like to have manual job, what will happen?

Even in your district you will find that thousands and thousands of M.A. B.Ed. who somehow or other pass, have been teaching classes for a basic salary of Rs. 50/- for the last eight years. Because they think that the social structure demands them not to take manual jobs. What will happen to this country? When the educated youth are not taking up manual job, when the educated youth are not going to take up that kind of job, even the right to work is to be guaranteed hereafter. What kind of work they will be allotted to? Will they be allotted some kind of a seat or a chair to do the job? Many Economists' contentions are that with the staff that we have either here or in the Secretariat or Parliament or in the State Legislature, if even 50% staff is reduced, the work can be more effective and more smooth running than what it is.

17 04 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*]

My friend says that even those people who don't have the work should be given work. What will happen? Even in Scandinavian countries where the unemployment dole is there, they feel that those people have got a tendency not to work and have the State Insurance benefit or other benefits. In this country where doing the work is taken to be a sign or symbol of degradation, we cannot afford to give them that type of work which makes

them sit on a chair, in an office. Could this economy of this country go to that extent of affording this kind of luxury? I take it as luxury because we have work for every person who wants to do it manually. We are short of labour. We are short of millions of labourers. You will find that Biharis, UP people and Assamese labourers are going to Punjab and doing the job over there. They are getting hardly Rs. 20 per day. There is no dearth of work for manual labourers. The only difficulty is with the educated unemployed youth. Of course, considering all these aspects the Government went in for certain schemes like IRDP, NREP, etc. Even the unemployed youth were given Rs. 20,000/- to start their own business. We do admit there are certain difficulties in getting the finance but all the same schemes are there. The Government is serious to seeing that the unemployed youth who do not get a job can at least get some financial assistance to start their business and be respectable citizens of this country.

Now, I would like to draw the attention of the House to Article 41 of the Constitution:

"The State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work..."

The Constitution makers had the apprehension that the economy of the country unless developed to such an extent the right to work cannot be included in the Fundamental Rights. So, they put it as a 'directive'. They directed the State to ensure to conduce such type of conditions as right to work becomes possibility. That possibility could be there when country has developed to a stage where we could afford a thousand crores of rupees as a surplus amount so that we may invest it in other activities for 'unemployment dole'.

Sir, the idea is noble but all the same there are many noble ideas. Who does not want that his neighbour should be helped? But a person who does not have enough clothes for his own children and family how could you expect him to help his neighbour. So, is the case with

the Government. The government which does not have funds or resources to meet its own contingencies how could be expected to afford such a luxury to invest a thousand crores of rupees to give as a dole to those persons who do not like to work. I think no government worth the name can do so under the present circumstances.

Sir, this is true that there are many people who get invalid either in accidents or otherwise. Of course, the Government is liberalising the insurance policy for such a section of population. We are even going in for development of rural economy by going in for insurance. Someone was telling that we are looking to the other aspects where this insurance business could be done to see that all those persons who suffer from some kind of infirmity get benefit under insurance. We have many schemes under consideration. But all those schemes need careful scrutiny, constant vigil and huge amount because it is well known that the amount we are investing on many of these schemes a fair portion of it does not go for the purpose it is meant. A fairly large percentage either goes as a waste or down the drain because of the corruption that is prevalent in the society and government structure in the machinery itself.

S, we have to take care of all these things before we can do such a thing. I would like the hon. Member Shri Banatwalla to remember that we are in the process of development. When we come to the category of those countries which are absolutely developed, then we could go in for such a scheme. The people of this country who are unemployed, disabled and are facing a lot of miseries, every respectable Indian would like them to be given the benefit. Nobody will have any objection. But at this stage, when the country is finding shortage of resources to maintain its line of communication, to give electricity to its industries, to give electricity and power for many other useful purposes, in my opinion, priority need be given to these things. We could do things as the hon. Member has suggested later when country has become fully developed. In view of what I have stated, I would like the hon. Member to withdraw his Bill.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH (Surrendranagar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak on this Bill.

