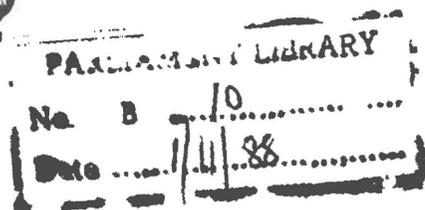


Eighth Series, Vol. XXXIX No. 48

Friday, May 6, 1968
Vaisakha 16, 1910 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

Tenth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XXXIX contains Nos. 41 to 53)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

Price ; Rs. 6.00

(ORIGINAL ENGLISH PROCEEDINGS INCLUDED IN ENGLISH VERSION AND ORIGINAL HINDI PROCEEDINGS INCLUDED IN HINDI VERSION WILL BE TREATED AS AUTHORITATIVE AND NOT THE TRANSLATION THEREOF.)

CONTENTS

[Eighth Series, Volume XXXIX, Tenth Session, 1988/1910 (Saka)]

No. 48, Friday, May 6, 1988/Vaisakhha 16, 1910 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions :	
*Starred Questions Nos. 981, 984 to 987, 990 991, and 994	... 1-34
Written Answers to Questions :	
*Starred Questions Nos. 979, 980, 982, 983 988, 989, 992, 993 and 995 to 999	... 34-47
Unstarred Questions Nos. 9898 to 9913, 9915 to 10036, and 10038 to 10056	... 47-259
Papers Laid on the Table	... 260-270
Messages from Rajya Sabha	... 270-273
Business of the House	... 273-283
Committee of Privileges	
First Report—adopted	... 283
Statutory Resolution Re : Approval of Continuance in force of proclamation in respect of Punjab—	
Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal	... 284-287
Shri Basudeb Acharia	... 287-295
Shri Keyur Bhushan	... 295-299
Shri Syed Shahabuddin	... 299-303
Shri Ram Narain Singh	... 303-305
Shri Narayan Choubey	... 305-307
S. Buta Singh	... 308-318

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

(ii)

Bills Introduced—	...	319-331
(1) Constitution (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of article (170))		
by Shri Shantaram Naik	...	319
(2) Sugar-cane (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of sections 3 and 5)		
by Shri Anand Singh	...	319
(3) Constitution (Amendment) Bill (Insertion of new article 275A)		
by Shri Shantaram Naik	...	320
(4) Abolition of Begging Bill		
by Shrimati Basavarajeswari	...	320
(5) Ceiling on Wages Bill		
by Shri S.B. Signal	...	321
(6) Prevention of Formation of Political Parties for Promotion of Religious Interests Bill		
by Prof. P. J. Kurlen	...	321
(7) Constitution (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of article 214)		
by Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil	...	322
(8) Central Excises and Salt (Amendment) Bill		
(Insertion of new sections 11D, 11E and 11F etc.)		
by Shri Haroobhai Mehta	...	322
(9) Constitution Amendment Bill (Amendment of article 105)		
by Shri Shantaram Naik	...	323
(10) Constitution (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of article 350A)		
by Shri Shantaram Naik	...	323

(iii)

(11) Crop Insurance Bill		
by Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil	...	324
Cons titution (Amendment) Bill		
(Insertion of new article 15A)—		
Motion to consider—negatived		
by Shri H.R, Bhardwaj	...	325-328
Reservation of Posts in Government services		
and seats in educational Institutions		
(For Economically Weaker Section		
of People) Bill		
by Shri Ram Nagina Mishra—	...	332-373
Motion to consider—		
Shri Ram Nagina Mishra	...	332-335
Shri V. S. Krishna Iyer	...	339-344
Dr. G.S. Rajhans	...	344-347
Shri Vijay N. Patil	...	347-350
Shri Thampan Thomas	...	351-353
Shri Haroobhai Mehta	...	353-358
Prof. Saifuddin Soz	...	358-362
Shri Sriballav Panigrahi	...	362-366
Shri Shantaram Naik	...	366-371
Shri Vir Sen	...	371-373
Half-an-Hour Discussion—		
Problem of Unemployment—	...	374-394
Kumari Mamata Banarjee	...	374-380
Shri Jagdish Tytler	...	380-385
		392-394
Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary	—	385-386
Dr. G.S. Rajhans	...	386-388
Shri Ajit Kumar Saha	...	388-390
Shri Somnath Rath	...	390-391

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

*Friday, May 6, 1988/
Vaisakha 16, 1910 (SAKA)*

*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

**Accountant General's Office in
Bangalore**

*981. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER :
Will the Minister of FINANCE pleased
to state :

(a) the places where the Accountant General's (AG's) Office is functioning in Bangalore city;

(b) the rent paid to those rented buildings per month;

(c) whether Government are aware that location of the AG's offices in different places causes lot of inconvenience to the people as well as staff; and

(d) whether Government propose to take steps to construct a suitable AG's Office Complex at Bangalore to house all its offices at one place ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI) : (a) to (d) A Statement is given below.

Statement

(a) The offices of the three Accountants General in Bangalore are located as follows:—

Accountant General (Accounts & Entitlements)

- (i) Main Building on the Residency Park Road.
- (ii) New Building close to the Main Building.

Accountants General (Audit) I & II

- (i) New Building mentioned above.
- (ii) Branch Office at Sirur Park Road.
- (iii) Branch Office at Vyalikaval.

(b) No rent for the Main Building and the New Building is being paid as they are Central Government Buildings. Rent for Sirur Park Road Building is Rs. 11,000/- per month and for Vyalikaval Building is Rs. 14,950/- per month.

(c) As the branch offices located at Sirur Park Road and Vyalikaval are only audit offices and do not deal with any personal claim of public, there is no

inconvenience to the public. There is minimal inconvenience to the staff as the branch offices in the two buildings are self contained units with respective Group Officers functioning in each building.

- (d) Action has been taken to construct an additional block in the new building premises to take care of additional requirement of space and accommodate the sections now functioning in the Branch Offices. Tenders for the construction of the building have been called for by the C. P. W. D. authorities.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : About 20 years ago, there was only one AG in Karnataka. Now we have got three AGs in Karnataka. The offices are located in five buildings. Government says that there is no inconvenience to anybody. It is my constituency and I know it personally that there has been a lot of inconvenience not only to the public but also to the officers. And one cannot have effective control from one place. Do you not think that it is advisable to have all the staff under one roof just like the office of the Board of Revenue? When shall all these offices be located at in one building or under one roof?

SHRI B. K. GADHVI : Presently AG has one main building, a new building with two blocks A and B and two branches are at Sirur Park Road and at Vyalikaval where the Audit Department is sitting. But we want to have a building close-by. Therefore, we are building a C block near the main building and by 1989-90 it will be completed. The contract has already been given. When it is completed, we will vacate private premises which are on hire. Then the entire staff will be within a common complex.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Even then the workload is increasing day by day and a time will come when we will have many more AGs. I would suggest that you should contact the Government of Karnataka and secure a suitable site; otherwise, you will have to go 10 to 15 kms from the centrally located place. It is worthwhile that you negotiate with the Government of Karnataka and secure a suitable centrally located site. Even with the other two buildings, I know that the space will not be suffice because at the present moment, it is all congested. In

one room where three persons can sit, 6 or 7 persons are sitting. So it is absolutely necessary that we should have a more spacious building for AG's office in Karnataka.

I would ask the Minister whether he will contact the Government of Karnataka and try to secure a site so that they can all be under one roof.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI : Sir, we have already surveyed our requirements and we want a space approximately 950 sq. metres, for which the 'C' Block, as I stated, is being constructed in the new building. Block 'A' and 'B' are already there. Both the main building and the new building are close to each other and, therefore, it will be within one area. So, we have assessed our requirement and on that basis we are constructing the new building. Therefore, presently there is no need because our requirement would be totally met by this new building which is under construction.

MR. SPEAKER : Iyer ji is having a futuristic view. He is thinking ahead.

Honey Production

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

(a) whether according to a study conducted at the Rubber Research Institute of India, rubber honey has bright potential in the country, as reported in the 'Times of India', dated 31 March 1988;

(b) if so, the salient features of the study made and the follow-up action taken thereon;

(c) whether any targets for production of honey have been fixed; and

(d) if so, the incentives given or proposed to be given by the Khadi & Village Industry Commission to boost the produc-

tion of honey to achieve the target ?

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

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The salient features of the study made are as under:—

(i) 40% of Indian Honey is produced from rubber plantations.

(ii) Approximately 15 hives can be maintained per hectare of rubber plantation.

(iii) In a normal year 10 kgs. of honey can be obtained from 1 hive.

(iv) About 30 hives can be managed by a bee keeper. This would ensure a part time employment to 150,000 people for the entire area under rubber..

The Rubber Board has decided to offer financial subsidy to small growers owning 5 hectares and below for taking up bee-keeping in their holdings.

(c) and (d) No targets for production of honey have been fixed by this Ministry. The Khadi & Village Industries Commission provides financial assistance for the development of Bee-keeping industry through State Khadi & Village Industries Boards, registered institutions and bee-keepers co-operatives.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Minister and his Ministry that the Rubber Board has decided to offer financial subsidy to small growers owning five hectares of land under rubber production. May I know from the hon. Minister what is the amount prescribed for such subsidy and what is the number of beneficiaries in the last two years? Side by side, may I know whether that subsidy is given to the farmers who extend the area or the quantity of production of more honey from the beehives ?

SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI : Sir, so far as the honey which is collected from the rubber plantations is concerned, as the hon. Member must be aware, it is not the major function of the Rubber Board. It so happens that from January to March,

since there are no flowers here and there, the bees often try to get the honey from the rubber plantation areas in a particular season. The hives that they maintain are one hive for fifteen acres. In those hives they bring the honey and deposit it. We do not maintain individual catalogue for individual growers or farmers. We do offer subsidy from time to time through the programme of the Rubber Board. In total we arrange in a year roughly about Rs. five lakhs as subsidy from the Centre.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Sir, my second supplementary would be whether it is a fact that the National Commission on Agriculture has recommended the increasing of honey production in our country by 60,000 tonnes by the turn of the century, as against the present about 7,000 tonnes. So, may I know what are

programmes before the hon. Minister to extend the area so that the honey production can be increased? Side by side, may I know whether our honey production is only average and is much below the production in countries like Canada? In Canada, they are producing 53.3 kgs. from each bee hive per year, but our production from each bee-hive per year is only seven kgs. So, may I know what is the programme before the hon. Minister to increase the production?

SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI : Sir, incidentally I may inform the hon. House and to you that the question came in a peculiar manner to the Ministry of Commerce, because honey and honey production is not at all the subject of the Ministry of Commerce. It so happens that in our rubber plantation programme...

(Interruptions)

Let me answer, Sir. In the rubber production programme, for the honey that we gather from the rubber plantation area, sometimes with the help of the KVIC support, sometimes with the help of the local growers, we give them some subsidy. Forty per cent of the honey of the country is really collected from the rubber plantation areas.

Now, it is a fact that the National Commission on Agriculture did recommend to increase production of this product. This matter should be referred to the Ministry of Agriculture. It is a matter for Ministry of Agriculture to decide the strategy and the plan for the same. If he gives us some suggestions, we will certainly be happy to coordinate with the Department concerned.

SHRI D. N. REDDY : Sir, honey being one of the richest items of food, is the hon. Minister aware that both production has gone down very much in the last two years and the price has gone up almost double. So, will you please consider how to improve the production of honey by the Khadi Gramodyog organisation which is not at all taking any interest in improving the production of honey. As far as I know, it applies to almost

every State except probably Himachal Pradesh. May I request the Government though it does not come under your portfolio, to see that the Gramodyog movement is toned up and honey production is very much increased so that it is within the competence of the middle-class people to purchase? Being the rich food, I would like to know whether the Government will take special care to increase the production of honey.

SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI : Sir, so far as Khadi Gramodyog is concerned, it does not come under the administration of the Commerce Ministry. It is under the Ministry of Industry. The matter will be addressed to them. So far as honey is concerned, it is collected from the rubber plantation areas and as and when we expand rubber plantation programme, obviously honey production will be increased and because this subject comes under another Ministry that is why we would like to coordinate with the Ministry of Agriculture for this purpose.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Rubber honey should also be provided here.

[English]

SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI : Sir, rubber honey, I am told, is not that tasty because it is coming from only one flower and the honey that is collected from many other flowers is more tasty.

SHRI D. N. REDDY : I am talking of Gramodyog movement. They are not taking interest even in khadi, apart from honey. You should tone up the administration.

SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI : Khadi is not under my Ministry.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Sir, rubber honey is not that much good. If rubber honey is not that much good, then coffee and other plantation items are there and there is possibility of generating honey. The hon. Minister has said that it does not come under his Ministry. But Sir, it is time for the Commerce Ministry

to think over it and see that plantation areas are increased, some efforts are made to produce more honey and also for possible export see whether the quantity will be available. I would like to know whether Government will take some measures in the plantation areas especially in Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu where coffee and such other plantations are grown, where flowers in a particular season are available and improve the production of honey as also see the possibility of export-oriented production of honey in these areas.

SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI : Sir, I will certainly write to the concerned State Governments to provide the possibility of infrastructural support and explore the possibility of increasing the production in future in the interest of the country.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Digvijaya Singhji, you may also ask. Please talk of environment to add some sweetness to the discussion.

[English]

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH : Sir, there is a breed of the species which originate from Africa. There is the breed from Africa which is a very aggressive breed, which is spread all over the world and they inter-breed with the local breed and deteriorate the quality of production of honey all over the world. Therefore, is the Minister aware of this and any precaution is taken against it?

MR. SPEAKER : We are against any aggression.

SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI : Sir, I am aware of the aggressive breed. But I always think that this matter should be checked by every section of the society and specially by the Minister of Agriculture also. The details may kindly be examined by the Ministry of Agriculture.

MR. SPEAKER : No aggression please.

(Interruptions) - -

SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI : The aggressive breed on that side, Sir,

Violation of Stock Exchange Listing Regulations

+

*985. SHRI SRIHARI RAO :

SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press report appearing in the "Economic Times" dated 11 April, 1988 captioned "COS delay listing for promoters' booty" wherein it has been stated that some concerns have resorted to violating stock exchange listing regulations allegedly in order to manipulate prices at the cost of investing public;

(b) whether according to the provision of the Companies Act, 1956 this entails declaration of the prospectus of these companies as void;

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FAL- EIRO) : (a) to (d) A statement is given below.

Statement

(a) to (d) Attention of the Government has been drawn to the report appearing in the Economic Times dated 11.4.1988 referred to in Part (a) of the Question. According to the provisions of Section 73 of the Companies Act, 1956, where a Prospectus states that an application has been made for permission for the shares or debentures offered thereby to be dealt in one or more Stock Exchanges

ges, the prospectus shall state the name of the Stock Exchange, and any allotment made on an application in pursuance of this prospectus shall be void if permission has not been applied for before the tenth day after the first issue of the prospectus, or, where such permission has been applied for before that day, if the permission has not been granted by the Stock Exchange, or each such Stock Exchange, as the case may be, before the expiry of ten weeks from the date of the closing of the subscription lists. While Stock Exchanges are required to dispose of the applications of companies within the prescribed time limit of ten weeks from the date of the closing of the subscription list, they formally permit dealings in the shares or debentures of the companies concerned only after all formalities, including issue of allotment letters or shares/debentures certificates, are duly complied with. Transactions in securities, which are entered into before dealings in them are permitted on the Stock Exchanges, are void under the Bye-laws of the Exchanges.

SHRI SRIHARI RAO : Sir, the hon. Minister in his statement has stated about the procedure but not replied to my question. I want to know from the hon. Minister what action the Government proposes to take for violating stock exchange listing regulations in order to manipulate prices at the cost of investing public.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Sir, I am sure the hon. Minister has read the statement which I have laid on the Table, and in that statement I have mentioned that "any allotment made on an application in pursuance of this prospectus", which does not name the stock exchange, "shall be void if permission has not been applied for before the tenth day after the first issue of the prospectus". For that, Sir, permission has been applied for before that date. If the permission has not been granted by the stock exchange and so on and so forth, as I have mentioned in the statement, allotment, to begin with, will be void. Further, more dealings or transactions in securities which are entered into before dealings in them are permitted on the stock exchanges are

also void under the Bye-laws of the exchanges so that the punishments make themselves available when these illegal dealings and illegal allotments come into the picture.

SHRI SRIHARI RAO : What are the steps being taken to insulate the interest of the small investors in the stock exchange ?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Sir, I have already mentioned that the legal provisions are available. But, Sir, for safeguarding the interests of the investing public, whether small or not-so-small, Government has imposed in January 1988 the following additional conditions in the consent order issued to the Companies going in for public issues :—

- (i) The Company shall scrupulously adhere to the time limit of 10 weeks from the date of closure of the subscription list for allotment of all securities and despatch of allotment letters/certificates and refund orders.
- (ii) The company shall, at the time of filing its application for listing to the regional Stock Exchange, furnish an undertaking for compliance of the above condition, along with a scheme incorporating the necessary details of the arrangements for such compliance. This undertaking shall be signed by the Board of the Company.

There are other conditions, Sir. There are two more conditions, I do not want to take the time of the House and I will lay them on the Table of the House.

SHRI ANANDA GAUJAPATHI RAJU : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government said that the stock market was buoyant in 1984-85 and then killed by the initiative by making it totally bearish. Today you find that there is not much capital being raised from the capital market, the conditions are very bearish and not only that, the capital movements are not being monitored properly and you find that the

interest of the investors is not being taken into consideration at all in terms of companies raising resources and taking more by over-subscription. Will the hon. Minister let us know what is the action taken by the Government in this regard? They have mentioned in this answer the procedure adopted by the Minister, but not the action taken by the hon. Minister. I would like to know the action taken by the Minister.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Sir, I am forced to disagree with my hon. friend that the stock market is not buoyant at the moment. I would like to say that the stock market has remained active in April and May when we are at the moment of this year. The Economic Times Index number of ordinary share prices which is known as usually E.T. Index (1984-85 is the base 100) has shown remarkable recovery in April this year. The E.T. Index has risen from 221.2 on 4th April 1988 to 236.8 on 29th April, 1988. The E.T. Index stood at 277.4 as on 4th May, 1988, i.e., just two days ago, Sir. The announcements made by the Finance Minister in Parliament on 27th April 1988 regarding re-introduction of investment allowance and other fiscal concessions had a salutary impact on the stock market. The Bombay Stock Exchange Sensitive Index of share prices (1978-79 is the base 100) therefore, has risen from 447.30 on 26th April 1988 to 471.74 on 5th May 1988. And surely, Sir, the hon. Member is going to compliment our Finance Minister for his very wise steps which have made this situation possible. I would like to add.