I feel that my hon. friend, Shri Banatwalla, is fortunate to get priority in the ballot and to have an opportunity to put across his Private Member's Bill today.

I would like to focus attention on one aspect which perhaps others may or may not do so and which is the aspect of population explosion and how population explosion is commensurate with unemployment.

I have been a little unfortunate for not getting priority for my Private Member's Bill, which is the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, demanding introduction of family planning as a Directive Principle of the Constitution. There is another amendment, not a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, I call it a Family Welfare Bill, which may or may not come at all, because there are three other Bills on the anvil and it is listed after that on the agenda of the Private Members' Bills.

What I am trying to say is that how can you talk of the right to be employed when you reproduce at random, the way you like and create such tremendous pressures on the employment potentiality of this country. It is something which is paradoxical. Which person in his senses would not like to see every Indian employed gainfully? But there are certain things which can be classified either as utopian or altruistic. It must be looked from the angle of our resources as against the existing population and the growth of population which is still high despite the fact that our birth rate is going down. I can say that this is a utopian idea in a country like India with all the financial constraints and existing high population and which is growing. Unfortunately, even today, the growth rate is 2 per cent. You cannot talk and think of such a scheme; it will be a totally utopian idea.

I would not take more than half a minute in making a suggestion to the hon. Member that if he wishes that such a Bill does get credence, simultaneously, we

[Shri Digvijay Singh]

should also undertake a legislation, whereby we amend our Constitution and introduce family planning as a Directive Principle to go hand-in-glove.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsgani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, although I oppose the Bill which has been introduced here by Shri Banatwalla, yet I support the sentiments and views expressed by him while moving the Motion for consideration. At least the Bill has given to Members an opportunity to express their views on the serious problem of unemployment. I also express my thanks to Shri Digvijay Singh who has drawn attention to a basic issue, while speaking on the Budget, that the growth of population is taking place at an alarming pace. It is true that on the one hand we are taking measures to remove unemployment and on the other hand the population is increasing at a very fast pace. In such a situation the problem can never be solved.

Shri Banatwalla has given an example here that in response to an advertisement for the vacancies of 300 unskilled labourers more than 1 lakh candidates had applied and lathi charge was ordered to control the rush. We also see such things when we visit our constituency. 75 per cent of our visitors comprise unemployed youth who want letters to recommend them for a job somewhere. Sir, it is true that if serious thought is not given to the problem the matter will definitely go worse in the coming days.

Sir, with these objective our Government under the leadership of hon. Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi have formulated the Seventh Five Year Plan and we can say that it is an employment oriented document. There has been an increase of 65 per cent in the funds earmarked for the anti-poverty programme. Also, significant increase has been effected in the amount earmarked for the scheme initiated by the late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi for the educated unemployed. This shows that the policy and the motive of the Government is very clear and Shri Banatwalla will praise the Government for it.

Our hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi has said about taking the country into the 21st century. The motive of the Government behind this is that this population of 75 crores may not become a curse for us. So we shall have to gear ourselves to enter the 21st century from now itself. That is why a Ministry of Human Resource Development was established. Under this Ministry we are going to bring about changes in a lot of things. For example, changes are being brought in vocational training. New education system is being introduced from the ensuing session. There is a proposal to open model schools in every region from the next session in which children belonging to Adivasis and backward classes and those living in remote areas will be able to receive education. In this way those people will also get an opportunity to give education to their children in good schools.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, our Constitution provides equal opportunity in the field of education to all the citizens of the country but even after 38 years of independence we have not been able to achieve that goal. But now we are working to that end. In Adivasi and backward areas, there are schools where the teachers attend the school just for two days in a week. They do not teach the students but instead take work from them. So there should be Public Schools in those areas. The new Government under the leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi is now giving its attention towards it and such programmes are being formulated. We have kept in mind the interests of farmers and we are trying to enhance production. We are encouraging cottage industry and the Public Sector. We are trying to solve the problem of unemployment. We propose to give employment to crores of youth in the Seventh Five Year Plan. It is true that we should make serious effort to combat this evil.

What is our duty today? How can we wean educated youth from the clutches of disruptive forces whether they are naxalities or anti-social elements. The only way to save these youth from them is to engage them in constructive work. There is something wrong with the present system of education which prepares the youth for the future. So there is need to effect basic changes in the education system.

Gandhiji and Vinoba Bhaveji had stressed a new education system. Just now Pandeji was saying that our social system has been continuing on the old pattern in which caste system is based on one's vocation. According to the old cast system the brahim will live on charity, study Vedas and perform religious rites. The Vaishya has been allocated trade. The Kshtriya will work for the defence of the country and all the work pertaining to servic has been apportioned to the Harijans. This is the basic thing in the Indian philosophy. We shall have to strike at its very root. Unless we bring revolutionary changes in it, the condition of the society will not improve. We cannot claim to be Indians, if we do not act according to our old culture, philosophy, Veds, Puranas and Upanishads. But there are certain things in it which do not fit in the requirements of the present times. The House as well as the people will have to decide how to remove those shortcomings. Henceforth it will not be possible to observe the caste system. Even now in villages the brahim performs religious rites. The son of a Thakur cannot plough the land. If he does he will be ostracised. The barber does not cut the hair of harijans.

AN HON. MEMBER : This system has now changed.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : The system has changed only in the constitution. In practice it is going on. We wish that it is implemented at the earliest. The Congress Party is committed to implement it. I would like to inform Shri Banatwalla that we shall have to legislate so that this type of bigotry is ended. If we want to take the country forward and solve the problem of unemployment, we shall have to bring legislation to curb the growth of population compulsorily. It is not the job of any single community to come forward. We all know that when people try to obstruct the implementation of programmes of national importance on the plea of their being anti-religion then we will have very cautiously and with an open mind in this respect. We are moving in a new direction and now new we shall have to formulate our programmes accordingly. If we do not change our system, even the completion of the Seventh and the Eighth Five Year Plan will

We shall have to inculcate respect for manual work in the workers. Similarly, we shall have to reform the system of education. I went to Japan, There I saw that guardians do not decide whether their ward will become an IAS officer, doctor or engineer. It is the psychologist, scientist or the expert who decides as to which field the child will enter. But in our country, an IAS officer wants that his son should become only an IAS officer.

Nowadays we find that the guardians are even ready to bribe the teachers to get their children passed. At the time of examinations, the teacher goes to every house and asks for 'Guru-dakshina'. What does this 'Guru-dakshina' mean ?

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : All these things have happened in Maharashtra.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : It is unfortunate. Sir, I have full respect for the judiciary. I understand that the Maharashtra Chief Minister has resigned. Such decisions should be taken promptly. I thank the Chief Minister also that he has resigned to show respect to the judiciary.

Sir, similarly, the Allahabad High Court had held Shrimati Indira Gandhi's election void and she was given 20 days time to appeal. Thereupon certain leaders of Bihar had demanded her immediate resignation and created chaotic conditions in the country. They should not have done this. It was as if a lower court had awarded capital punishment and granted him premission to appeal to the higher court, and then a demand may be made that the person should be immediately hanged. People with such thinking sometime create disruption in the country. We should think this over seriously.

Alongwith it, confidence will have to be instilled in the public that the recruitment in the services will be made on the basis of merit and if someone comes with a letter of recommendation from some Minister or M.P., he will not be taken in service on that basis. We have seen in the States that recruitment is made on caste and communal considerations and nepotism is the order of the day. This too will have to be stopped and stringent punishment should

[Shri Ram Pyare Panika]

Thermal Power station in our area whose name I do not want to take. The G.M of this station is from Bihar and he has recruited all the drivers from Bihar. When I asked about this from him, he stated that a committee has been constituted which has appointed these persons. We shall have to make this clear to the Public Sector that nepotism in that sector will not be tolerated. I expect from the Government to issue a circular stating that if injustice is shown to the people in the matter of recruitment, then at least our party, Congress (I) and specially the youth wing, will not tolerate it. We have to create such an atmosphere in the country. We expected that legal provisions to this effect would be made that if it is found that a candidate with first division has not been taken and a candidate who has passed the supplementary examination, has been recruited, the concerned members will be expelled. I am submitting this basic question before you.