SHRI ANANDA GAJAPATHI RAJU: Please check up the figures for May. You are giving the figures relating to April.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : No, no. I have said up to 4th May, that is the latest, day before yesterday. You can't get it later than that—4th May. I would like to add on the second portion of the question of my hon. friend, i.e., the Ministry has constituted on the 12th of April 1988, the Securities and Exchange Board of India, in short, SEBI, for development and regulation of stock

exchanges and securities in the industry. The Board is expected among other things to ensure effective investors' protection.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : The thrust of the question is relating to the violation of section 73 of the Companies Act. Well, I know that the hon. Minister is not very much concerned because it is the Company Law. But the question should have been answered by both the Ministries and not by one Ministry.

Anyway, the point is, the hon. Minister has stated that section 73 is already there. The point is, listing is being delayed by all the stock exchanges all over the country. That is a well-known fact. The stipulated period of 10 weeks is not being observed by anybody and in the intervening period, between the listing date and closing date of the share lists, there is a manipulation, with the result the prices are going up. And the shares blocked by the promoters are being off-loaded and thereby money is being made. That is the thrust of the whole question.

I would like to know what action is being taken to see that such malpractice does not exist in the stock exchange companies and to rectify it particularly when we are considering amending the Companies Act. This is the time for making certain suitable changes in the Companies Act to see that such practice is not permitted. May I know what action is being taken?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : As far as amendment of the Companies Act is concerned, I will pass on the suggestion of my hon. friend to my colleague who deals with the subject.

As far as action which is possible and which is being taken is concerned, action which is permissible on non-compliance of condition 1s as follows:—

- (i) Stock exchange can suspend the dealings on the share of the company.
- (ii) In extreme cases, the company's name can be struck off from the list of listed companies.

These are the arrangements which are available for defaulting companies and surely we shall, in view of the suggestion of the hon. Member, instruct the stock exchanges to enforce these provisions which are available.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Ram Dhan.

Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA : Question No. 986.

MR. SPEAKER : Today Ramoowalia ji is looking very smart.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA : I owe it to you.

MR. SPEAKER : Today Ramoowalia ji seems to be very unity.

Scheme of Punjab Government for export of flowers, fruits and vegetables

+

*986. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA :

SHRI RAM DHAN :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether State Government of Punjab has submitted to Union Government a scheme to promote exports of flowers, fruits and vegetables;

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

(c) the reaction of Government thereon ?

[English]

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA : Actually, this is a question which I am putting on your behalf.

MR. SPEAKER : You are doing my job !

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA : Sir, you as a Minister in Punjab had been struggling for this. So I will club both the supplementaries in one form.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Now-a-days we defend everything that you do.

MR. SPEAKER : Certain times.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA : Sir, the answer given by the hon. Minister is entirely wrong. It is because, I have three page report with me. This is a project report which I have been told the hon. Speaker, as the Minister in Punjab, had been emphasising. This report, according to the Governor, was circulated to all the MPs of Punjab. It says that MARKFED of Punjab has submitted a proposal to the Central Government to make some facilities available for Punjab for export of fruits and vegetables. The requirement from the Central Government will be direct air link between Amritsar and international markets and also air freight of fruits and vegetables should be at par with bulk commodities.

As I told you, I am clubbing both the supplementaries. In the project report, it is also said about the introduction of high yielding varieties of fruits and vegetables in the State. Punjab Agricultural University will provide certified seeds and impart horticulture technology to the farmers and the export of flower will be taken up by agro-industry.

One, it will help diversification for fruits, flowers and vegetables. Two, It will add to the income of the farmers. Three, it will bring more foreign exchange to the country.

MR. SPEAKER : And more employment.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA : Four, it will provide more employment. This is a very good project. Please find from your files where you will get this project. It is in your office. Will the hon. Minister assure that this Project will be okayed for Punjab ?

MR. SPEAKER : Beware that he is on very sound footing. Beware of your answer.

SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI : I think you will guide the House and guide me also, if I take the wrong step. I am confident that I have not taken the wrong step.

First of all, I would like to answer the first part of the question that the Ministry of Commerce had not received any specific recommendation either from the Punjab Government or from the Ministry of Agriculture here. This is number one.

In regard to the final outcome of the project report and what support they need, how to export and all these things, what the hon. Member had stated is a fact that the Cell of the Indian Agriculture Ministry headed by the Additional Secretary met the Markfed and Markfed was asked to prepare a detailed project report in regard to diversification possibilities of fruits and other vegetables and all these details, how to export it abroad and how to intensify it in the neighbouring States, all the details were worked out. It is officially known as the Dr. Johai Committee report; The Punjab Government did not submit it officially to the Ministry to be examined but I would only like to assure the hon. Member that we are constantly in touch with the Ministry of Agriculture and as on today, the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation were also consulted before I replied this question and they also informed that no such scheme has been received by them from the State Government. Nevertheless I will take my own personal initiative not only to ascertain it from Markfed and Union Minister of Agriculture but I will also assure you that I will personally visit Punjab, talk to the Markfed and to the State Government and ask them to go through the project.

All possible efforts and steps will be taken by our side through EPADA which is the nodal agency for such export market.

MR. SPEAKER : It should have been taken long back. Even now you should do it and I think you must do it with very aggressive attitude.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Fruits and Vegetables and their byproduct are being exported to other countries. How much foreign exchange are we getting by way of this, which are the countries to which these are being exported and what are the products ?

MR. SPEAKER : I don't think the hon. Minister can answer this question. If you want to give a separate question, I will get it answered. But if the hon. Minister is ready to reply, I cannot stop him.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : He is getting foreign exchange.

SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI : The figure for 1986-87, is 25,000 MT of fruits we have exported earning Rs. 25 crores.

During 1987-88, we exported 24,700 tonnes.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Which are the countries and what are the products ?

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil.

[Translation]

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I know the promotional activities being undertaken by the Government for the export of fruits and vegetables from Punjab ?

MR. SPEAKER : The Government is formulating scheme.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : What are the export targets this year for Punjab and for the entire country ? There

is enough potential in India for the export of fruits and vegetables. The Ministry of Agriculture had once told in reply to my question that there is no estimate as such. But you are saying that it is with the Ministry of Agriculture. Export of goods is the subject which falls under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Commerce. I would like to know whether there is a proposal to grant bank loans to those who are interested in the export of fruits and vegetables.

MR. SPEAKER : He has just replied that efforts are being made in this direction.

SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, for detailed answer I need a separate notice. But, I would like to inform the hon. Member that we are going to organise a two day seminar in the last week of June at Pune in Maharashtra to discuss the scheme of APEDA regarding export of agricultural products. There we will discuss as to what incentives can be provided to the exporters. We will try to remove the snags which will come out during the discussion with the representative in the matter.

[English]

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Sir, the answer given by the hon. Minister is that no proposals were given by the Punjab Government. So, he was trying to give a technical answer. My question is this. The Ministry of Commerce must have a Cell or a Research Cell or a Section which will study the possibilities of earning foreign exchange by exporting agricultural and horticultural products from all the States. Will the Government think about having a Section or a Cell or a Research Cell which will be devoted only for the purpose of studying this problem and helping our farmers and also for the purpose of earning foreign exchange ?

SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI : So far as agricultural production is concerned, this is exclusively a matter of the Ministry of Agriculture, both the Union Government and the State Governments. So far as

exports are concerned, we have an agency called APEDA, as I have stated earlier, constituted by an Act of Parliament and that nodal agency is operating in this direction.

Supply of subsidised yarn to handloom weavers

†

*987. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO :

SHRI YASHWANTRAO
GADAKH PATIL :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government are considering a scheme for subsidising supply of yarn to ensure availability of yarn to handloom weavers;

(b) if so, when the scheme is likely to be introduced; and

(c) the price at which the yarn will be supplied to handloom weavers ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES
(SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO : Sir, a large number of handloom weavers and small-scale powerloom weavers who come under Small-scale Industries are finding it very difficult in getting yarn as well as silk, with the result there are unemployed and under-employed persons. In view of the fact that they are facing keen competition from the big powerloom mill owners what steps Government have taken to safeguard the interests of the poor handloom-weavers and small-scale powerloom weavers?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Sir, the hon. Member wants to know what are we going to do to protect the interests of small-scale powerloom weavers adequate safety. There is a conflict of interests between the powerloom weavers and the handloom weavers. The question, I believe, is

about the handloom weavers. So, we have taken a number of steps to protect the handloom weavers by reserving certain items for the production exclusively by the handloom sector. So, the competition from the powerloom may not work to the detriment of the handloom sector. So, this is one of the things that we have done.

As regards yarn supply, again to the powerloom sector and the handloom sector, these are two different sectors and we cannot lump them together for supply of yarn or for any other policy-matter. Sometimes, their interests are completely contradictory and they cannot be treated on the same basis. We are conscious of the fact that yarn prices have risen. They have risen mostly because cotton prices have been high this year. We have taken a number of steps to tackle the situation. Just to give an example, we have stopped the export of staple cotton so that the local availability might increase. We have decided to permit import of cotton against export of cotton yarn and cotton fabrics, made-ups on advance licence basis and that will add to the availability of cotton. The export of hank-yarn which is used by the handlooms up to 60 counts has been stopped. We have increased the subsidy on Janata Cloth from Rs. 2/- per sq. metre to Rs. 2.75 per sq. metre. These steps have helped in tackling the situation.

SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO : In this Budget, the Government has given subsidy to so many schemes and the subsidy is not properly reaching to lowest persons, that is poor, the poor weavers, either handloom weavers or powerloom weavers. It is only going to the big class. May I know what steps are you going to take to reach the subsidy to the lowest persons, particularly to the small scale powerloom weaver?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The present budget gives a lot of concessions to the cooperative handloom sector, which is another instance of the concern of the Government for this sector which we regard as very important. The budget has just been passed, or the scheme has

just now come. We are laying down the procedures and are trying to see how we can give substantial relief under the concessions in the budget to the handloom sector. We are having consultations with the apex cooperative societies, weavers of various States and Handloom Corporations of various States and we will try to see that whatever concessions and assistance have been made available to the handloom sector under our recent budget are passed on to them. It will take some time, but we are at it.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : In Madras in the recent AICC meeting our friends have taken the decision to move in the direction of 'Bekari Hatao'. Would Government undertake the responsibility of providing full employment or at least subsistence employment to the handloom weavers and begin to re-examine their own textile policy in regard to handloom weavers in the light of the policy they have adopted recently and in the light of the growing distress of the weavers? Because a large percentage of our weavers are still unemployed today; most of them are under-employed in spite of the so-called steps that the Government is supposed to be taking; there is no sense in my hon. friend retailing here the various steps that the Government has taken.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : I accept that there are some difficulties in the handloom sector. The sales are not increasing to the extent we want it to. Drought conditions and lack of purchasing power is one of the reasons. But the 1985 textile policy had many suggestions and proposals for strengthening and assisting the handloom sector. As a result of that, the production of handloom cloth has been increasing every year, which means the employment in this sector is also increasing. To give you some figures...

PROF. N. G. RANGA : In terms of employment you will have to reexamine, not in terms of production.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Production means employment.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Not at all.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Our textile policy, so far as handloom sector is concerned, has been quite helpful.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Handloom weavers are facing a stiff competition from powerlooms and powerloom weavers are facing a stiff competition from the textile mills. That is the problem now. Even yarn is not being given at a subsidised rate to handloom weavers. In Tamil Nadu more than 50 lakh handloom weavers depend upon handloom for their livelihood. That is the position there. You have to take a concrete policy with regard to this, whether you are supporting handloom or you are supporting powerloom, because after independence in the last forty years, even though you are giving support to the handloom weavers, they are not getting profit at all. They are getting hardly rupees five or six every day whereas the mill employees are getting more than Rs. 60 per day. The handloom weavers are not getting that much income. Is Government taking a concrete policy by going to powerloom from handloom ? If you want to support the handloom weavers, wilful subsidy be given to them ? Will Government come forward with a concrete policy in this regard ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : There is no question of Government coming with the concrete policy. We always have had a very concrete and comprehensive policy for the handloom sector. The Textile Policy of 1985 mentions all the steps that we have been taking and we would like to take. With the result, the production in the handloom sector is increasing and, consequently, employment is also increasing. It is a difficult sector and we are trying to organise it. (*Interruptions*) I mentioned, in the beginning, that we have reserved certain categories for production only by the handloom sector to protect them from the powerloom sector. This is one of the very important legislative measures that we have taken and we will see that State Governments enforce this properly. We are assisting the State Governments

by way of money also to set up enforcement machinery to see that reservation orders are complied with properly.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ABDUL HANNAN ANSARI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had explained in detail the problems being faced by the handloom industry last time also. Today I want to specifically know from the hon. Minister whether the facilities announced by the Central Government for the weavers are reaching them ? The question is whether the facilities announced by the Government for the welfare of weavers do really reach them or not. The officers posted in factories in the States, whether it is Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh or any other State, are busy in manipulations and colluding everywhere to devour all the benefits announced for the welfare of the weavers who still continue to suffer. I want to know whether any remedial measures have been taken by the Government in this regard. I have been raising this issue in the House for the last three years.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Sir, the hon. Member had stated earlier also that the facilities provided by the Central Government do not reach the weavers. There is an Apex Co-operative Society almost in every State and all the weavers' societies are attached to it. Besides, Handloom Corporation is also there. The facilities provided by the Central Government are made available to the weavers only through these societies. We have received complaints recently from certain states that these facilities are not reaching the people they are meant for and that these co-operative societies are not working properly. Instructions have been issued to examine these complaints. Whenever such complaints are received, we get them examined seriously and contact the State Governments and discuss with them as to how a particular scheme is to be implemented so that the benefits we want to give to the weavers may reach them in full.

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :

Sir, some of the replies given by the Hon. Minister earlier are very contradictory and all of them follow because of their new Textile Policy. Formerly, in the Textile Policy, powerloom, handloom and organized mills were considered not separate sectors. Now, we are considering them in manufacturing stages and as a result of that, the handloom sector is neglected. While giving the earlier reply, the Hon. Minister said : we have reservation of new items for the handlooms. That is correct. There is also reservation of Janata cloth. But that is the very reason, as Prof. Ranga pointed out that, you give more items to handlooms, you give the responsibility of Janata cloth also to the handlooms, but to produce all that, they require more yarn. And that yarn is not available at cheap cost. The result is that 50 per cent of the handloom mills are already closed down and a number of them are likely to be closed down. Therefore, in view of the fact that a number of State Governments especially those States where large number of handlooms are there—Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Bihar, U.P.—have already recommended that the subsidy on the yarn should be increased so that for handloom weavers cheaper yarn will be available and then only they will be able to take up the responsibility of new items that you have reserved for them—otherwise, if you give them reservation and don't give them yarn, then the reservation has no meaning—will you change the policy? I fully support what Prof. Ranga said. I hope you will give us a satisfactory reply to solve the problem of the weavers.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : We are reserving not only new items but the existing items also for the handloom sector which is quite substantial. I said in the beginning that this year the prices of yarn have gone up because the prices of cotton have gone up. There is no control on the prices of yarns. We have had consultation with the weavers' representatives. They don't want control on yarn. They tried it many years back and they did not find it useful to them. I have also spelt out the steps that we have taken to meet the situation. For example, we have stopped the export of yarn below certain counts which are mostly used by the

weavers. We have stopped the export of cotton so that the availability of cotton in the country might increase. To give direct subsidy for yarn is a very difficult thing to administer.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
What is your objection to give subsidy?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA :
There is a very great administrative difficulty in reaching millions of weavers and give them subsidised yarn because there is a possibility of diversion. So, the idea is to make availability of cotton to such an extent that the price of yarn becomes reasonable. Here again, the price increase in yarn has been much less than the increase in the cotton prices. So, the situation is being tackled by a lot of administrative measures and the prices of yarn have already started coming down.

Classification of Cities

*990 **SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether problems of the classification of cities on the basis of their costliness have been taken in the National Council of Joint Consultative Machinery meeting for Central Government employees in August 1987;

(b) whether Government have examined the case and taken a final decision on this issue; and

(c) If so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) to (c) A Statement is given below.

Statement

(a) The Staff side had raised a demand in the National Council (JCM) for upgradation of cities for the purpose of Compensatory (City) Allowance. The Staff side demand was that those special localities which had been upgraded for the purpose

of CCA as B-2/B-1 towns should be granted CCA at the rates of B-1 and 'A' towns respectively in case they have in the meantime been upgraded as B-2 and B-1 towns on the basis of population figures of 1981 Census. The demand was discussed in the National Council meeting held in August, 1987 and the Official side agreed to examine the Staff side request.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In view of the specific observations of the Fourth Pay Commission and also the difficulties experienced by the Government in carrying out the study of the comparative costliness of the cities in the past, it has not been found possible to accede to the demands of the Staff side.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : It is a very important matter. The City Compensatory Allowance is introduced with the precise objective to take care of the increased cost of living in some cities. The Government in its reply has agreed to examine the staff side demand. It expressed its helplessness and stated that it has not been found possible to accede to the demand of the staff side.

One of the reasons that has been mentioned is the difficulty experienced by the Government in carrying out the study of the comparative costliness of the cities. It may be true in the olden days; but today with the introduction of computerisation in several sectors and setting up of national information centres in different parts of the country, it should not be so difficult to arrive at this figure of the comparative costliness of the cities.

The 4th Pay Commission also has categorically stated that it had recognised the need for rationalisation and simplification of the existing payment of CCA and also it said that :

“We must add that even in this exercise there were a few B-1, B-2 or C class cities which perhaps for several reasons were inordinately expensive”.

So, this practice is already recognised

by the 4th Pay Commission. The cities like Vijayawada, Rajkot and 12 other cities are upgraded as B-2 cities for the purpose of payment of CCA. But the staff are requesting for payment of higher CCA by treating them as B-1 cities because of either population basis or its costliness.

I ask the Government as to what steps it has taken now precisely to find out the real comparative costliness of the different cities in view of the latest technology that is available with it. I demand a specific answer from the Hon. Minister.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI : This question of comparative costliness of the cities and CCA was examined by the 4th Pay Commission and their observations are :

“Classifying cities on the basis of their comparative costliness is complicated and time-consuming process.” Even the limited study which was done in the past took considerable time and was possible in respect of a few cities only for which more data was already available. It may be difficult to carry out a special study in respect of all cities and towns in the country to determine their relative costliness. Moreover, costliness of places is likely to vary from time to time depending upon the growth of industries and availability of various goods and services. It has also been pointed out that many of the bigger cities which have well-established marketing and transport system may not really be costlier than smaller cities which are not properly developed or are isolated. The suggestion that CCA should be paid at all places is difficult to accept as increases in the general cost of living are compensated by the scheme of payment of Dearness Allowance from time to time. We have separately recommended regular scheme for compensation for price-rise and have also suggested improvements in the rates of house rent

allowance and its payment at all places."