We have to remove unemployment in the country and have to take our youth forward carefully. I agree with the hon. Member's feeling. You have also appreciated the work done by the Government but in the Directive Principle also it has been provided that such steps will be taken only when the economic conditions permit. Therefore, even if you amend the Constitution the position will remain the same i.e. subject to the economic conditions of the country. I, therefore, want to tell Shri Banatwalla that there is no need to bring such a Constitution Amendment Bill. You should appreciate that how much pressure is there all over the world; in Western countries there is so much inflation that they are unable to control it but the strong hands of our Prime Minister have restricted the inflation to 4.7 per cent. Recently, statistics of ten countries were published which revealed that they have been able to control it a little with great difficulty. Just two years back when inflation in the developed countries was 21% it was only 9% in our country. Is it a small achievement? The Budget which has been presented also inspires us to this goal: it is a job-oriented Budget. We have, therefore, to take the youths into confidence and have to impart

taking the country forward. It is not necessary to open more degree colleges. We should open I.T Is, Polytechnics, Engineering and Medical colleges. The degree colleges should be opened keeping in view the number of clerks you require. Thus education should be imparted in a planned way.

Not taking much time of the House, I shall urge Shri Banatwalla to withdraw it because our Government is treading the very path envisaged by him in his Amendment—Our leaders too have the feeling, a feeling to advance into the 21st century. With these words I thank you.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I dare not oppose the Bill presented by Shri Banatwalla, as has been done by my scholar friend Shri Panika. I would like to support his feeling that it should be the right of every citizen of India to get employment and every one should be provided employment. Our founding fathers, through the medium of Directive Principles, have tried to direct the Government in this regard. But in the absence of legal sanction behind it, desired attention has not been paid towards it. It is clear from the fact that at present names of 2.5 crore unemployed persons are registered in the Employment Exchanges. If this is the number of the educated unemployed, the number of the uneducated unemployed will definitely be more. We shall have to concede that even today more than 40 per cent of our population is living below the poverty line. If after 39 years of freedom and upto the first year of the Seventh Five Year Plan, we have not been able to check poverty and unemployment, then we are not successful in anyway. The responsibility of this mistake lies definitely on the shoulders of the planners. If we do not try to rectify this mistake, our democracy, towards which we are committed, will be in danger. Therefore, through you I would like to request the Government that if we do not wage a war against unemployment and poverty, it will definitely affect our present set up.

Shri Banatwalla said that the Government has constituted Ministry of Human Resource Development. I want to say that the Government has not only

of Human Resource Development, but it has also provided funds for the Ministry of Agriculture and antipoverty programmes also. It may be NREP Programme, R.L.E. G.P. or Employment Guarantee scheme, inspite of the best efforts of the Government, we are not in a position to claim that the percentage of unemployment has been controlled. So long as we are not in a position to control unemployment, we should give unemployment allowance at least to the educated unemployed.

So far as the handicapped and old age pensions are concerned Government have made sufficient allocation for it. Ours is a welfare state and if we do not come forward to help the needy, destitute and helpless people, our main purpose of a Welfare State will not be fulfilled. I would like to request the Government that the allocation made in this fund may be raised. Efforts should be made to help the handicapped and the destitute who are aged, in some form during the current Five year plan. A time bound programme should be chalked out for the unemployed. What kind of employment that would be, is to be decided by the Government within its financial limitations. I do not say that you should give clerical job to everyone. Most of our hon. members are of the opinion that our education system produces clerks only and I too agree with them and condemn such a system. I believe that what India is today, is due to our Educational Institutions and the students turned out by these institutions. Now the main thing is to change our Education policy as per the changing requirements. Education should definitely be job-oriented. But if we condemn the present education policy vis-a-vis the job-oriented policy, it will definitely effect our achievements. When I support the job-oriented budget, I do stress the need to honour labour and work. In spite of various programmes, we could not motivate the people to derive benefit from these programmes. For this, there is need to create conducive atmosphere and we the politicians and the Government can do useful work in this regard, because so long as people themselves do not come forward to seek employment, nothing positive can be achieved. Government efforts alone cannot deliver the goods. I have already said that I do not have the courage to op-

pose the Bill of Shri G. M. Banatwalla. This Bill not only expresses the feelings of Shri Banatwalla but also the feelings and sentiments of thousands of people and reflects the anguish of thousands of persons. And this Bill has also afforded us an opportunity to share their anguish. I do not say that the Bill introduced by Shri Banatwalla should be in the form it has been introduced, because Government may face certain difficulties. But the representatives of Government, i. e. the Planning Minister or the Minister of Human Resource Development, must assure that some effective steps will be taken in the Seventh Five Year Plan to bring down the percentage of unemployment to a certain extent.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) :

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think this subject has came up three to four times for discussion in this House. So many times, such Bills have been introduced and withdrawn and should be withdrawn because what is the objective of this Legislation. Is it to pay unemployment Allowance? A demand is being made to pay allowance to the unemployed. In this way, all the sadhus, ascetics and monks can also claim that they are also without any job. In our country there is a hymn :

Das Maluka kah gaye sub ke data Ram

...(Interruptions)...They are also unemployed. Who asked them to renounce the world we have not. People do not want to work but you have to take work from them.

I have read your Bill in which from the financial implication has been put at Rs. 100 crores per year. It surprises me because our Government have made a provision of Rs. 443 crores for N.R.E.P., Rs. 633 crores for R.L.E.G.P. and Rs. 428 crores for I.R.D.P. in the current Budget and you have suggested only Rs. 100 crores in your financial Memorandum. I could not understand to whom you want to give work and you call unemployed. Will you allow all to do work of their choice? A doctor should be given the work of practising medicine. Today people should work hard. Many people in Parliament own agricultural land but do not till it. They are simply landowners. I want to say that the tiller of the land should be its owner. But

[Shri Mool Chand Daga]

there are people who own land, have their own business and are also Members of Parliament. They want to amass wealth. Every person should have some work. Socialism means that anyone who wants to work should be given work.

Mr, Speaker, Sir, you take the case of Orissa where the feudal system is still prevalent. There are people in Orissa who still own hundreds of acres of land. Shri Sunderlal also owns vast areas of land. One who does not cultivate the land should not be its owner.

What I want to say is that the Bill is a half hearted measure. He himself has quoted the figure of unemployed as seven crores and has demanded a provision of Rs. 100 crores only. Rs. 100 crores are completely inadequate to solve the problem. To my mind he does not seem to be serious.

In several States there is unemployment and in many others, legislation to grant right to work has been enacted. In the states where right to work has been provided, I would like to ask whether it has been made justiciable; I think it is not. But here you are making it justiciable. The people would go to the courts and demand the unemployment allowance, to which they are entitled, even if they do not want to work. The people of India will become dependent on the unemployment allowance which is not proper.

Once there was a Muslim Emperor. One day a mendicant (Fakir) called upon him. The Emperor invited him for dinner, but the mendicant refused the invitation saying that he earns his bread. This is the real culture of India. It is an insult to the people of India to accept allowance and beg for it. Do not inculcate such habits. One who is able to work will never beg for such allowances.

You tell me the name of any European country or take the case of America. I have read so many articles on these countries and found that nowhere right to work has been granted. Mr. Chawdhury, you are the supporter of these countries. Articles about China, Czechoslovakia, Iraq, Egypt and Japan are published in it. You tell me

where this right to work is granted? Can they approach the courts for its enforcement. If it becomes a fundamental right here, the people will directly go to the courts.