Having regard to all these factors the Commission observed that there is little justification for modification of existing schemes of CCA and suggested fixed rates of CCA on different pay ranges in A, B1 and B2 cities classified on the basis of their population. So the Commission also went in depth into this question. After the new pay scales have been fixed up there is 100 per cent neutralisation. It is impracticable and as such Government did not accept it.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : It is not impracticable. Where there is a will there is a way. With the latest means available with us we can certainly arrive at and it will be a scientific basis for paying CCA instead of *ad hoc* arrangement. So I urge upon the Government to re-consider. Secondly nearly 2500 employees are working in the Wagon Repair Workshop at Rayalpadu within 8 km in the periphery of the city of Vijayawada who are eligible to get CCA. They were paid CCA for one year but later discontinued whereas the employees who are working in the Central warehousing Corporation, which is beside this concern, are still getting CCA. Will the Government re-examine it ? I will supply all the necessary data to the hon. Minister. I urge upon the Government to look into it and take immediate steps for sanction of CCA to the employees who are working in the wagon Repair workshop at Rayalpadu.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI : This is a specific question with regard to a particular town. Certainly our policy is that when there is urban agglomeration then we do take it into consideration. As the hon. Member has suggested he is most welcome to write to me and I will have it examined.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Sir, the Minister has said it is difficult to classify because various factors have to be considered but then how does the BBC know that some of the cities here are growing very fast ? From where do they get this

information ? I come from Jalgaon. There was a news item on the BBC that Jalgaon is the fastest growing city in Asia. So I would like to know whether you are going to expedite the classification of such cities into A, B, C, B1, etc.

SHRI B.K. GADHVI : We have classified the cities on the basis of 1961 census. Again when the new census will come up, we will certainly take up the matter in 1991.

LIC scheme for flats

*991. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :
 PROF. RAM KRISHNA MORE :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation propose to launch shortly a special scheme to help the Bombay dwellers to buy flats;

(b) the details of the proposed scheme and the extent to which the Bombay dwellers will be benefited; and

(c) whether the LIC propose to launch similar scheme for other metropolitan cities also ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO):

(a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Scheme will cover grant of loans for purchase/construction of flats by policyholders at a number of centres including Bombay. The details of the scheme have not yet been finalised by the LIC.

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, It is clear from the reply of the hon. Minister that a scheme is being formulated but it has not yet been finalised. I would like to know from the

hon. Minister the broad features of this scheme since the Government intends to launch it in Bombay and in other metropolitan cities and is silent about its details. Will the hon. Minister therefore, be pleased to state the broad outlines of the scheme? I also want to know the amount of loan to be granted and the cities other than Bombay where the scheme is likely to be implemented as well as the number of the people to be benefited thereby. Also indicate the amount to be provided for the purpose in the Budget. I would further like to know whether the scheme will be extended to old constructions also which are comparatively cheaper in cost?

[English]

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : The main purpose of the new scheme is to simplify the procedures. It is not a question of increasing beneficiaries or increasing the amount. The beneficiaries will benefit more and more amount will be available for the construction and purchase of flats if the formalities are simplified. The purpose of the new scheme is to simplify the formalities.

The main difficulty that comes on the way of purchase of a flat is the requirement under LIC policy that there should be a first mortgage of the property. Unless there is money, the flat cannot be purchased and unless the flat is purchased, it can not be mortgaged. So, there seems to be sometimes a vicious circle as far as purchase of flats is concerned. To remove this vicious circle, now we are attempting to drop this requirement of first mortgage—this is tentative at this stage because the scheme has not been finalised to require an agreement to mortgage instead of the mortgage itself that is, an agreement to mortgage on completion or purchase of the flat alongwith some collateral security.

MR. SPEAKER : Did you use the word 'more' before or after 'beneficiaries'? You used the words 'more beneficiaries' or 'beneficiaries will benefit more'?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : More people will benefit if the procedure is simplified.

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, my other supplementary is whether the scheme will cover the purchase of the old houses also which are comparatively cheaper. Sir, Nagpur is an old city. I want to know whether this city will be included in it or not because 13 lakh people live in this big city.

[English]

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : The hon. Member wanted to know about buying flats by urban dwellers. If he has some particular ideas about purchase of old houses, we surely will look into that.

Assistance to farmers for setting up industries in co-operative sector

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

(a) whether Government propose to give any facilities to rural agriculturalists, small and marginal farmers etc. for establishing industries in co-operative sector;

(b) if so, whether any instructions have been issued to the nationalised banks in this regard;

(c) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) to (d) A Statement is given below.

Statement

The rural agriculturists, small and marginal farmers etc. can form cooperative societies for undertaking industrial activities and the banks extend credit assistance to such cooperative societies under

the existing guidelines of Reserve Bank of India. NABARD provides refinance facilities to State and Central Cooperative banks for meeting the credit requirements of industrial cooperatives. Such facilities enable agriculturists and landless labourers to establish industries in cooperative sector.

[Translation]

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, have gone through the statement. I want to know the details of the facilities going to be provided by the Central Government to the small and marginal farmers for setting up their agro-based industries in the co-operative sector and the guidelines issued by the Government in this regard. But nothing has been said about it in the reply. I therefore, would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what concrete steps are proposed to be taken by the Government to set up agro-based industry in the co-operative sector so as to give a fillid to the industries, provide relief to the farmers and the labourers and create employment potential. But from this reply of the hon. Minister we do not see that any such result will come out.

[English]

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : The rural agriculturists—which the hon. Member has in mind—small and marginal farmers and other categories of this class can form cooperative societies for undertaking industrial activities, including agro-based industrial activities and the banks, I am sure, will extend credit assistance to such cooperative societies under the present guidelines of the Reserve Bank of India.

I may inform the House also through you that NABARD provides refinance facilities to State and Central Cooperative Banks for meeting the credit requirements of such industrial cooperatives as the hon. Member has in mind.

[Translation]

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : My second supplementary is whether certain special provisions are pro-

posed to both made by the Government to enable the farmers, the labourers and the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to purchase full shares to establish in industries in cooperative sector since they do not have sufficient amount for the purpose. If so, what will be the percentage of contribution of both the parties?

[English]

To purchase a share, what facilities you are giving?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I have mentioned small and marginal farmers and similar categories. The suggestions of the hon. Member will be kept in mind.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Construction of water reservoirs in Kerala

*979. **SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN :** Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of assistance given by Union Government for construction of water reservoirs in the drought hit districts of Kerala ;

(b) whether State Government has submitted a report regarding the construction of reservoirs in these districts ;

(c) if so, the number of reservoirs constructed in such districts ; and

(d) whether the amount has been fully utilised by the State Government ; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI DINESH SINGH): (a) to (d) Planning Commission allocated in October, 1987, Rs. 5.50 crores to accelerate implementation of certain irrigation projects in Kerala. Fifty percent of this amount is to be met from

the provision for employment generation programmes under drought relief and the balance is made available to the State as advance plan assistance. An amount of Rs. one crore is reported to have been utilised by the State Government under employment generation programme for earth work on minor irrigation works and a matching advance plan assistance of Rs. one crore has been released by the Government of India to the State Government. The details of schemes and expenditure incurred scheme wise will be reported by the State Government to the planning Commission.

Profitability of foreign banks

*980. DR. B. L. SHAIKESH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of foreign banks operating in the country, city-wise, and the

number of representative offices of these banks located in the country;

(b) the percentage of the share of these foreign bank in the branch network and in the working funds and their profits vis-a-vis the Indian commercial banks;

(c) whether the profitability of the Indian banks has been ebbing for the last two decades, while there has been a meteoric rise in the profitability of the Indian branches of foreign banks; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) as on date, 21 foreign banks are having 136 operating branches in the country, 18 foreign banks are maintaining their representative offices in the country. Their city-wise details are given below:—

City	No of Operating branches of foreign banks	No. of representative Offices of foreign banks
1	2	3
Bombay	45	15
Calcutta	44	—
New Delhi	19	3
Madras	10	—
Amritsar	3	—
Bangalore	1	—
Cochin	3	—
Darjeeling	1	—
Kanpur	2	—
Tuticorin	1	—
Simla	1	—
Srinagar	1	—
Gauhati	1	—

1	2	3
Hyderabad	1	—
Visakhapatnam	1	—
Goa	1	—
Calicut	1	—
	—	—
Total	136	18

(b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that the percentage share of the foreign banks in the total number of branches of all scheduled commercial banks in the country as on 31st December, 1987 was of the order of 0.25%. The data regarding working funds and profits for the system as a whole for the year 1987 has not yet become available.

(c) and (d) RBI has reported that the published profits of the Indian operation of the foreign banks had increased from Rs. 27.18 crores for the year 1984 to Rs. 86.41 crores during the year 1985 and to Rs. 70.04 crores during 1986. The published profits of all scheduled commercial banks in India increased from Rs. 107.35 crores in 1984 to Rs. 160.80 crores in 1985 and to Rs. 272.04 crores in 1986.

The foreign banks function in metropolitan/port towns and therefore do not operate schemes meant for rural areas at lower rates of interest. They cater mainly to the needs of foreign trade and industry which give better returns on funds. Since the character and methods of operations of the foreign banks and the Indian banks are different, it may not be appropriate to make any comparison between the profitability of foreign banks operating in India and other Indian banks.

Marketing of fish abroad

*982. SHRI DAULATSINGHJI JADEJA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) has submitted any proposal to Government for marketing fish abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action being taken in the matter;

(d) when the plan for selling fish abroad will take-off; and

(e) the time-table for starting such promotion measures ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (e) The Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) has not submitted any specific proposal to the Government for marketing fish abroad. However, the MPEDA has already initiated promotional measures for increasing exports of marine products to markets abroad. These promotional measures include induction of more fishing vessels for exploitation of fishery resources in deep sea and diversification of our catch and export-products.

Banking facilities in Krishna and West Godavari District in Andhra Pradesh.

*983. SHRI B.B. RAMAIAH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether banking facilities in the backward, upland areas in Krishna and West Godavari districts in Andhra Pradesh are inadequate;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial measures proposed to be taken by Government to cover the remot villages by establishing branches of commercial banks/Kanakadurga Gramin Bank in these areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) to (c) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that as at the end of December, 1987, the average population per bank office (APPBO) in the rural and semi-urban areas of Krishna and Godavari districts in Andhra Pradesh was 14,000 which was equal to the national average. Under the Branch Licensing Policy for the VIIth Plan period which aims to achieve APPBO of 17,000 in rural and semi-urban areas in each development block, RBI had allotted 26 centres in district Krishna and 26 centres in district West Godavari. With the opening of branches at all the allotted centres, both the districts, except two development blocks of West Godavari district will meet the population coverage norm prescribed in the branch expansion policy. The bank having lead responsibility in West Godavari district has been advised by RBI to identify appropriate centres in these two blocks and forward the list through the State Government so that RBI could consider the same for requisite allotment.

Decline in Small Savings Schemes receipts

*988. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a decline in the receipts under the Small Savings Scheme launched by the State Governments;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and

State-wise break-up of such earning over the last two years with particular reference to Maharashtra;

(c) whether as a result of decline in small saving receipts, the States resource position has been affected adversely;

(d) if so, whether Union Government propose to make available any compensatory assistance; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) to (e) The gross collections in small savings schemes in Post Offices during 1987-88 (Provisional) are Rs. 9351 crores as against Rs. 8002 crores during 1986-87 (Provisional). Thus, there is no decline in small savings collections. The aggregate loans given to State Governments in 1987-88 were Rs. 3097 crores compared to Rs. 2800 crores in 1986-87. So far as Maharashtra is concerned, the position is as follows:—

(Rupees in crores)

	Annual Plan assumption	Loans released
1986-87	572	572
1987-88	400	573

Review of SEEUY Scheme

*989. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Commissioner, Lucknow Division (Uttar Pradesh) had organised a meeting of the Divisional Co-ordinating Committee of the Bankers sometime before mainly in order to review the progress under Self-Employment for Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY) Scheme;

(b) if so, the outcome of the review;

(c) whether all nationalised bank were represented at the meeting; and

(d) If not, names of banks not represented and reasons for their non-representation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) to (d) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that Commissioner, Lucknow Division, Uttar Pradesh, had convened a meeting on January 23, 1988 to review the progress of various development schemes including the scheme for providing Self Employment to Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY). In the meeting the progress of sanctions and disbursements of cases by banks under (SEEUY) was not considered satisfactory and therefore, representatives of the banks were advised to issue suitable instructions to their branches for early disposal of pending applications as well as for disbursement of loans in sanctioned cases. The RBI has further reported that out of 9 public sector banks having lead responsibility in the State of Uttar Pradesh, 3 Banks viz. State Bank of India Allahabad Bank and Punjab National Bank were represented at the meeting. The other six banks, namely, Bank of India, Bank of Baroda, Canara Bank, Central Bank of India, Syndicate Bank and Union Bank of India were not represented. The reasons for the absence of the representatives of these banks are being ascertained.

Seizure of contraband gold in Karnataka

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

(a) the details regarding the seizure of contraband gold near Kundapur in Karnataka during the last six months;

(b) whether any foreign nationals are found to be involved in the smuggling operation;

(c) the number of persons arrested

and the action taken/proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(d) the effective measures being taken by Union Government with the co-ordination of concerned State Governments to check smuggling activities along the Western coast ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) During the last six months the Customs authorities have made one seizure of contraband gold near Kundapur. In this case which was made on 7th April, 1988, 2740 gold biscuits of foreign origin weighing 319,484 kgs. valued at Rs. 10.39 crores approximately were seized.

(b) and (c) 8 persons have been arrested in this case and remanded to judicial custody. All these persons are Indian nationals. No foreign national has been found to be involved.

(d) The anti-smuggling drive throughout the country including the area around Kundapur has been intensified. Intensive and extensive patrolling on both land and sea is being undertaken. Close co-ordination is being maintained with all the agencies concerned in the detection and prevention of smuggling.

Recruitment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Indian Overseas Bank

*993. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAI-RWA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether State-wise, rosters for recruitment to class III and IV posts in Indian Overseas Bank are maintained and record kept by the regional/Zonal liaison officer of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes appointed by the bank at various regional/zonal offices;

(b) whether the rosters for regional requirements have been inspected/checked

by directors of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes working in various States in case of Indian Overseas Bank;

(c) If so, the dates thereof, Statewise, and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to make effective the machinery of liaison officers in bank specially in respect of SC/ST employees and their associations and training of regional/zonal liaison officers on reservation policy and its proper understanding and implementation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) :
(a) Indian Overseas Bank has reported that the State-wise rosters for recruitment to Clerical and Substaff cadres are presently being maintained at its head Office.

(b) and (c) As per the information furnished by national Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, it has not asked the Directors of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the States to inspect such rosters.

(d) Government has advised all the public sector banks, including Indian Overseas Bank, that the Liaison Officers for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes appointed in the banks may informally meet the SC/ST employees and their representatives and hear their grievances in respect of matters arising out of policy regarding reservations. A meeting of the Liaison Officers was also held in the Banking Division to emphasise their more effective role in the implementation of the reservation policy in the bank. Indian Overseas Bank conducted, in 1987, a workshop on reservation policy for its zonal/regional level Liaison Officers.

Water Basin Authority

*995. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :

DR. G.S. RAJHANS :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to be state :

(a) whether Union Government have decided to set up a Water Basin Authority soon;

(b) by what time the same is likely to be set up;

(c) the main functions of Authority and whether the State Governments will also be represented in this Authority; and

(d) to what extent it will be helpful for utilisation and distribution of water ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) to (d) The National Water Policy lays down that resource planning in the case of water should be done for a hydrological unit such as a drainage basin or a sub-basin, the Policy envisages establishment of appropriate organisations with the main function of ensuring planned development and management of a river basin as a whole. The issues relating to the form and role of organisation, including participation of the State Governments, would need to be finalised.

Tax dispute cases pending decision

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

(a) the number of tax dispute cases pending decision for the last three years;

(b) the steps taken for the speedy settlement of tax disputes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) The number of tax dispute cases pending decision at various levels for the last three years in respect of Direct Taxes and Indirect Taxes is as follows :

Direct Taxes (As on 31.3.87)—53,773

Indirect Taxes (As on 1.1.88)—47,761

(b) The Government has taken all possible administrative/legal measures for speedy disposal of tax disputes.

Contribution of Water and Power Consultancy Services Ltd. in irrigation management

*997. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any initiation in regard to Irrigation Management and Training Project Programme has been taken by the Water and Power Consultancy Services Ltd. (WAPCO); and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) and (b) The Water and Power Consultancy Services (India) Limited (WAPCO)'s has signed an agreement with the Central Water Commission to provide consultancy services in the areas of training, adaptive research, action research on operational systems, technology transfer, development of training materials and manuals etc., to the CWC and to State Water and Land management Institutes and other technical institutes under the Irrigation Management and Training Project.

Steps to improve the working of N.T.C., New Delhi

*998. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken further steps to improve the working of the National Textile Corporation Mills, New Delhi and its subsidiaries;

(b) whether its earlier efforts in that regard could not achieve results and improve the profit earning capacities of each of the units/mills;

(c) if so, the facts and details thereof; and

(d) the corrective measures taken by Union Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (d) Improving the performance of textile mills under the National Textile Corporation is a continuous process. The impact of such measures is reviewed and fresh measures are taken. NTC has not been able to contain its losses mainly because of the inadequacy of investment in modernisation, lack of working capital funds, steep rise in the price of cotton, NTC has formulated fresh turn-around strategy based on selective modernisation with the help of institutional finance amalgamation of units, closure of uneconomic activities, etc.

Rebate to farmers on loans for Irrigational purposes

*999. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE :
CHAUDHARY RAM PRAKASH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to grant any special rebate to the farmers on the loans taken by them for the irrigational purposes during the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the nature of rebate proposed to be given;

(c) whether Government propose to extend this facility especially to the farmers belonging to the tribals and backward classes in Orissa and provide them interest free loans for this purpose; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) to (d) Banks provide investment credit to farmers for minor irrigation purposes at a concessional rate of interest of 10% per annum. Under a centrally-sponsored Scheme for Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers for increasing Agricultural

Production, subsidy to the extent of 25% for small farmers, 33-1/3% for marginal farmers and 50% for tribal farmers is admissible for individual minor irrigation schemes. Another centrally-sponsored scheme entitled 'Encouraging irrigation through the use of sprinklers/drip system, hydrams water turbines, man, or animal operated pumps' provides for subsidy to the extent of 25% to small farmers, 33-1/3% to marginal farmers and 50% to be small and marginal farmers belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes for installation of water saving devices for irrigation. There is, however, no proposal to give interest free bank loans to farmers for irrigation purposes.

Investment by financial Institutions in West Bengal

9898. SHRI SANAT KUNAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that various all India financial institutions have 'discriminatory' investment policies for investment in West Bengal ;

(b) if so; the reasons therefor; and

(c) the corrective measures Government propose to take in the matter in view of mounting unemployment in West Bengal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) to (c) All India Financial Institutions do not adopt any discriminatory policy for extending financial assistance in any State. State-wise distribution of assistance of financial institutions depends upon the number of applications for viable projects originating from different States and, *inter-alia* locational decisions of entrepreneurs. Locational decisions of entrepreneurs in turn depend upon factors which include availability of skilled labour, power and other infrastructural facilities.

With a view to encouraging industrialisation in specified backward areas, institutions provide financial assistance on concessional terms to units set up in the backward areas.