You are only talking about it, we have already made provision in I.R.D.P. to uplift one lakh and fifteen thousand families above the poverty line. In the current Plan, ten crore people will be uplifted above the poverty line. We have programmes like I.R.D.P., I.R.D. and N.R. E.P. These are the programmes for alleviation of poverty. You do not want to take advantage of these programmes. Start a campaign to popularise Khadi and thousands of people will get employment.

Kabirdas was a weaver and throughout his life he worked hard to earn his livelihood.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
Make law for it.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : We do not want to enact such a law. For you, religion is just an opium.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
Not for me.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : For you fulfilment of desires is uppermost. But we think beyond this materialistic world. It is the only thing by which India became great. You must gaze at the Moon and the stars at night and ponder over it. We must learn to appreciate nature. There has been an increase in the desires of man. You say that law should be enacted. During Congress regime, land was distributed.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
It was not done.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : If it was not done it is because of you. In West Bengal you used to beat them.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
Much has been done there as compared to other States.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : If these land reforms had been implemented properly, the poor and the landless would have got land. We want family planning

but you do not observe it because your religion does not permit it.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
Nobody forbids it....

(Interruptions)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : He must interrupt, that is the only thing.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : No cross talk.

[Translation]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : They have been given the right but it is not justiciable.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
In those countries, when they get work, why will they approach the courts.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Now I would like to ask you, whether you want it to be a fundamental right? Old age pension of Rs. 40/- per month and some where it is Rs. 100/- is already being paid to the destitute. Similar assistance is being given in other places also.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
Where such help is being given?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : It may not be given in your West Bengal but I know about Rajasthan where it is being given.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
To how many people is it being paid?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : All those who are destitute and have no source of income. We believe in joint family system. You want both the help from the Government as also from your sons. I would say that in India, only those persons should be given pension who have no source of income. Those who live in joint families with earning sons, should not be given any pension and thereby Government can save crores of rupees. Pension should be given only to those who do not have any source of income. Today, even an

affluent person is getting pension after retirement. Why is he being given pension when he has enough wealth and his sons are also earning. If Government save crores of rupees being paid as pension to such persons and invest it for providing employment to the poor, it will prove to be more useful.

One more thing I want to say that it would be much better if no unemployment allowance is paid. They say that community assets should be created.

Under N.R.E.P., dams, roads, and schools are built and social forestry is undertaken. These will become your assets and will be useful to eradicate poverty. Give work to the agricultural labourers during lean season and do not make them indolent by giving allowances. 'Idle mind is devil's workshop'. You are giving unemployment allowance. Any old man can demand allowance on the plea that he is unemployed. On making an inquiry you will find that one of his son is an I.A.S. officer and the other is also on a good post. If you want India to be self-reliant economically or to hold its head high, this Bill would certainly hurt the feeling of self respect. It is provided in the Constitution that State must control all the means within the State and these should be in the hands of the people. All the educated persons want to become clerks and would not like to work in the fields. Others would like to become doctors... (Interruptions) ... By going through this Bill, it appears that all the unemployed do not want to work intentionally. Some people have a lot of money. We have to think about that money also, in order to establish socialistic pattern of society. Those who are on the top should be brought down and those are on the bottom should be uplifted. The question was of controlling the means which you not done. You simply demand that Legislation should be enacted to make it a right. Everyone has the right to live with dignity and it is the policy of the Government to protect individual dignity. I want to talk about those countries where this law has already been enacted.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Daga, you can continue next time.

17.58 hrs.

The motion was adopted.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*
(Amendment of Article 16)

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

[English]

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House now stands adjourned to re-assemble at 11 A.M. on Monday, the 10th March, 1986.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

18.00 hrs.

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, March 10, 1986/ Phalgun 19. 1907 (Saka)