Cases of Tax-evasion

9899. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of tax-evasion cases pending before the different courts at present;

(b) since when these cases are pending;

(c) whether Government propose to set up special courts to deal with tax evaders more effectively; and

(d) if so, the details of the decision taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (d) There are 4711 cases of anti smuggling and Central excise evasion pending disposal before different courts—the oldest one pending since 1961.

(c) and (d) Setting up of Special courts is done by the State Governments. The following States/Union Territories have set up special courts for trial of economic offences.

Andhra Pradesh

Bihar

Karnataka

Kerala

Madhya Pradesh

Orissa

Rajasthan

Tamil Nadu

Uttar Pradesh and

Delhi.

Lower Damodar Reclamation Project

9900. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a major part of South Bengal is facing many problems due to incomplection of the Lower Damodar Reclamation Project;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in the completion of the Project;

(c) the progress and the present stage of the Project; and

(d) the effective steps being taken for its early completion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (d) The scheme for the improvement of drainage in the Lower Damodar Area in three stages at an estimated cost of Rs. 34.14 crores was prepared by the Government of West Bengal in 1971. The stage-I for the channelisation of Amta channel was almost completed at an expenditure of about Rs. 22 crores. The execution of this scheme was however, suspended due to public opposition in the year 1976-77. An expert committee was set up to go into the demands of the public. On the advice of the experts committee, a revised scheme was drawn up for Rs. 14.40 crores. This revised scheme was considered by the Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Water Resources in its meeting held in January, 1988 and found techno-economically feasible. The formal approval of the Planning Commission is awaited. The Government of West Bengal propose to take up this revised scheme during 1988-89 with a budget provision of Rs. 75 lakhs.

Payment of Policies under "Jeevan-Mitra"

9901. SHRI H. G. RAMULU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Life Insurance Corporation of India, Kanpur has waived of the provision and applicability of clause 4 (b) of rules of the Life Insurance Corporation in the matter of settlement of death claims arising out of the policies under "Jeevan-Mitra";

(b) if so, the details and number of claims so settled by the Life Insurance Corporation, Kanpur during the last six months including the amount paid in each case;

(c) the total number of similar claims made by the claimants all over the country and denied by the Life Insurance Corporation during the last two years; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to waive the provision of clause 4(b) of the said rules to avoid discrimination between men and women policy-holders ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Installed capacity of captive generators in NTC in eastern zone

9902. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of textile mills under the National Textile Corporation in the Eastern region which have captive generators to overcome power problems; and

(b) the power requirements of these mills separately and the installed capacity of the captive generators in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES
(SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) (a) and
(b) The position regarding the number of
mills which have captive generators, their

power requirements and the installed
capacity of generators. in each case, of
mills under NTC (WBABO) is given
below :

Sl. No.	Name of the Mills	Maximum demand (KVA) on installed capacity	Installed capacity of generators
1.	Bengal Laxmi Cotton Mills	3480	1360
2.	Central Cotton Mills	3606	1290
3.	Rampooria Cotton Mills	3716	1250
4.	Shri Mahalaxmi Mills	1798	1000
5.	Bangasari Cotton Mills	1918	800
6.	Bengal Fine No. 1	1589	800
7.	Gaya Cotton & Jute Mills	2700	825
8.	Manindra Mills	522	400
9.	Jyoti Weaving Factory	500	200
10.	Laxmi Narayan Cotton Mills	1690	790
11.	Arti Cotton Mills	1237	800
12.	Kanoria Industries	675	360
13.	Bengal Textile Mills	986	860
14.	Bihar Coop. Weaving & Spinning Mills	882	500
15.	Bengal Fine No. 2	752	500
16.	Sodepore Cotton Mills	700	600
17.	Mohini Mills (managed mills)	3028	500

**Delay in payment of loans approved by
District Industrial Centres**

9903. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND
PARASHAR** : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any complaints regarding the delay in the payment of loans approved by the District Industrial Centres/Project Officers to the unemployed young-

men or industrial entrepreneurs have been received from the various districts of Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the number of complaints received in each district of Himachal Pradesh alongwith the names of banks against whom the complaints have been received during the past three years; and.

(c) the action taken by Government/ Reserve Bank of India in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) to (c) The present data reporting system of banks does not yield information in the manner asked for. Reserve Bank of India have reported that all complaints against banks, including those relating to delay in payment of loans approved by District Industries Centres/Project Officers to unemployed youth or industrial entrepreneurs, as and when received, are taken up with the banks concerned for appropriate action. Taking into account the seriousness of the lapse on the part of the bank staff, if any, the management of the bank concerned takes action against them, as they deem fit, in accordance with the service regulations.

Production of Moonga silk and Andl silk

9904. SHRI H. B. PATIL : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of Moonga silk has gone down and whether the same is the position with regard to the production of Andl silk because of less financial allocation by the Central Silk Board for their development; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to conduct an inquiry into the matter and take appropriate measures to increase the production of the above two qualities of silk ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Modernisation of NTC (WBABO)

9905. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the civil works pertaining to modernisation of mills under the management of the National Textile Corporation (WBABO) Limited, Calcutta have come to standstill due to want of payment to contractors;

(b) if so, the facts and details thereof; and

(c) the remedial measures being taken to expedite the propose of completion of contract jobs ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In order to expedite the completion of the civil works, the NTC (WBAB & O) has asked the contractor to work out the rates on PWD basis.

Consignment tax

9906. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry is thinking afresh on consignment tax, a levy on inter-state transfer of goods as has been reported in 'The Indian Post' Bombay, dated 4 April, 1988;

(b) whether Union Government propose to have further consultation with the Chief Ministers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) to (c) As some of the issues involved with the proposed levy of consignment tax are yet to be sorted out, it has not been possible to take a final decision.

Subsidy to tobacco exports

9907. SHRI C. K. KUPPUSWAMY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether tobacco exporting countries are providing subsidy to tobacco producers;

(b) if so, whether India also provides such subsidy; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) It is reported that a few tobacco growing countries provide some subsidy to growers.

(b) No, Sir. A cash assistance of Rs. 100 per hectare is being given by the Tobacco Board to a few selected growers under the scheme viz. "scheme on improving yield and quality of VFC tobacco," for following the recommended practices.

(c) Minimum Support Prices for various grades of VFC tobacco are fixed every year thereby ensuring minimum average returns to the growers.

Import of cotton

9908. SHRI PARASHRAM BHAR-DWAJ : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the cotton textile industry has urged Government to import cotton to meet the current shortage and has offered to pass on the price advantage derived as a result of these imports to the handloom sector; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Representation have been received from various textile industry associations for import of cotton to increase its availability and to check the rise in the prices of cotton.

(b) Government have taken various measures to ensure availability of cotton

such as suspension of exports of staple cotton, permission to import cotton on Advance Licensing Basis against of cotton yarn, cotton fabrics and made-ups, etc. As a result of these measures, the cotton prices have declined and availability of cotton has improved.

Profit/Loss in NTC

9909. SHRI JAGANNATH PAT-NAIK : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the profit/loss earned/incurred by the National Textile Corporation during last three years, year-wise and mill-wise;

(b) the number of employees at present employed in each mill run by the NTC;

(c) the remedial measures being taken to make these mills viable; and

(d) the details of the schemes of the NTC to be covered up during the remaining period of the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) A Statement showing the profit/loss position of mills under NTC, during the years 1985-86 to 1987-88 (upto December, 1987), mill-wise and number of employees, as on 31.12 1987, mill-wise, given below.

(c) The performance of NTC is reviewed by the Government periodically. NTC have formulated mill-specific action plans to improve their performance.

(d) The Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 117 crores for modernisation/labour rationalisation schemes in NTC during the 7th Plan period (1985-90), out of which Rs. 73 crores have so far been released to NTC. The balance amount will be released for modernisation/labour rationalisation on selective basis, during the remaining period of the Plan.

Statement

Profit/loss position and number of employees of mills under NTC.

Sl. No.	Subsidiary/Units	1985-86 (Audited)	1986-87 (Audited) (Rs. in Lakhs)	1987-88 (Apr-Dec'87) (Provisional)	No. of employees as on 31.12.87
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. NTC (DPR) Ltd., New Delhi					
	Dayalbagh Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Amritsar	—63.98	—60.76	—25.04	679
	Suraj Textile Mill, Malout	—53.47	—61.77	—20.73	796
	Shri Bijay Cotton Mills, Bljai Nagar	—24.81	—61.08	—30.37	680
	Kharar Textile Mills, Kharar	—53.33	—48.15	—11.96	1009
	Udaipur Cotton Mills, Udaipur	—19.20	—20.60	—19.15	775
	Ajudhia Textile Mills, Delhi	—364.28	—312.82	—302.66	2387
	Mahalaxmi Mills, Beawar	—53.94	—46.69	—75.79	1449
	Edward Mills, Beawar	—89.66	—48.94	—76.89	1561
	Panipat Woollen Mills, Kharar	—105.48	—106.17	—54.29	1243
2. NTC (MP) Ltd., Indore					
	Hira Mills, Ujjain	—218.52	—385.18	—338.69	3648
	Swadeshi Cotton & Flour Mills, Indore	—214.29	—317.95	—235.22	2634
	New Bhopal Tex. Mills, Bhopal	—50.09	—142.43	—121.63	1867
	Burhanpur Tapti Mills, Burhanpur	+41.85	—108.51	—112.81	3041
	Bengal Nagpur C. Mills, Rajnandgaon	—104.48	—283.64	—212.18	3196

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Indore Malwa United Mills, Indore	—144.03	—481.98	—496.20	5199
	Kalyanmal Mills, Indore	—147.37	—431.61	—325.91	3625
3.	NTC (UP) Ltd., Kanpur				
	Sri Vikram Cotton Mills, Lucknow	—145.51	—155.99	—91.99	998
	Bijli Cotton Mills, Hathras	—132.13	—136.79	—88.38	1054
	Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Maunath Bhanjan	—13 51(P)	—6.00	—14 62	903
	Raebareli Tex. Mills, Raebareli	—96.52(P)	—85.96	—30.63	722
	Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Naini	—169.60(P)	—149.47	—75.01	3045
	Muir Mills, Kanpur	—249.39	—169 04	—434.20	3286
	New Victoria Mills, Kanpur	—500.50	—645.93	—648.91	3898
	Lord Krishna Tex. Mills Saharanpur	—245.53	—361.84	—294.01	2913
	Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur	—851.24(P)	—740.81	—754.78	5245
4.	NTC (SM) Ltd., Bombay				
	Barshi Tex. Mills, Barshi	+36.17	+13.89	+12.10	755
	Apollo Tex. Mills, Bombay	—129.31	—159.98	—142.14	2196
	Bharat Tex. Mills, Bombay	—81.93	—224.78	—161.42	1883
	Digvijay Tex. Mills, Bombay	—168.03	—179.30	—260.79	2625
	Jupiter Tex. Mills, Bombay	—188.57	—304.99	—340.15	2974
	New Hind Tex. Mills, Bombay	—186.81	—315.71	—313.79	2480

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Mumbai Tex. Mills, Bombay	—293.37	—328.53	—323.13	2646
	Aurangabad Tex. Mills, Aurangabad	+36.95	+2.39	—53.53	832
	Chalisgaon Tex. Mills, Chalisgaon	+51.16	+4.97	—100.39	2017
	Dhule Tex. Mills, Dhule	+88.27	—40.81	—163.55	3008
	Nanded Textile Mills, Nanded	+85.04	—79.28	—154.46	3320
5.	NTC (MN) Ltd., Bombay				
	India United Mill No. 1, Bombay	—389.53	—554.01	—500.30	4347
	India United Mill No. 2, Bombay	—224.91	—427.41	—384.04	2566
	India United Mills Nos. 3 & 4, Bombay	—302.17	—551.16	—526.64	3302
	India United Mill No. 5, Bombay	—133.21	—216.29	—210.27	1652
	India United Dye Works, Bombay	—58.16	—241.33	—234.26	1195
	Model Mills, Nagpur	—79.72	—327.29	—330.46	3950
	R.S.R.G. Gopaldas Mohta Spg. Wvg. Mills, Akola	—161.53	—197.43	—134.81	1534
	R.B.B.A. Spg. Wvg. Mills. Hinghanghat	+12.89	—46.60	—104.29	1995
	Savatram Ramprasad Mills, Akola	—79.10	—126.44	—99.80	1180
	Vidarbha Mills (Berar), Achalpur	—43.57	—123.04	—117.10	1667
6.	NTC (GUJ.) Ltd., Ahmedabad				
	Rajkot Tex. Mills, Rajkot	—43.14	—81.43	—120.54	1019
	Mahalaxmi Textile Mills, Dhavanagar	—186.42	—282.83	—251.35	2028

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Petlad Textile Mills. Petlad	—162.71	—217.84	—181.36	1600
	Ahmd. New Tex. Mills. Ahmedabad	—196.50	—391.34	—314.57	2992
	Ahmd. Jupiter Tex. Mills, Ahmedabad	—328.80	—377.50	—418.28	3262
	Jehangir Tex. Mills, Ahmedabad	—234.11	—325.58	—326.94	3030
	Rajnagar Tex. Mills No. 1, & 2, Ahmedabad	—374.44	—485.54	—423.51	4257
	Virangam Textile Mills, Virangam	—142.60	—184.37	—183.73	1925
	New Maneckchock Textile Mills, Ahmedabad	—50.05	—170.07	—216.87	2559
	Himadri Tex. Mills, Ahmedabad	—125.37	—158.78	—132.55	1787
	Fine Knitting Mills, Ahmedabad		Not in production		
7,	NTC (APKKM) Ltd., Bangalore				
	Notha Spg. Mills, Secunderabad	—9.87	—17.23	—18.93	603
	Natraj Spg. Mills, Adilabad Dist.	—21.97	—24.23	—6.10	563
	Anantapur C. Mills, Tadapatri	—76.98	—114.91	—62.27	710
	Tirupathi C. Mills, Renigunta	+28.20	—18.97	—19.97	680
	Sree Yallamma C. Mills, Tolahunse	—99.17	—162.72	—85.75	641
	Cannanore Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Cannanore	—36.09	—37.02	+1.07	584
	Kerala Luxmi Mills, Trichur	+4.65	—54.51	—24.32	764
	Vijaymohini Mills, Trivandrum	—8.18	—23.09	—21.07	640
	Cannanore Spg. Wvg. Mills, Mahe	—10.16	—4.43	—12.09	761

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Adoni Cotton Mills, Adoni	—13.56	—30 34	—36.64	517
	Alagappa Tex. (Cotton) Mills, Alagappa Nagar	+31.80	—118.57	—56.35	1184
	Mysore Mills Processing Factory, Bangalore	—248.75	—298.04	—265 83	3143
	Minarva Mills, Bangalore	—242.41	—404.77	—313.93	2323
	Mehboob Shahi Kulbarga Mills, Gulbarga	—212.94	—284.52	—297.87	2675
	Parvathi Mills, Quilon	—37.59	—71.34	—114.38	1412
	Azam Jahl Mills, Warrangal	—187.85	—311.55	—236.31	3930
8.	NTC (TN&P) Ltd., Coimbatore				
	Om Parasakthi Mills, Coimbatore	—42.03	—45.41	—29.79	548
	Cambodia Mills, Coimbatore	+17.03	+56.48	+32.07	865
	Krishnaveni Tex. Mills, Coimbatore	+15.04	+10.70	—8.94	525
	Sri Rangavilas Gng. Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Pedamedu	—12.43	—0.94	—32 90	939
	Pankaja Mills, Coimbatore	+43.06	+35.59	+8.76	640
	Pioneer Spinners, Kanudakudi	—8.43	—24.03	—11.34	392
	Balrama Varma Tex. Mills, Shencottah	+35.78	+40.34	+30 02	559
	Kaleswarar Mills 'B' Units, Kalayankoil	—22.14	—1.69	+2.93	653
	Kothandram Spg. Mills, Madurai		Not in production		
	Coim. Murugan Mills, Coimbatore	+94.03	+85.17	+66.10	1075
	Somasundram Mills Coimbatore	+42.37	+54 30	+14.85	1084
	Kal. Mills 'A' Unit, Coimbatore	—17.08	—2.61	—19.01	1223

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Coim. Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Coimbatore	—77.50	—52.98	—42.16	2048
	Sri Bharathi Mills, Pondicherry	—23.56	—11.71	—62.21	1648
	Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Pondicherry	—37.02	—40.08	—209.99	2449
	Sri Sarda Mills, Pondanur	—0.05	—19.62	—30.77	1092
9.	NTC (WBABO) Ltd., Calcutta				
	Bengal Tex. Mills, Murshidabad Dist.	—74.37	—87.69	—58.60	524
	Luxmi Narayan Cotton Mills, Rishra	—169.44	—158.31	—112.29	1162
	Arati Cotton Mills, Dassnagar, Howrah	—126.50	—102.77	—69.36	775
	Bengal Fine No. 2, Kotagunj	—75.41	—64.82	—44.88	393
	Kanoria Industries, Kannanagar	—74.39	—76.53	—55.36	415
	Sodepure Cotton Mills, Sodepore	—74.53	—71.71	—53.44	416
	Associated Industries (Assam), Kamrup	—67.86	—63.95	—49.37	738
	Bihar Cooperative Spg- Mills, Mokamah	—69.96	—58.82	—50.81	521
	Orissa Cotton Mills, Bhagatpur	—81.71	—78.56	—37.61	956
	Central Cotton Mills, Howrah	—364.15	—393.99	—328.00	2712
	Bengal Fine No. 1, Konnagar	—164.55	—163.05	—109.19	1091
	Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills Serampore	—255.83	—242.18	—195.87	1970
	Sh. Mahalaxmi Cotton Mills, Palta	—221.19	—247.85	—227.93	1615
	Rampooria Cotton Mills, Serampore	—254.71	—239.36	—178.11	1897

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Bangasri Cotton Mills, Sukohar	—85.55	—93.77	—118.02	1028
	Jyoti Wvg. Factory, Calcutta	—94.88	—87.66	—66.29	536
	Gaya Cotton & Jute Mills, Gaya	—191.14	—115.05	—145.99	1193
	Manindra Mills, Cossiga Bazar	—66.08	—44.36	—65.50	551
10.	13 Taken Over Mills, Bombay				
	Elphinstone Spg. & Wvg. Mills	—202.59	—208.48	—175.42	1990
	Finlay Mills	—94.63	—156.21	—233.26	2270
	Gold Mohur Mills	—272.41	—221.77	—167.79	1737
	Jam Mfg. Mills	—237.08	—317.50	—295.13	2524
	Kohinoor Mills No. 1, 2 & 3	—329.63	—391.17	—405.49	2391
	Sh. Madhusudan Mills	—196.33	—319.07	—321.15	1920
	New City Mills	—108.88	—192.24	—181.91	2621
	Podar Mills	—73.03	—120.51	—91.53	1792
	Podar (Process)	+52.57	+48.03	+32.14	1032
	Shri Sitaram Mills	—267.90	—303.38	—232.03	1379
	Tata Mills	—65.40	—69.62	—165.88	2635
	Other Managed Units				
	Laxmirattan C. Mills, Kanpur	—878.01	—1176.24	—1043.38	3217
	Atherton Mills, Kanpur	—356.62	—805.44	—692.47	2523
	Mohini Mills, Balgaria	—272.88	—347.43	—333.42	2151

Fruit products exporting companies

9910. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the companies which are exporting fruit products;

(b) the amount of fruit products including fruit juices exported by each company during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether any new firm has applied for export licence of fruit products, if so, the names of such units and the action taken by Government; and

(d) the measures being taken to boost this trade ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) Export of fruit products is under OGL. Therefore, names of companies are not listed.

(b) Company-wise details are not maintained.

(c) Fruit products are allowed to be exported freely. So no export licence is required.

(d) Cash Compensatory Support of 15%, import replenishment of 25% and duty drawback are available on export of fruit products. The exporters are also encouraged to participate in food fairs/exhibitions abroad.

Drug trafficking

9911. SHRI K. S. RAO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that heroin originating in the "Golden Crescent" (Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan) is increasingly finding its way into India particularly Delhi from where it is re-exported to the West; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action being taken or proposed to be taken by Government to check this problem of drug trafficking ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA) : (a) and (b) Reports received and seizures made indicate that India continues to face the problem of increasing transit traffic, particularly in heroin, originating from Pakistan and Afghanistan. According to the information available with the Narcotics Control Bureau, during 1987, about 82.4% of the heroin seized in the country had originated from this region

Government have initiated various aggressive counter-measures against drug-trafficking which include strengthening of the preventive and intelligence machinery, adoption of a liberalised reward scheme for officers and informers, increased co-operation between various drug law enforcement agencies, bilateral co-operation with Pakistan and regional co-operation under the umbrella of SAARC.

A Cabinet Sub-Committee has also been constituted to review the various measures to combat drug trafficking including the need to strengthen the existing laws.

Demands of All India Handloom Cooperative Weavers Apex

9912. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All India Handloom Cooperative Weavers Apex and Corporation Association has submitted a memorandum to Government;

(b) if so, what is the charter of demands placed by the Handloom Weavers Association in the said memorandum;

(c) whether Government have examined these demands; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Association have requested the Central Government to recognise the said body, make arrangements for representation of this body on boards, committees etc., constituted by the Central Government and to provide opportunity to the body to make representations to the Central Government/any committee set up for Textiles and Handlooms.

(c) and (d) There is no system for formal recognition of private organisations by the Central Government. The Association is free to make representations to the Central Government/any committee set up for Textiles and Handlooms. Some of the representatives of Handloom Apex Cooperative Societies are already members of Advisory Bodies like the All India Handlooms & Handicrafts Board, Advisory Committee set up under the Handloom (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985, etc.

Conveyance allowance reimbursement to officers of Punjab and Sind Bank

9913, SHRI U. H. PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is uniformity regarding eligibility and amount of conveyance allowance reimbursement to officers of Punjab and Sind Bank who are working in the similar scales (grades) as in other nationalised banks;

(b) whether there is uniformity also regarding eligibility of leased accommodation to Punjab and Sind Bank officers of State of domicile place in similar scales (grades) as in other nationalised banks;

(c) the rules of eligibility in respects of parts (a) and (b) above for each scale (grade) of officers of Punjab and Sind Bank; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by

the bank to bring uniformity in conveyance allowance and leased accommodation to Punjab and Sind Bank officers of States of domicile placed in similar scales (grades) as in other nationalised banks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) The service conditions of officers in nationalised banks do not provide for payment of conveyance allowance. However, nationalised banks permit reimbursement of conveyance expenses actually incurred by the officers on a monthly consolidated basis in the interest of business. The Indian Banks' Association has recommended to the nationalised banks a scheme for the purpose of conveyance allowance to the officers. Punjab and Sind Bank has reported that they are following the scheme recommended by IBA in this regard.

(b) and (c) Punjab & Sind Bank has reported that as per the eligibility criteria for leased accommodation to officers followed by the bank, all officers in MMG-II and above are eligible for residential accommodation. Officers in JMG Scale-I are eligible for bank's accommodation except those drawing Basic Pay less than Rs. 1825/- and posted at their place/state of domicile. All officers having their own houses at their place of postings are not eligible for bank's accommodations as per Government guidelines.

(d) Since banks are not following a uniform policy, it is not possible for Punjab and Sind Bank to have uniformity with all other nationalised banks on these two matters.

Import of Coconut Oil, rubber and spices under OGL

9915, SHRI P. A. ANTONY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any import has been made of coconut oil, rubber and spices since the conversion of it to open General List; and

(b) if so, the quantities imported ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) and (b) Coconut oil and Natural Rubber have not been shifted to the Open General Licence List. Import of these two items continues to be canalised. Certain spices viz. Cloves, Cinnamon/Cassia, Nutmeg and Mace have been shifted to the Open General Licence List in the current policy. Data about imports of these items under Open General Licence is not available.

**Repatriation of foreign exchange from
Indians working in Gulf Countries**

9916. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amount of foreign exchange repatriated to India by Indians working in middle east countries since 1980 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : Countrywise information regarding remittances sent by Indians working abroad is not maintained by the Reserve Bank.

**Proposal to take over Scindia Steam
Navigation Company**

9917. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to take over the Scindia Steam Navigation Company or permit it to merge with another private company;

(b) the number of ships in the Scindia fleet;

(c) the number of employees in the Scindia Steam Navigation Company; and

(d) whether any assistance has been extended to Scindia Steam Navigation Company for upgrading and repairing its cargo fleet ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) There is no proposal at present for take over of Scindia Steam Navigation Company by Government. Certain private companies have been expressing interest in taking over the company.

(b) There are 22 ships in the Scindia fleet, including 19 dry cargo-liners and 3 bulk carriers.

(c) The Shipping Credit and Investment Co. of India has reported that at present Scindia Steam Navigation Co. has a total staff of 379.

(d) SCICI has reported that assistance has been extended to Scindia Steam Navigation Co. for urgent repairs which were mainly for maintaining its vessels.

World Bank aid for projects in Kerala

9918. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of aid provided by the World Bank to projects in Kerala during the last five years; year-wise; and

(b) the names of the projects aided by World Bank in Kerala State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) and (b) The details of projects in Kerala State for which World Bank group assistance has been committed during the last five years are given in the statement below.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Date of agreement	Amount in \$ million		Remarks
			IBRD	IDA	
1.	Third Population Project (Multistate-Karnataka and Kerala).	8.2.1984	—	70.0	The IDA Credit approximately \$ 28.7 million is intended to cover project activities in Kerala
2.	Kerala Social Forestry Project.	12.12.1984	—	31.8	
3.	Kerala Water Supply and Sanitation Project.	24.9.1985	—	41.0	
4.	Kerala Power Project.	5.12.1985	176.0	—	
TOTAL :			176.0	142.8	

[Translation]

Smuggling of Explosives by CRPF Employees

9919. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that smuggling of explosive is taking place on a large scale;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the employees of Central Reserve Police Force have also been found involved in the activities of smuggling;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the action taken against the guilty employees of the CRPF; and

(e) If not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) Seizures made and reports received do not indicate any large scale smuggling of explosives.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Transfer of Officers in State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur

9920. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 6 August, 1987

to Unstarred Question No. 1667 regarding transfer of officers in State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Head Office of State Bank of India, Fort Bombay had issued the transfer orders of some officers of the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur in December, 1986/January, 1987 to be sent to the State Bank of Indore;

(b) if so, the reasons for not sending these officers so far;

(c) whether it is a fact that some officers of the State Bank of Indore were transferred to other banks;

(d) if so, the policy of the both banks with regard to not implementation of these orders strictly;

(e) whether Government have taken concrete steps in both the cases; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) State Bank of India has reported that with the consent of concerned officers, transfer orders on deputation basis of four officers of State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur were issued by State Bank of India. Out of these four officers, two officers were to go to the State Bank of Indore and the remaining two to other Associate banks on mutual exchange basis.

(b) The orders of two officers initially transferred to State Bank of Indore were subsequently changed. One of them was transferred to State Bank of Mysore on his promotion to the cadre of Chief General Manager and the transfer of the second officers was changed from State Bank of Indore to State Bank of Saurashtra as State Bank of Indore was unable to relieve their officers in replacement.

(c) One Chief General Manager and one General Manager of State Bank of Indore were transferred to State Bank of Hyderabad and State Bank of Saurashtra respectively and they have since joined in these banks.

(d) to (f) A scheme of exchange on a regular basis of willing officers between the associate banks inter-se was evolved by State Bank of India. The scheme is reported to be useful for the development of the officers as well as for the banks and is work satisfactorily.

Issue of Bonds and Debentures by Public Limited Companies

9921. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) The Policy of Government regarding issuing bonds/debentures by public limited companies;

(b) whether the Hindustan Photo Films Company has been permitted to issue eight lacs bonds of rupees one thousand each at annual interest rate of thirteen per cent; and

(c) if so, whether the company has enough profits so as to service the bonds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) A copy of the Guidelines issued by Government regarding issue of bonds/debentures is given in the Statement below.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The existing and expanding activities of the company are expected to generate enough income to enable it to service these bonds also.

Statement**GUIDELINES FOR FLGATATION OF PUBLIC SECTOR BONDS****1. Applicability :**

The Scheme is applicable to all public sector enterprises (PSEs) of the Central Government. Subject to the approval of the Ministry of Finance, bonds can be issued by existing as well as new corporate undertakings including Finance Corporation that may be set up in specified sectors like railways, etc.

2. Objects of Issue :

The objects of the issue may include one or more of the following :

(a) Setting up of new projects; (b) expansions or diversification of existing projects; (c) making normal capital expenditure for modernisation; and (d) augmenting the long term resources of the company for working capital requirements.

3. Quantum of Issue :

The amount of issue of bonds for projects financing and other objects will be approved on a case-by-case basis by the Ministry of Finance in consultation with the administrative Ministry.

4. Debt Equity Ratio :

The debt-equity ratio shall not normally exceed 4 : 1 subject to the project being certified viable and the ratio being approved by the Central Government.

5. Interest Rate :

The interest rate on the bonds shall not exceed the rates prescribed in guideline 13 below.

6. Mode of Payment of Interest :

Post-dated interest coupons for half-yearly payment of interest could be attached by the company in advance with the relevant bonds to enable the investor to get the interest on time when it is due to him/her. Any other suitable mechanism may be prescribed with the approval of the Government.

7. Buy-back arrangement :

Buy-back arrangements upto Rs. 40,000 of the face value of the bonds from any individual may be provided at the option of the PSE after a lock-in period of 3 years from the date of allotment of 9% bonds, and in the case of 13% bonds 1 year.

8. Denomination of the bonds :

The bonds can be of the face value of Rs. 1000/-, Rs. 5000/-, or Rs. 10,000/-.

9. Institutional placements :

The bonds can be placed with the investment institutions with the prior approval of the Ministry of Finance.

10. Listing of Bonds :

The bonds shall be listed on the Stock Exchanges.

11. Mode of Transferability :

The bonds can be transferred by endorsement and delivery.

12. Investment by NRIs :

Non-resident Indians can made investment for these bonds on non-repatriation basis only.

13. Terms and conditions :

The PSEs can issue bonds subject to the above guidelines from the following alternatives subject to specific approval of the Ministry of Finance in each case :

Public Sector Bonds (1985 Series)— Alternative-I	Public Sector Bonds (1986 Series)— Alternative-II
(i) Maturity : 7-10 years	Maturity : 10 years
(ii) Rate of Interest : 13% P. A.	Rate of Interest : Upto 9% P. A.

PSEs may, with the approval of the Ministry of Finance offer a combination of both types of the bonds.

14. Tax-benefits :

- (i) There will be no deduction of tax at source from the interest which accrues to the investor in these bonds.
- (ii) The income by way of interest on the 13% bonds will be entitled to exemption under Section 80-L of the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- (iii) The income by way of interest from bonds with interest rate upto 9% will be entitled to exemption from Income tax under the Income Tax Act, 1961 without limits.
- (iv) These bonds will be exempt from wealth tax without any limit.

15. Agencies for Public Issues :

The public sector undertaking may appoint a suitable agency/agencies from amongst the nationalised banks or all-India financial institutions to manage the issue and for other allied and ancillary services pertaining to the issue,

16. Timing :

PSEs planning to raise resources through these bonds should write to the Ministry of Finance well in advance so that their issue of approved, can be appropriately slotted and bunching of bonds issues can be avoided.

New Delhi,
17th September, 1986.

GUIDELINES FOR ISSUE OF DEBENTURES BY PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANIES

These guidelines are issued in supersession of the guidelines issued by Government on 17th April, 1982.

1. Applicability :

The guidelines will apply to issue of secured convertible as well as non-convertible debentures by public limited companies and public sector companies.

2. Objects of Issue :

The objects of the issue can be one or more of the following :

- (i) Setting up of new projects;
- (ii) Expansion or diversification of existing projects,
- (iii) Normal capital expenditure for modernisation;
- (v) Merger/amalgamation of companies in pursuance of schemes approved by Banks/financial institutions and/or any legal authority;
- (v) Restructuring of capital as approved by banks/financial institutions and/or any other legal authority;
- (vi) Acquisition of assets in accordance with legal provision and/or MRTTP Act; and
- (vii) To augment long term resources of the company for working capital requirement.

3. Quantum of Issue :

The amount of issue of debentures in the case of working capital requirements shall not exceed 20 per cent of the gross current assets, loans and advances. The amount of issue of debentures for project financing and other objects will be considered on the basis of the approvals of the scheme of finance by the financial institutions/Banks/Government under the provisions of the M.R.T.P. Act, etc.

In case of over subscription to the issue of debentures mentioned above, the companies may be permitted to retain subscription for non-convertible debentures upto a maximum of 50% over the original issue for which consent was originally obtained from the Controller of Capital Issues subject to the other conditions being fulfilled.

4. Debt-Equity Ratio :

The debt-equity ratio shall not normally exceed 2:1 for this purpose:

'Debt' will mean all term loans, debentures and bonds with an initial maturity period of five years or more including interest accrued thereon. It also includes all deferred payment liabilities but it does not include short term bank borrowings and advances, unsecured deposits or loans, from the public, shareholders and employees, and unsecured loans or deposits from others. It should also include the proposed debenture issue.

'Equity' will mean paid up share capital including preference capital and free reserves.

Note : 1. The computations under guidelines 3 and 4 mentioned above will be based on the latest available audited Balance Sheet of the company.

2. A relaxation in the norm of debt-equity ratio of 2:1 will be considered favourable for capital-intensive projects such as fertilizers, petrochemicals, cement, paper, shipping, etc.

5. Interest Rate :

In the case of convertible debentures the rate of interest shall not exceed 12.5 per cent per annum. In the case of non-convertible debentures the rate of interest shall not exceed 14 per cent per annum.

6. Period of Redemption :

Debentures shall not normally be redeemable before the expiry of the period of 7 years except in the following cases :

- (i) A company will have the option of redeeming the debentures from the 5th to the 9th year from the date of issue in such a way that the average period of redemption continues to be 7 years. While exercising such an option the small investors having debentures of the face value not exceeding Rs. 5000/- will have to be paid in one instalment only.
- (ii) In case of non-convertible debentures or non-convertible portion of convertible debentures a company may have the option of getting the debentures converted into equity fully with the approval of and at such price as may be determined by the Controller of Capital Issues. The debenture holders will, however, be free not exercise the right.

7. Price at the time of Redemption :

A premium upto 5% of the face value can be allowed at the time of redemption in the case of non-convertible debentures only.

8. Denomination of Debentures :

The face value of the debentures will ordinarily be Rs. 100/ each.

9. Listing of Debentures :

The debentures shall normally be listed on the Stock Exchanges except in the following situations :

- (i) Companies may make private placement of non-convertible debentures with banks/financial institutions and such agencies (e.g. Army Group Insurance Scheme) as are approved by C.C.I.
- (ii) Companies may make private placement of non-convertible debentures with corporate bodies and individuals with the approval of C.C.I.

10. Security of Debentures :

Only secured debentures will be permitted for issue to the public.

11. Underwriting of Debentures :

The issue of debentures shall be underwritten, A relaxation may be permitted in this regard if the Controller of Capital Issues is otherwise satisfied that the issue need no be underwritten.

12. Listing of Shares of Companies proposing Debenture Issue :

- (i) The shares of the company proposing to issue debentures must be listed in one or more Stock Exchanges and the market quotation of its shares must have been at or above par value during a 6 months prior to the date of application for the issue of debentures.
- (ii) Simultaneous listing of shares and debentures of companies will also be permitted.
- (iii) The provision regarding listing of shares will not apply to public sector companies provided (a) the fair value of the shares of such companies is equal or more than the par value and (b) such companies have declared dividend in the year immediately preceding the year of proposed issue.

13. Linking of Share Issue with Debenture Issue :

Linked issue of shares and debentures may be permitted only in cases where the interest rate offered in respect of non-convertible debentures is not more than the maximum rate prescribed for the convertible debentures. Simultaneous issue of equity and convertible/non-convertible debentures may be permitted provided the investors are free to subscribe to either shares or debentures or both at their option.

14. Extra Incentives :

Schemes which aim at providing an interest rate exceeding 13.5% but which have built-in features of the convertible debenture issue will not be permitted.

Provision of non-financial incentives which result in restricting the access to a company's products by the general public or which have other undesirable features, will not be permitted.

New Delhi

Date : 15th September, 1984.

[English]

Income tax deduction from salary of officials of Punjab and Sind Bank

9922. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of cases in the Central Zone of the Punjab and Sind Bank where certain officers did not deduct income-tax from their own salary bills in violation of the statutory obligation cast on them as drawing and disbursing authority; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Punjab & Sind Bank has reported that one Deputy General Manager, Central Zone of the Bank did not deduct the amount payable as Income-Tax from his salary for the year 1983 to 1985 while he was the final salary disbursing authority of his office. The concerned officer has been charge-sheeted. A notice from the Income-Tax Department is also reported to have been received for payment of the Income-Tax dues.

Seizure of gold

9923. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that gold worth rupees two crores has been seized from five members of an international syndicate on 24 February, 1988;

(b) the efforts made to ascertain the mode and the source of smuggling through which the gold is being smuggled into the country by the international syndicate; and

(c) the success achieved in this regard so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence seized 480 foreign marked gold biscuits valued at Rs. 1.90 crores approximately on 24th February, 1988 from a truck on Rohtak Road, Delhi.

The mode of smuggling, the source and the route through which the gold was smuggled into the country has been ascertained.

The international syndicate behind this operation has been identified. 5 Members of the gang were arrested in Delhi and one in Amritsar. These persons have also been detained under the provisions of Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974.

[Translation]

CBI raids on senior officers of Indore head office of State Bank of Indore

9924. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that officials of CBI had conducted raids during 1982 to 1984 on the premises of some senior officers of the Indore head office of State Bank of Indore;

(b) if so, the number of officers whose premises were raided;

(c) the particulars of those officers;

(d) the number of cases of the bank in which these officers were found involved; and

(e) the action taken against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (e) State Bank of Indore has reported that during the years 1982 to 1984, the residential premises of only one officer of Senior Management Grade IV, posted at the Bank's Head Office during that period, was raided by the Central Bureau of Investigation. In this regard, the CBI has reported that nothing incriminating was found against the concerned officer.

[English]

Smuggling of Revolvers

9925. SHRI S. G. GHOLAP : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that smuggling of revolvers is going on at large scale and illegal revolvers are also made available in abundance in India;

(b) the number of revolvers or pistols confiscated in India during 1985, 1986 and 1987 especially at Bombay, Madras, Delhi and Calcutta;

(c) how the confiscated revolvers are disposed of and at what price and to whom; and

(d) the details of factories other than ordnance factories which are manufacturing revolvers in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A. K. PANJA): (a) Since smuggling is a clandestine activity, it is not feasible to estimate the extent of smuggling of revolvers into the country.

(b) The number of revolvers or pistols seized during the calendar years 1985, 1986, and 1987 at Bombay, Madras, Delhi and Calcutta is given below :—

	1985		1986		1987	
	Revolvers	Pistols	Revolvers	Pistols	Revolvers	Pistols
Bombay	1	1	—	2	—	2
Madras	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delhi	34	—	137	4	567	20
Calcutta	23	1	9	1	3	1
Total	58	2	146	7	570	23

(c) Confiscated revolvers are appropriated for the departmental use. Any surplus non-prohibited weapons are also sold to Members of Parliament at a price fixed by the Pricing Committee. A discount of 5% is also given in such cases.

(d) No private factories have been licensed for manufacturing revolvers.

Concealment of income by Punjab based companies

9926. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of Punjab based companies found to have concealed large

amounts of income from tax assessment during the last two years;

(b) whether concealment also involved any foreign exchange default;

(c) if so, the facts and details thereof; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Irrigation schemes in Karnataka

9927. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJ ESWARI : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the shortage of funds in Karnataka has greatly hit the State irrigation plans;

(b) if so, whether the State Government has requested Union Government to provide more funds for the improvement of irrigation plans in the State;

(c) if so, the total amount allotted to the State during the last three years to improve the irrigation plan in the State;

(d) whether the allocation of funds for the irrigation plans in the State has been less towards Karnataka as compared to other States; and

(e) the main reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) to (c) Irrigation projects are funded and implemented by State Governments. Owing to limited resources available with reference to large spillover costs of on-going projects, the problem of shortage of funds is experienced. A request for additional financial assistance has been received in the Planning Commission but

no such assistance could be provided so far.

(d) and (e) The approved outlay for major and medium irrigation projects of Karnataka for the year 1987-88 was Rs. 128.14 crores out of a total allocation of Rs. 2559.90 crores for all the States. Central assistance is given in the form of block grants and loans and is not tied to any project or sector of development.

Share capital of Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company held by public financial institutions

9928. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether more than 25 per cent of the share capital of Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company Limited is held by the public financial institutions; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. According to the Bombay Stock Exchange records, the shareholding of public financial institutions (excluding nationalised banks) in M/s. Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company Limited as on 28.9.87 is to the extent of 24.42% of the total equity capital of 112,41,980 shares, comprising LIC—13.51%, UTI—4.14%, and GIC—6.77%.

Strike in Jute Mills

9929. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that two-month old strike in the Jute mills run by the National Jute Manufacturers Corporation (NJMC) continued in spite of a significant shift in the attitude of the management and the Union Textile Ministry;

(b) if so, the main demands of the striking employees;

(c) the response of Union Government thereto;

(d) the loss incurred due to this strike; and

(e) the number of casual labourers rendered un-employed during this strike ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (e) workers in five units of National Jute Manufacturers Corporation (NJMC) in West Bengal were on strike from 14-12-1987 to 24-2-1988. The strike was sequel to Workers' demand for interim relief, which was not extended to workers of Public Sector Undertakings where region-cum-industry-wise tripartite wage agreement existed. The stand taken by the NJMC management was to stick to the Government decision since jute industry has traditionally been governed by Wage Board Awards and Industry-wise-tripartite settlement in matter of wages and terms and conditions of employment. The State Government was therefore, requested for initiating Tripartite negotiations for wage settlement. Following a series of conciliation meeting held by the State Government an Interim settlement was arrived at on 24-2-1988 in respect of NJMC mills in West Bengal regarding the demand of interim relief, pending a final wage settlement. The value of production less to NJMC due to the strike was about Rs 20 crores. During the strike period about 12000 Budli (Casual) workers on roll of NJMC did not get employment.

Implementation of pay scales for employees and teachers of Tamil Nadu

9930. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to

state the steps the Tamil Nadu Government has taken to implement the Central pattern of pay scales and other benefits to its employees and teachers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI) : Government of Tamil Nadu have examined the issue in the context of representations from various associations of employees and they have decided that as it will involve considerable financial commitment, it will be appropriate to be decided by a popular Government when it assumes charge.

Raids by Income Tax Officials in Andhra Pradesh

9931. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of raids conducted by the Income Tax Officials in Andhra Pradesh during the year 1987-88 and the outcome thereof; and

(b) the details of the raids; town-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b) The Income Tax Department in Andhra Pradesh conducted 590 searches during the Financial year 1987-88. These resulted in the seizure of prima-facie unaccounted assets worth Rs. 569.09 lakhs. During the course of these searches the persons searched admitted concealment of income to the tune of Rs. 895.83 lakhs. The details of the searches in some major towns are as under.

Place	No. of searches	Approximate value of assets seized
1	2	3
		(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Guntur	21	18.23

1	2	3
2. Kakinada	46	74.51
3. Nizamabad	5	27.95
4. Rajahmundry	25	5.46
5. Tadepalligudem	16	14.67
6. Vijayawada	24	7.34
7. Vishakhapatnam	37	61.74
8. Warangal	3	22.38
9. Hyderabad and Secunderabad	309	265.31

Loans secured under article 292

9932. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any regulations for securing loans under article 292 of the Constitution of India;

(b) whether the loans secured under "Public Debt" as presented in the last Budget have been within these prescribed limits; and

(c) what are these limits ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI) : (a) Parliament has not made any law under article 292 of the Constitution fixing limits on borrowing by the Union.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Project of Vidarbha pending with C.W.C.

9933. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the projects for Vidarbha in the State of Maharashtra which are pending with the Central Water Commission (CWC);

(b) whether it is a fact that several projects are pending with the Central Water Commission for over seven years for approval; and

(c) whether several projects have been sent back to the State Government; if so, the reasons and details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) The names of the six medium projects are (i) Chapdoh, (ii) Jamb Nalla, (iii) Lal Nalla, (iv) Gardi Nalla, (v) Katangi, and (vi) Hathigota.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Projects were returned for furnishing modified proposals.

Non-availability of controlled cloth

9934. SHRI VIRDHI GHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of controlled cloth

produced by the National Textile Corporation during the last two years;

(b) whether it is a fact that the said controlled cloth is not available at the fair price shops under the public distribution system;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to make immediate arrangements to make the controlled cloth available for the general public; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The year-wise production of controlled cloth by NTC mills during the last 2 years is given below :

Year	Controlled cloth production (Million sq. mtrs)
1986-87	185.00
1987-88 (Provl.)	107.50

(b) The distribution of controlled cloth is done by the State Govts. and their agencies.

(c) and (d) *Do not arise.*

[English]

IDBI assistance for setting up of Haldia petro-chemical complex

9935. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Industrial Development Bank of India to release financial assistance for setting up of a petro-chemical complex at Haldia;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for delay in sanctioning of the said loan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFIARS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) and (b) The Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) has reported that Haldia Petro-chemicals Ltd. has approached the financial institutions for financial assistance for setting up a petro-chemical complex comprising Naphtha Cracker, a number of down stream units and related off site facilities.

(c) IDBI has further reported to the effect that the magnitude and the technical/financial complexities of the project have necessitated wider consultation/examination.

Group Insurance Scheme for landless labourers

9936. SHRIMATI VYJAYANTHI-MALA BALI :

SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of landless labourers covered so far under the Group Insurance Scheme introduced by Union Government on 15 August, 1987;

(b) whether the cooperation of the State Governments and the Union Territories has been sought for the implementation of this scheme; and

(c) if so, with what results, Statewise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFIARS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) About 3 crores landless agricultural labourers are estimated to be covered under the Group Insurance Scheme introduced by Union Government with effect from 15th August, 1987.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The States of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jammu & Kashmir, Orissa, Bihar, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Tamilnadu, Kerala, Goa and Andhra Pradesh and the Union Territories of Delhi and Pondicherry have already issued administrative instructions for implementation of the Scheme. Follow-up action for issue of similar administrative instructions by the remaining States/UTs has been taken.

Opening of SCICI branch in Delhi

9937. SHRI T. BALA GOUD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India propose to set up a branch in Delhi to cater properly and coordinate effectively with other organisations to implement financial policies with respect to its trawler finance activities;

(b) whether Government have received complaints regarding rough treatment being given to small fishing units, especially from Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) If so, the details thereof and the action Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) The Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India Ltd. has reported that at present it does not have plans for setting up a Branch Office in Delhi.

(b) and (c) References have been received relating, *inter-alia*, to higher debt equity ratios being insisted by SCICI as compared to erstwhile SDFC in respect of new cases of financing of deep sea fishing trawlers. SCICI is of the view that for the healthy growth of the deep sea fishing industry a reasonable promoter's stake in the fishing unit is necessary. Further, such reasonable promoter's contribution

also helps in the project by keeping the interest burden lower. SCICI has also reported that it has adopted a flexible attitude towards debt equity ratio. In appropriate cases, depending on merits, they have participated in the equity of fishing units concerned in order to improve financial structure of the company.

Working Group on plantation crops

9938. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Working Group has been set up on plantation crops ;

(b) if so, whether any projection has been made by the Working Group on the availability of Natural rubber in the country by the end of the century ; and

(c) the programme drawn up by Government to achieve natural rubber production at that level by the end of the century ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) Yes, Sir. A Working Group on plantation crops for formulation of 7th Five Year Plan was set up by Govt. in November, 1983.

(b) and (c) A target of 5,25,000 tonnes of natural rubber production by the end of the century was proposed by this Group. This target would have been achievable with a new plantation/replantation target of 200,000/35,000 hectares respectively during the 7th Plan period. However due to severe resource constraints these targets have since been considerably curtailed.

Incentives to Marine Producers and Exporters

9939. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps being taken to contain continuous declining trend of marine production ; and

(b) the incentives being given for export of marine products ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) There has been steady growth of marine production, as may be seen from the following table :

	Marine production (in lakhs tons)
1983-84	15.19
1984-85	16.98
1985-86	17.16
1986-87 (Provisional)	17.13

(Source : Ministry of Agriculture)

However, for augmenting production of marine products, Ministry of Agriculture gives assistance for development of brackish water aquaculture, modernisation of traditional crafts and introduction of Beach landing crafts. In addition to these, Marine Products Export Development Authority is extending assistance for setting up of prawn farms, establishment of seed banks and prawn hatcheries.

(b) The incentives given for export of marine products include import replenishment, Cash Compensatory Support and Subsidy assistance for modernisation of seafood processing industry.

Credit Deposit Ratio

9940. SHRI S.B. SIGNAL : Will the Ministry of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether credit-deposit ratio of scheduled commercial banks declined by three per cent to sixty one per cent in 1987 ; and

(b) the steps being considered to improve the credit-deposit ratio in the commercial banks in 1988 and 1989 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) and (b) Credit : deposit ratio of all scheduled commercial banks declined from 63 per cent as at the end of the December 1986 to 61 per cent as at the end of December 1987. A sharp decline in food credit during the year 1987 and overall lower growth of economy due to drought are main factors for this decline in credit : deposit ratio. Instructions have been issued to all scheduled commercial banks to achieve 60 per cent credit : deposit ratio in respect of their rural and semi-urban branches. Credit : deposit ratio is also reviewed in the meetings of State Level Bankers Committee.

Kaldiya Irrigation Scheme of Assam

9941. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Assam had submitted a revised project report of the Kaldiya Irrigation Scheme (Medium) for Rs. 811.00 to the Central Water Commission in December, 1986 ;

(b) if so, whether clearance from the Planning Commission is still awaited ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) to (c) Revised project estimate costing Rs. 811 lakhs was received in the Central Water Commission in July, 1984. The project has been found to be technically and economically viable subject to clearance under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

Benefits to corporate sector vis-a-vis non corporate sector

9942. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have noted

that the recent three year Import-Export Policy is more beneficial to the non-corporate sector as compared to the corporate sector ;

(b) its effect on the fiscal policies of Government if genuine exporters drift from the corporate sector into the non-corporate sector ; and

(c) the steps being taken to plug the loopholes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) to (c) In the Import and Export Policy, the non-corporate sector does not enjoy any special benefits as compared to the corporate sector.

Lectures organised by Bank of Maharashtra.

9943. DR. A.K. PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bank of Maharashtra is holding each year series of vedic mathematics lectures in Pune for candidates of bank recruitment examinations ; and

(b) if so, since when the bank has been holding the lectures and what have been the need and benefits of such a programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FAL-EIRO) : (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent available and possible.

Loans advanced by Banks under 20-Point Programme

9944. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of persons who were granted loans from the banks under

the 20-Point Programme during the last three years ;

(b) out of the amount so granted how much was given as subsidy and how much as loan ;

(c) the amount earmarked for this purpose during the current financial year ; and

(d) the amount spent so far and the number of families which have been benefited alongwith the targets fixed for the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FAL-EIRO) : (a) to (d) The latest available details relating to the performance of public sector banks in providing loans under the 20-Point Programme (TPP) are indicated in the Table given below :

As on last Friday of	No. of Accounts (Rs. in lakhs)	Loan amount outstanding (Rs. in crores)
December 1985	127.95	6684.19
December 1986	151.73	7896.90
December 1987	189.16	8599.85

Banks provide only loans and not subsidy for the bankable economic activities covered by the 20-Point Programme. The existing data reporting system does not yield particulars of amount earmarked and number of families to be assisted in the manner asked for.

Efforts to monitor and reduce prices of Textile Cloth

9945. DR. DATTA SAMANT : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the existing rates per metre for polyester and cotton clothes in the market as on 1 April, 1988 ;

(b) the reduction in rates because of the various concessions granted to the textile industry in the last Budget ; and

(c) the efforts Government are making to monitor and reduce prices of textile cloth to the consumers ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES
(SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and

(b) A Statement regarding prices is given below. Full impact of duty reduction on synthetic fibres/yarns is expected as production of such fabrics is increasingly undertaken with materials, which have enjoyed the duty concessions.

(c) A Monitoring Committee has been constituted to monitor the prices.

Statement

Bombay market Powerloom cloth prices for selected varieties of cotton, blended and synthetic filament fabrics as on 1.4.88 as compared to 1.3.88 according to Tecoya Trend are as follows :

Cotton Cloth	Rs. per Metre	
	1.4.88	1.3.88
<u>Grey Powerlooms</u>		
Mulls 100X120 80X72—50"	5.91	6.25
Cambrics 60X60 88X80—32"	6.91	6.31
Cambrics (P) Bld 100X120 80X72—119 OMS	6.75	6.75
<u>Dhoties</u>		
44X80 56X52—40"	2.89	2.89
<u>Blended</u>		
<u>Shirting 2/60S</u>		
48/52X76D—37"	14.00	14.25
<u>Saree Cloth (OS)</u>		
(67/33)X76D—49"	11.50	12.25
<u>PFY Fabrics</u>		
<u>Texo Bosky</u>		
37"—76X76K +6 Kgs. Print	12.50	13.25
Texo Bosky 47"—76X76 7.500 Kg. Print	15.00	15.71
<u>China Bosky</u>		
37"—44X76 5.500 Kg.	12.00	12.75

Fall in stock market indices

9946. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the situation in capital market having stock market indices reaching minimum level and capital market remaining unattractive to the investors;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether withdrawal of ban on forwarding trading is being reconsidered; and

(d) if so, when and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) and (b) Government are keeping a close watch on the situation in the capital market. Ups and downs in the share price indices are a normal feature of the stock market. The attractiveness or otherwise of the capital market to the investors depends upon a number of variable factors. The Budget for 1988-89 contains several positive measures for the long term growth of the capital market

(c) and (d) Forward trading in securities stands prohibited since 1969, and a change in the above position is not contemplated at present.

Credit camps

9947. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) when was the system of disbursing loans to the poorer sections of the society through credit camps was introduced in the country; and

(b) whether the scheme of credit camps will be continued till the end of

the current Five Year Plan period and thereafter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) and (b) The Public Sector Banks have been organising credit camps as a part of the overall measures taken by them to improve the flow of credit to weaker sections.

Financial assistance to Andhra Pradesh

9948. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) the amount of financial assistance given to the State Government of Andhra Pradesh other than the grants allotted under the planned schemes :

(b) the purpose for which the grants were given;

(c) whether the amount of financial assistance so given is insufficient in view of the floods and drought situation of the State; and

(d) whether Union Government are considering to give more financial aid to the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, If so, details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI) : (a) and (b) The amounts and purpose of the said financial assistance given by the Ministry of Finance in 1987-88 are as follows:-

Purpose	Amount (Rs. crores)
1	2
1. State's share in Central taxes.	732.08
2. Loans against small savings.	136.60

1	2
3. Drought relief (Loan = Rs. 38.08 crores Grant = Rs. 16.32 crores)	54.40
4. Grants in lieu of tax on railway passenger fares	7.29
5. Grants for upgradation of standards of administration	23.31
6. Centre's contribution to Margin Money for relief of natural calamities.	12.25
Total : 965.93	

(c) Financial assistance in 1987-88 for undertaking flood and drought relief measures was sanctioned on the recommendations of the Central Study Teams which visited the State for an on the spot assessment of the situation and requirement of funds for relief measures etc. followed by the recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief.

(d) No, Sir.

[*Translation*]

Promotion of silk in U. P.

9949. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of TAXILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any comprehensive scheme has been formulated to produce silk in Oak forests in hill areas in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and the amount of expenditure likely to be incurred thereon;

(c) whether the programme of expansion of Oak forests is also included in this scheme; and

(d) if so, the amount of expenditure proposed to be incurred thereon during 1988-89 ?

THE MINISTER OF TAXILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) Central Silk Board has reported that a Survey team constituted by the Board has drawn up a comprehensive Project for stepping up production of Oak tasar yarn in various potential states of the country including U.P. Details of the Project will be finalised after the same is received from CSB and is duly considered by the concerned agencies of the Government of India.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[*English*]

GIC scheme for farm and industrial sectors

9950. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the General Insurance Corporation has introduced any schemes for farm and industrial sectors;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the date from which the schemes have come into effect;

(c) whether rural areas have been adequately covered by GIC;

(d) if not, the steps taken by GIC to give due coverage to the rural areas; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the Farming Sector, the Government of India had introduced a country-wide Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme effective from 1st April, 1985. The Scheme covers paddy, wheat and millets, at a premium rate of 2% of the sum insured and pulses and oil-seeds at a rate of 1% of the sum insured. The Scheme applies to all farmers who have secured loans from commercial, cooperative or Regional Rural Banks for cultivation of stipulated crops in the notified areas. The Sum Insured is fixed at 150% of the loan amount. The Scheme is being implemented in those States which have agreed to join the Scheme. The Scheme is administered through the General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC).

For the Industrial Sector, the four subsidiaries of GIC have been marketing various insurance covers including the following important covers since inception:—

- (1) Fire Insurance with allied perils like Riot Strike, Malicious Damage, Flood, Storm, Tempest, etc. Earthquake and Terrorism, etc.
- (2) Loss of Profits following a fire
- (3) Marine and Transit Insurance for Goods
- (4) workmen's Compensation Insurance
- (5) Personal Accident Insurance
- (6) Public Liability Insurance
- (7) Products Liability Insurance
- (8) Motor Insurance
- (9) Machinery Breakdown Insurance
- (10) Storage-cum-Erection Insurance for Engineering Project
- (11) Boiler Explosion Insurance
- (12) Loss of profits following Machi-

nery Breakdown and Boiler Explosion

- (13) Burglary, Cash-in-Transit Insurance
- (14) Professional Indemnity and Errors and Omissions Liability.

Further, a Comprehensive Insurance for Artisans, Village/Cottage Industries, Tiny Sector industries etc. is also being offered by the four subsidiaries of GIC all over India. Under this insurance cover, Fire and Allied Perils including natural calamities like Flood and Inundation are covered.

(c) to (e) For the rural areas, the Government of India has introduced w.e.f. 1st May, 1988, a Hut Insurance Scheme to provide fire insurance protection to families in rural areas whose total annual income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 4,800/-. In the event of loss due to fire under this Scheme, the insurance company will pay to the insured a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000/- for the hut & sum not exceeding Rs 500/- for belongings in the hut destroyed by fire. The Scheme will be operated by the GIC and its four subsidiaries.

Another Scheme for the benefit of poor families in urban and rural areas as well is Personal Accident Insurance Social Security Scheme for poor Families. The Scheme has so far been introduced, in phases, in 214 districts in the country since its inception (15th August 1985). The Scheme covers all people in the age group of 18 to 60 whose total family income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 7 200/-. A sum of Rs. 3,000/- is payable to the dependents of the deceased earning member of poor families (comprising of landless labourers, small farmers, traditional craftsmen etc.). The Scheme is administered through the General Insurance Corporation of India and its four subsidiaries with the active collaboration of State Governments/Union Territories.

A Farmers' Package Insurance is also transacted by the four subsidiaries of the GIC, covering dwellings and contents as

well as all work assets of farmers against fire and allied perils besides Personal Accident Insurance of the insured and spouse.

Besides the above covers, the four subsidiaries transact the following insurances in the rural areas:—

1. Cattle and Livestock Insurance
2. Agricultural Pumpsets Insurance
3. Fish (In Ponds)/Brackish Water Prawn Insurance
4. Honeybee Insurance
5. Personal Accident Insurance/
Gramin Personal Accident Insurance
6. Silkworm Insurance
7. Comprehensive Insurance for small Shopkeepers and Householders.

Scheme to facilitate closure of unviable textile mills

9951. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have drawn up a scheme to facilitate closure of unviable textile mills taking care of the interest of workers rendered jobless;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme;

(c) whether any such mills have been closed so far under this scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) A Textile Workers' Rehabilitation Fund has been set up to provide interim relief to workers rendered unemployed due to textile units closing down permanently on or after 6th June, 1985. Relief under the Fund Scheme is available for 3

years on a tapering basis to eligible workers. The Scheme has been modified recently to permit payment also in cases where a Liquidator has been appointed and has taken over possession of assets.

(c) As on 31.3.88 no textile mill had obtained permission to close down permanently.

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

Sweepers in Nationalised banks

9952. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of sweepers on consolidated monthly pay of Rs. 100 in the nationalised banks and the other benefits admissible to them;

(b) whether nationalised banks engage sweepers on temporary basis, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether all temporary sweepers in the Allahabad Bank have been recruited or engaged from Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes communities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected and to the extent available will be laid on the Table of the House.

Export of prawn through Paradeep

9953. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the export of prawn from Orissa through Paradeep Port declined in 1987-88;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken to increase export of prawn through Paradeep Port; and

(d) the projection made for financial year 1988-89 ?

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

(b) The decline in export of prawns through Paradeep Port in 1987-88 is mainly due to poor shrimp landings.

(c) Steps taken by MPEDA to increase shrimp production in Orissa include setting up of a prawn hatchery with foreign technical know-how at Gopalpur, providing technical advice to prospective prawn farmers in close association with the State Government, undertaking micro-level surveys and preparation of project reports for prawn farming etc.

(d) No portwise export projections are made.

Proposal to shift headquarters of Bank of Baroda

9954. SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to shift the headquarters of Bank of Baroda from Baroda to Bombay;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have received any representation against such a move; and

(d) the response of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir,

(d) In view of reply to parts (a) & (b), no further action is called for.

Appointment of Chairpersons, Managing Directors and Directors in Nationalised Banks

9955. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT :
SHRI UTTAMBHAI H.
PATEL :
SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN
RAMJIBHAI MAVANI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any rules, policy, norms and procedure for the appointment of chairpersons, managing directors and directors of nationalised banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the particulars of the above heads of nationalised banks whose terms have expired or are likely to expire within a short period;

(d) when and how these posts are likely to be filled; and

(e) the quota for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and women out of the above new appointments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) to (e) Appointment of Chairmen and Managing Directors and other Directors on the Boards of Nationalised Banks are made in accordance with the procedure and criteria laid down in the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Schemes, 1970 and 1980.

As on date, there is no Chief Executive in one Bank. The term of office of Chief Executives of two other banks has ended but they are continuing in office

pending decision about their reappointment/appointment of their successors. Terms of office of four more Chief Executives are due to end during the current year. It is the endeavour of the Government to decide about the appointments of Chief Executives of the public sector banks before the current terms of office of existing incumbents end.

The Nationalisation Schemes do not specifically stipulate appointment of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and also women on the boards of nationalised banks. However, it has been endeavour of the Government to give due representation to these categories also in the matter of appointment of directors on the boards of the banks.

Supply of diesel oil to industries committed to exports

9956. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the scheme for diesel supply at International prices to industries with over 25 per cent of production committed to export; and

(b) the steps being evolved for coordinating the efforts of Union and State Governments' agencies to boost export ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) Government have decided that units exporting 25% or more of their production would be supplied diesel oil at prices comparable to international price to the extent it is used for captive power generation in relation to the production exported. A public notice in this regard was issued on 1.10.1987.

(b) Proper coordination of the efforts of Union and State Governments' agencies to boost exports is a continuous process. Necessary meetings are held from time to time. The last meeting was held on 3rd December, 1987 in the Ministry of Commerce to consider short and long term measures in this regard.

Pig iron duty evasion

9957. SHRI SANAI KUMAR MANDAL :

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been invited to the news item captioned "Racket in pig iron duty evasion" appearing in 'The Times of India' New Delhi, dated 29th February, 1988;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the penal action taken or proposed to be taken against the delinquent firm; and

(d) the measures proposed to be taken to prevent such a racket in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A. K. PANIA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A case of gross abuse of the provisions of Duty Exemption Entitlement Scheme has been detected by the coordinated action of the staff attached to Collectorate of Customs (Prev.), Ahmedabad and the Customs officials at Kandla Port. A Calcutta based firm, namely, M/s. Kajaria Exports Limited had imported against an Advance Licence 5943.27 MT of pig iron in September, 1987 through Kandla port and got orders for its duty-free clearance from the Custom House. The pig iron was cleared in various lots from the docks at Kandla and instead of using it for export production through its five supporting manufacturers as declared in the Advance Licence, the same was diverted for home consumption and sold to various parties situated at Ahmedabad and other parts of Saurashtra.

In the various searches that were carried out by the Department as a follow-up action, on intelligence received, incriminating documents and a substantial quantity of

pig iron cleared duty-free and disposed of in violation of the provisions of the Duty Exemption Entitlement Scheme were recovered and seized, 3197.9 MT of pig iron which was still lying in the docks at Kandla pending clearance by the firm was also seized as the firm appeared to have plans for similar disposal. The President of the Company was arrested in December, 1987 and later released on bail. It has been revealed during investigations that two of the supporting manufacturers declared by the firm were even non-existent and the remaining three had not entered into any agreement with the aforesaid firm.

The firm has already paid up duty amounting to about Rs. 39.87 lakhs and interest amounting to about Rs. 2.05 lakhs for the pig iron which had been sold after clearance from the docks.

(c) Show cause notice has been issued to the party. Prosecution will depend on the outcome of adjudication proceedings.

(d) The subject case is in the nature of post importation violation of the condition of Advance Licensing Scheme. The office of CCI&E is the monitoring authority for prevention of violation of these types of cases. The details of this case have already been brought to the attention of the CCI&E for necessary action.

Financing of leasing Industry by IDBI and IFCI

9958. DR. B. L. SHAIKESH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an interest war is breaking out among the financial institutions particularly between the Industrial Development Bank of India and the Industrial Finance Corporation of India over providing finance to the leasing industry;

(b) if so, the genesis of this lease funding rate war; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to sort out matters ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) No, Sir. Under its scheme of financing the leasing and hire purchase companies, the IDBI charge a rate of interest of 15% per annum payable monthly. IFCI has also a scheme for assisting leasing and hire purchase companies envisaging the same rate of interest as in the case of IDBI. It also proposes to take up direct leasing activity.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Utilisation of water

9959. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALCICK : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that only about 14 per cent of the available water in the country is being utilised for irrigation purposes and the remaining 86 per cent of the water is going waste into the sea; and

(b) if so, specific steps being taken to utilise at least 50 per cent of the available water for irrigation purposes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) and (b) Broad estimates indicate that over 45% of the utilisable surface water resources and about a fourth of the utilisable ground water resources have been utilised so far. A number of projects envisaging further use of water have been taken up.

Assistance to sick units by IRBI

9960. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of assistance

given so far by the Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India to revive sick industrial units in the country; and

(b) the number of units covered and the total amount disbursed, State-wise, during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) The Industrial Re-

construction Bank of India (IRBI) has reported that its total term loan outstandings as at the end of June 1987 were Rs. 134.88 crores for the revival of 126 sick industrial units as per the definition of sick units under the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985.

(b) A statement showing the number of sick industrial units and the term loan assistance disbursed to these units by the IRBI during 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 (July-June) is given below.

Statement

(Rs./Crores)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories	1984-85		1985-86		1986-87	
		No. of Units*	Amt.	No. of Units**	Amt.	No. of Units**	Amt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	0.85	2	0.82	2	0.05
2.	Assam	—	—	—	—	1	1.06
3.	Bihar	3	1.19	2	0.77	2	0.95
4.	Delhi	2	0.36	—	—	—	—
5.	Gujarat	5	1.04	5	3.61	7	7.49
6.	Haryana	—	—	1	0.40	—	—
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0.50	—	—	—	—
8.	Kerala	4	1.57	2	0.31	2	0.91
9.	Karnataka	3	0.61	—	—	1	0.26
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1	1.45	4	1.30	2	0.50
11.	Maharashtra	10	5.77	8	2.72	9	4.25
12.	Punjab	1	0.20	1	0.20	2	0.47
13.	Rajasthan	2	1.09	1	0.87	—	—
14.	Tamil Nadu	4	2.80	2	0.36	1	0.75

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Uttar Pradesh	4	1.71	3	2.13	2	0.75
16.	West Bengal	20	3.73	9	8.28	5	8.86
		65	22.87	40	21.77	36	26.30

NOTE :— *The sick industrial units are as per definitions of sick units adopted by all-India public financial institutions.

**The sick industrial units are as per the definitions of sick units under the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985.

Financial Assistance for Minor Irrigation

9961. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to refer to reply given on 18 July, 1986 to Unstarred Question No. 63 regarding ground water exploration and state :

(a) the State wise break up of the provision of Rs. 2805 crores plan outlay and Rs. 3515 crores in institutional finance for minor irrigation including ground water progress;

(b) the exact amount utilised by Government and States in each of the three years of the Seventh Five Year Plan and allocations for each remaining year of the Plan; and

(c) whether the allocation would be increased in view of the severe drought situation experienced by the various States during 1987-88 and also in view of the cost escalation of inputs like steel etc. and the increase in wages ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI KRISANA SAHI) : (a) to (c) Two statements I and II showing State-wise break up of provision of Rs. 2805 crores plan outlay and Rs. 3513 crores institutional finance for Minor Irrigation including ground water during 7th Plan; and yearly expenditure during first three years of the plan are given below. Allocation for each year of the plan is decided during annual Plan discussions with State Governments taking into consideration all relevant factors.

Statement—I

Statewise outlay/expenditure on Minor Irrigation

(Rs. in crores)

S. No.	States	Seventh Plan 1985-90 Agreed Outlay	Annual Utilisation			Annual Plan 1988-89 Agreed Outlay
			1985-86	1986-87	1987-88*	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	147.40	31.12	31.67	23.95	31.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	23.00	4.15	4.46	5.15	4.60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Assam	160.00	28.39	33.32	34.88	36.88
4.	Bihar	260.00	49.40	56.09	56.00	72.00
5.	Goa	8.80@	1.66@	1.80@	1.76@	2.00
6.	Gujarat	134.55	26.58	19.90	17.70	28.00
7.	Haryana	14.17	1.30	1.34	1.90	2.28
8.	Himachal Pradesh	54.00	4.14	7.69	11.74	14.06
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	42.00	11.78	10.08	12.31	12.39
10.	Karnataka	151.00	28.32	36.23	33.10	35.83
11.	Kerala	50.00	4.99	9.17	5.02	13.60
12.	Madhya Pradesh	433.60	64.76	76.38	75.09	78.54
13.	Maharashtra	250.00	40.47	64.64	93.06	117.07
14.	Manipur	10.00	1.70	1.58	1.80	1.87
15.	Meghalaya	9.70	1.70	1.76	2.00	2.00
16.	Mizoram	7.00	.69	1.00	1.12	1.61
17.	Nagaland	15.00	2.14	2.70	2.51	2.74
18.	Orissa	110.00	22.00	25.24	47.82	33.10
19.	Punjab	46.22	5.44	5.77	6.15	7.85
20.	Rajasthan	47.88	7.41	9.99	9.52	13.01
21.	Sikkim	10.00	1.41	1.83	1.80	1.90
22.	Tamil Nadu	65.00	15.78	22.44	23.00	27.77
23.	Tripura	15.00	3.07	3.99	4.20	4.51
24.	Uttar Pradesh	512.00	101.58	111.00	113.21	116.99
25.	West Bengal	78.00	17.14	11.70	17.50	\$
Total : States		2654.32	477.12	551.77	604.29	

UNION TERRITORIES

1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2.70	0.42	0.37	0.42	0.42
----	---------------------------	------	------	------	------	------

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Chandigarh	0.60	0.22	0.22	0.26	0.20
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2.13	0.24	0.27	0.42	0.35
4.	Delhi	5.19	0.97	0.97	1.00	0.93
5.	Daman & Diu	-----included in Goa-----			Neg.	0.01
6.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Pondicherry	5.05	0.69	1.02	1.60	1.44
Total Union Territories:		15.67	2.81	2.85	3.70	3.35
Central Sector		135.00	12.83	33.39	33.79	41.00
All India Total		2804.99	492.76	588.01	641.78	
Say 2805 crores						

@ includes provision for the U. T. of Daman & Diu also.

* revised approved outlay.

§ Sectoral break up not yet finalised by the State Government.

Statement—II

Institutional Investment — Minor Irrigation

(Rs. in crores)

S. No.	Name of State/UT	7th Plan 1985-90	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88 Anticipated
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	509.3	62.41	71.46	101.9
2.	Arunchal Pradesh	—	—	—	—
3.	Assam	53.2	2.02	6.39	10.6
4.	Bihar	323.2	27.38	30.55	64.6
5.	Goa	—	—	—	—
6.	Gujarat	144.5	32.40	35.29	28.9
7.	Haryana	96.4	19.40	22.27	19.3
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.6	0.1	—	0.12

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.9	0.01	—	0.2
10.	Karnataka	181.4	41.99	62.76	36.3
11.	Kerala	76.8	12.76	19.03	15.4
12.	Madhya Pradesh	467	55.47	49.60	93.4
13.	Maharashtra	279.6	77.46	93.05	55.9
14.	Manipur	—	—	—	—
15.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	—
16.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—
17.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—
18.	Orissa	557.2	8.85	9.59	111.4
19.	Punjab	151	49.83	50.64	30.2
20.	Rajasthan	107.8	21.47	20.43	21.6
21.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	57.1	27.65	27.04	11.4
23.	Tripura	4	—	—	0.8
24.	Uttar Pradesh	301.4	51.43	73.5	60.3
25.	West Bengal	201.6	10.21	12.46	40.3
	Total States	3513	500.84	584.06	703

UNION TERRITORIES

1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	—
2.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	—
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—
4.	Daman & Diu	—	—	0.02 (includes Goa)	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
5. Delhi		—	—	0.01	—
6. Pondicherry		—	0.45	0.38	—
Total UTs.		—	0.45	0.41	—
All India Total		3413	501.29*	584.47*	703

* It does not include credit disbursed for Minor Irrigation under the normal programme of commercial Banks.

Opening of Bank branches in Himachal Pradesh

9962. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 25 February, 1987 to Unstarred Question No. 250 regarding licences for opening of bank branches in Himachal Pradesh and state :

(a) the names of the centres at which the branches of the nationalised banks have been opened in each district, along-with the names of the banks concerned, as on 30 April, 1988;

(b) the names of the identified centres as per list given in the annexe to the above referred reply, which have been allotted licences, in addition to those already allotted;

(c) the likely date by which the remaining centres would also be allotted licences by the Reserve Bank of India; and

(d) the likely date by which all the branches would be opened in respect of all such centres for which the licences have been given ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) As per information available with Reserve Bank of India (RBI), out of 104 centres

in Himachal Pradesh initially allotted, banks, have opened their branches, upto 31.3.88, in the 26 centres indicated in Statement-I below.

(b) The requisite details indicating the name of 14 centres subsequently allotted to banks, on reconsideration, out of the 174 centres initially identified by the State Government, are indicated in Statement-II below.

(c) RBI has completed the allotment of centres in Himachal Pradesh in respect of lists of identified Centres so far received from the State Government. In respect of 11 blocks which continue to be deficit after the allotments and which require 17 additional bank offices to achieve the objective of the current branch licensing policy. RBI has advised the concerned lead banks to identify sufficient number of eligible centres and forward the lists thereof to them through the State Government for consideration of further allotments in accordance with the policy norms.

(d) As per the information available with RBI, out of the centres allotted to the banks under the current branch licensing policy, branches have been opened at 64 centres so far. RBI has advised the banks that branches at the allotted centres should be opened in a phased manner during the remaining period of current branch licensing policy which is operative upto the end of March, 1990. As such, it is not possible at this stage to indicate the likely date of opening branches at the remaining centres.

Statement-I

Name of District	Name of Centres	Name of bank allotted to
BILASPUR	1. Dargrahn (Jakatkhana)	State Bank of Patiala
	2. Chhakoh	Punjab National Bank
	3. Mehri Kalthla	—do—
HAMIRPUR	1. Tal	—do—
	2. Chakmoh	State Bank of India
	3. Dhangota	Central Bank of India
CHAMBA	1. Khairi	State Bank of India
KANGRA	1. Bankhandi	Punjab National Bank
	2. Sansarpur Terrace	—do—
	3. Sunbi	—do—
	4. Chamunda	Central Bank of Bank
	5. Rajhoon	Punjab National Bank
	6. Darini	—do—
KINNAUR	1. Karcham	—do—
KULU	1. Kalath	—do—
MANDI	1. Majhwar	—do—
	2. Jarol	—do—
SIMLA	1. Madhauni	—do—
	2. Kutara	State Bank of India
	3. Pujarlw	State Bank of Patiala
	4. Mauhri	Punjab National Bank
	5. Nirth	—do—
SIRMUR	1. Bhagani	State Bank of Patiala
	2. Kheri	State Bank of India
SOLAN	1. Bhagani	Punjab National Bank
	2. Nund	—do—

Note : This list does not include branches opened out of the subsequent list of centres allotted of which information is contained in Statement-II.

Statement-II

Name of District	Name of centres	Name of bank allotted to
BILASPUR	1. Marsinghi*	State Bank of Patiala
	2. Karloti	—do—
	@ 3. Harlog	Punjab National Bank
HAMIRPUR	@ 1. Maharal	—do—
	2. Patlander	—do—
	3. Kut	—do—
	4. Jaure AMB	—do—
	5. Garli	—do—
	@ 6. Nalti	—do—
MANDI	@ 1. Sandhol	—do—
UNA	1. Behdala	—do—
	2. Chambli	—do—
	3. Talmera	—do—
	4. Gondpurbanehra	State Bank of India

@ Branches have been opened at these centres.

**Setting up of Nationalised Bank Branches
in Himachal Pradesh**

9963. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Punjab National Bank, the State Bank of India, State Bank of Patiala and any other nationalised banks have been given any licences for setting up of new branches in Himachal Pradesh during the calendar year 1988;

(b) if so, the names of the centres alongwith the names of the banks to which they have been allotted in each district of Himachal Pradesh; and

(c) if not, whether any such licences to these banks would be granted till June, 1988, if so, the names of the centres concerned, district-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that during the year 1988 licences for opening branches at 9 centres in Himachal Pradesh have been issued to Public Sector Banks as per districtwise details given below :—

Name of District	Name of Centre	Name of bank allotted to
Hamirpur	1. Potlander	Punjab National Bank
	2. Kot	—do—
	3. Jaure Amb	—do—
	4. Garli	—do—
Una	5. Behdala	—do—
	6. Chambl	—do—
	7. Talmera	—do—
Bilaspur	8. Morsinghi	State Bank of Patiala
	9. Karloti	—do—

(c) Does not arise.

Belgrade Meeting of Developing Countries

9964. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India attended the three day ministerial meeting of the developing countries held at Belgrade from 11 to 13 April, 1988;

(b) if so, whether India expressed its disappointment with the first round of trade negotiations under the Global System of Trade Preference (GSTP); and

(c) if so, how far India has succeeded in getting better access to the markets of the developing countries through a reduction of the tariff barriers and other concession to promote its trade ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) India attended the meeting of the Negotiating Committee on Global System of Trade Preferences held in Belgrade from 11-13 April, 1988.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The tariff concessions exchanged

in the first round have been modest. The focus on the first round was on establishing the GSTP Agreement so that an instrument is available to the developing countries to promote trade and economic cooperation among themselves. The tariff concessions offered by other developing countries include a number of products of export interest to India such as tea, shellac, jute and cashewnut among traditional products and pharmaceuticals (antibiotics, vitamins and other medicaments), engineering products (heavy machinery, handtools, tubes and pipes) and rubber tyres etc. among non-traditional products. Non-tariff and other measures were not negotiated in the first round.

UN Help to Drug Control

9965. DR. B. L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a high-powered U. N. team recently visited Delhi to work out the modalities of the US \$ 20 million loan to be given to India to help build the infrastructure for drugs control;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the modalities worked out; and

(c) the manner in which this amount will be utilised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) to (c) A two member team from the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC) visited India in March, 1988 to work out the project Components and financial implication of such projects to be financed from the US \$ 20 million assistance committed by the UNFDAC for fighting drug trafficking and preventing drugs abuse in India.

The team held detailed discussions in this behalf with the officers of the Narcotics Control Bureau and other Ministries concerned with the matter. The assistance would cover a number of schemes aimed at—

- (I) Strengthening of
 - (a) control over licit production of opium;
 - (b) control over transit traffic;
 - (c) forensic laboratories;
- (II) Community based treatment and social reintegration of drug addicts; and
- (iii) Prevention of drug abuse through education and information.

Smuggling of Gold Coins of Mughal Period

9966. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any investigation has been made by the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence in collaboration with the C.B.I. into the sudden appearance in the International markets of two rare and priceless 450-Years old 24 carat gold coins of the Mughal period, suspected to have been smuggled from India;

(b) if so, how these were smuggled out of the country and surfaced suddenly for auction in the antique market in Geneva; and

(c) The remedial measures contemplated to be taken for future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) The Directorate of Revenue Intelligence had received an intelligence regarding sudden appearance of two priceless 24 carat gold coins of the Mughal period in the international market. The intelligence was passed on to the Central Bureau of Investigation for investigation and necessary action.

(b) Investigations are still in progress.

(c) Remedial measures would be taken once the modus operandi is revealed by investigations. However, the anti-smuggling drive throughout the country has been intensified and the anti-smuggling machinery has been geared up. Close co-ordination is being maintained with all the agencies concerned in the detection and prevention of smuggling.

Implementation of anti-poverty programmes by Commercial Banks

9967. SHRI H. B. PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government or the Reserve Bank of India have received representations about problems being faced in the implementation of anti-poverty and rural development programmes by such rural branches of commercial banks, where only one officer-cum-manager is posted;

(b) the total number of rural branches in the country and how many of them are one-officer manned branches known as one-man branch; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to overcome these difficulties ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) to (c) The present data reporting system does not give information regarding

one officer manned branches of commercial banks. As per the information collected earlier, as at the end of December, 1983, there were 4466 branches of 28 Public Sector Banks and 3675 branches of Regional Rural Banks which had only one officer.

It had come to the notice of Reserve Bank of India that one of the reasons for delay in disposal of applications under Integrated Rural Development Programme was inter-alia staff constraints at some branches Reserve Bank of India has already advised the banks to take necessary steps in this behalf.

Loans advanced by regional rural bank

9968. SHRI H. B. PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of regional rural banks

As at the end of	Outstanding Advances (Rs. in Lakh)	% of recovery to Demand
June ' 1985	12316	57
June ' 1986	17058	56
June ' 1987	20947	Not available

(c) The amount of outstanding agricultural advances in respect of RRBs in Karnataka and number of borrowal acco-

at present operating in Karnataka;

(b) the amount of loan disbursed by these banks during the last three years and what is recovery position; and

(c) the number of small and marginal farmers who have availed of such loans during the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) At present there are 13 Regional Rural Banks functioning in Karnataka.

(b) Data published by NABARD regarding advances of regional rural banks is in terms of outstandings. The outstanding advances of regional rural banks in Karnataka and their recoveries are as indicated below :--

unts for the same during the above period is indicated below :—

As at the end of	Amount of outstanding advances for agriculture & allied activities (Rs. in Lakhs)	No. of borrowal Account pertaining to such advances
June ' 1985	8219	312252
June ' 1986	11342	380002
June ' 1986	13752	584811

Setting up of Technology Development Corporation by ICICI

9969. CH. RAM PRAKASH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India has proposed to set up a technology development corporation to help upgrade technology for Indian industry ; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the location thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FAL-EIRO) : (a) and (b) The Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) has reported that Technology Development and Information Company of India Ltd. (TDICI) has been incorporated on January 5, 1988 and the same is proposed to be set up at Bangalore. The main functions of TDICI would be financing of commercial research and development schemes, venture capital for high-tech and high risk projects, technology up gradation and modernisation schemes and providing technology information service on a commercial basis for users of technology.

Prospects of construction industry in Gulf region

9970. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the prospects of the Indian construction industry in getting more contracts in the Gulf region appear dim ;

(b) whether the industry has been facing severe international competition from many giant companies from the developed world as well as developing countries like South Korea, China etc ;

(c) If so, the factual position thereof ; and

(d) the concrete measures being taken for promoting consultancy in order to procure contracts abroad ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) to (c) In the 1980's, there has been a decline in construction project exports as compared to the earlier years. Besides stiff international competition from companies from various developed and developing countries, the decline in Indian construction project exports is attributable to fall in oil revenues in oil rich countries of West Asia and Africa, the war in the Middle-East and foreign exchange problems being faced by many developing countries.

(d) With a view to boosting exports of projects and consultancy services, the Government has, inter alia, taken the following measures :

(i) Grant of project assistance to the tune of 10% of net foreign exchange earnings from the service portion of the contracts.

(ii) Market Development Assistance for reimbursement of 50% of cost of preparation and submission of bids.

(iii) Market Development Assistance for opening and operating overseas offices by consultancy firms.

Trade agreement with South Asian Countries

9971. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of trade agreement with South Asian Countries entered into by India during 1987-88 ;

(b) whether the trade with any of the South Asian Countries during 1987-88 has decreased as compared to 1986-87 ; and

(c) if so the reasons for this decrease ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) No trade agreement has been entered into by India with any South Asian Countries in 1987-88.

(b) Trade data for the period April-December, 1987-88 as compared to the same period for 1986-87 show that overall trade decreased with Nepal and Iran.

(c) In the case of Iran, the decrease in the trade turnover has been primarily because of reduced oil imports from that country.

In the case of Nepal, the trade data reflect a decrease because in the figures for 1987-88, petroleum product exports have not been included while for some months of 1986-87 these exports have been included in the export statistics.

Soft loans to developing countries

9972. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTANAIK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have taken any initiative to establish a new financial institution to help the developing countries in their pursuit to increase their industrial production by extending loans on soft-term basis ;

(b) whether the rich and developed countries have failed to give loans to the developing countries on liberal terms ; and

(c) if so, the extent of progress made in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) to (c) Government of India have not proposed the setting up of a new financial institution. The inadequacy of financial flows in recent years and in particular, the stagnancy in concessional assistance to

developing countries is, however, a matter of concern. India has highlighted, at various international fora, the need to urgently step-up resource transfers, including concessional flows to developing countries, to meet their needs for economic growth and poverty alleviation.

Finance of Plastic Industry by IDBI

9973. CH. RAM PARKASH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Industrial Development Bank of India has decided not to finance the plastic industry in the country ; and

(b) if so, whether Government have decided to relax the conditions imposing a ban on financing of plastic industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) and (b) The Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) has reported that it had advised primary lending institutions in 1987 to support New Grass Root Projects on a very selective basis encouraging those in high tech. areas or engaged in modernisation and technology upgradation of existing units for improving their viability. The position was reviewed by IDBI in January, 1988. The primary lending institutions have been advised by IDBI to take their own decision regarding financing of projects from Plastic Processing Industry after making proper assessment of the viability. The lending institutions have also been advised to consider extending support to the projects which are strong from the angle of technology, management and marketing.

[Translation]

Cases filed against management of State Bank of Indore, Delhi

9974. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of employees who filed their cases against the management of Chandni Chowk Branch of the State Bank of Indore in the office of Assistant Labour Commissioner at C-1 Hutments in connection with their transfer orders ;

(b) if so, the reasons for not complying with the stay order issued by the Labour Commissioner ;

(c) whether existence of these employees has been threatened because of non-payment of salary to them till date ; and

(d) if so, the officials responsible therefor and the action proposed to be taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) State Bank of Indore has reported that only one case was filed against the Chandni Chowk Branch of State Bank of Indore in the office of Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) Delhi in connection with a transfer order.

(b) State Bank of Indore has contended that the employee concerned stood relieved before the dispute was seized of by the Conciliation Officer. The bank has also reported that a mutually binding settlement was arrived at between the management and the union through which the dispute was raised in the presence of Assistant Labour Commissioner (Delhi). In terms of this settlement, the employee in question was required to report at the place where he was transferred by the bank.

(c) and (d) The employee over whose case the dispute was raised is no longer in the service of the bank.

Non-payment of Provident Fund to the dismissed staff of State Bank of Indore, Delhi

9975. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of officers of Chandni Chowk Branch of State Bank of Indore who have been terminated during 1986 and 1987 and the reasons for not paying their amount of provident fund so far ;

(b) the total number of these officers and the outstanding due amount to be paid to them ; and

(c) the instructions issued by Government to the bank for immediate payment of their due amount ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) and (b) State Bank of Indore has reported a case of only one such officer. A cheque for Rs. 34,740/-, being the provident fund balance of the officer was sent to their Chandni Chowk, Delhi Branch for delivering to him but the concerned officer is reported not to have accepted it.

(c) In view of above, no instructions will deemed necessary.

[English]

Export of Coir products

9976. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Coir Board has fixed the lowest price for the coir and coir products exported ;

(b) if so, what is the price fixed ;

(c) whether any company has violated this regulation ; and

(d) if so, the details of the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (d) Export of coir and coir products are allowed subject to certification by Coir

Board that the f.o.b. price is not less than the Minimum Export prices fixed from time to time. Minimum Export prices are fixed taking into account the prices realised in overseas market and the demand for our products. Coir Board has reported that no violation of this condition has come to its notice so far.

IFAD Loan

9977. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) is considering three Indian projects for grant of loans ;

(b) if so, the total loan asked for and terms and conditions thereof ; and

(c) the project that will be undertaken with this loan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE FINANCE : (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) to (c) Discussions have been held with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) on a pipeline of projects for consideration for funding in the future by IFAD, IFAD assistance is currently extended on highly concessional terms, with no interest charges; and a service charge of 1% per annum on disbursed amounts. The projects for which assistance will be tied-up is at present indeterminate and the quantum of assistance from IFAD would depend upon the projects to be approved and IFAD's own resources development position.

National Housing Bank

9978. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Housing Bank has been set up;

(b) if so, when and the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which this would improve the availability of housing finance;

(d) whether Government are considering any plan in which people would be involved themselves in the housing programmes; and

(e) if so, whether the National Housing Bank would be of any help to the people involved in the housing programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) National Housing Bank would be given initial share capital of Rs. 100 crores and additional Rs. 100 crores would be provided for rural housing schemes.

Government is encouraging constitution of cooperative housing societies and thereby people's direct involvement in housing activity. Secondly housing finance institution set up by commercial banks would also formulate schemes for the involvement of individuals in Housing finance.

Production of opium

9979. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the India's rating in the world's production of opium; and

(b) the extent of country's opium production utilised by domestic pharmaceuticals and other concerns ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b) India continues to be the only producer of licit opium for export in the world.

The Government Opium and Alkaloid Factories at Ghazipur (U.P.) and Neemuch (M. P.) process opium to extract alkaloids like morphine, codeine, noscapine, etc to meet the requirements of domestic pharmaceutical industry. The quantity of opium used for the purpose differs from year to year and presently, it is 100 tonnes per year approximately. Besides, a small quantity of opium in the form of medicinal opium cake and medicinal opium powder is also consumed for making medicinal preparations, etc.

Setting up of Small Industries Development Bank

9980. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to set up a Small Industries Development Bank of India with the share capital of Rs. two hundred fifty crore in Bangalore city;

(b) whether any place has been located for the establishment of the proposed bank;

(c) the steps taken by Government for early setting up of the bank; and

(d) the time by which the bank is likely to be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) to (d) It has been decided to establish a Small Industries Development Bank of India. The new Bank would be a subsidiary of the Industrial Development Bank of India. The equity of the new Bank would be Rs. 250 crores. Suitable steps for setting up of the Bank are being taken.

Committee to check drug trafficking

9981. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :

PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE :

SHRI T. BASHEER :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the linkage between drug trafficking and terrorism in Punjab, Government have set up a committee to control drug abuse and trafficking;

(b) if so, the composition of the committee;

(c) the stringent steps proposed to be taken by the committee to deal with the problem; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) to (d) A Cabinet Sub-Committee, under the Chairmanship of the Home Minister, has been constituted to review and suggest various measures for combating drug trafficking and for preventing drug abuse. The Committee consists, besides the Minister of Home Affairs, the following Ministers :

1. Minister of State in the Ministry of Welfare
2. Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Revenue)
3. Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs
4. Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, and
5. Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

A comprehensive action plan has been recommended by the Sub-Committee for necessary implementation.

Medicare Insurance Scheme

9982. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Medicare Insurance is applicable upto the age of 70 years only and the people over 70 years who generally suffer from serious ailments and need prolonged hospitalisation or domiciliary treatment are not covered under this scheme; and

(b) if so, whether in view of the fact that these old people are left uncared, Government propose to extend the benefit of this Medicare Insurance to the people of all ages on charging a small surcharge for those above 70 years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Individual Medically-claim Insurance Scheme is available for the age group of 5 years to 70 years. The Scheme was introduced in the country by the General Insurance Corporation of India. w. e. f. 3rd November, 1986. The

question of extending its coverage to people over 70 years of age can be considered only after reviewing the performance of the Scheme and gaining experience over a period of time.

Vigilance at Bombay Airport to stop smuggling

9983. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any improvement in vigilance to stop smuggling by the passengers at Bombay Airports; and

(b) if so, the details of the seizures of contraband goods etc. effected during 1986 and 1987 ?

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

(b) The details of the seizure of contraband goods etc. effected during 1986, 1987 and 1988 (Upto March) are given in the Statement below:—

(Value : Rs. in crores)

Name of the contraband goods seized	1986	1987	1988 (upto March) (provisional)
Gold	13.51	21.20	13.00
Narcotic drugs	1.17	1.82	2.38
Others	15.07	15.06	7.03
Total	29.75	38.08	22.41

Assistance for modernisation of handloom sector in Kerala

9984. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHO-CHAMAN. : Will the Minister of TAXES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have given any assistance for the modernisation of handloom sector units in Kerala State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES
(SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) :** (a) Yes
Sir.

(b) The Scheme provides assistance @ Rs. 2000/-for purchase of an ordinary loom, Rs. 4000/-for purchase of Jacquard/ Semi-automatic/Pedal loom and Rs. 1000/-for purchase of accessories, shared on 50 : 50 basis between the Centre and the States with 2/3 as loan and 1/3rd as grant. Central assistance of Rs. 34.729 lakhs has been released to the State of Kerala under the Scheme upto 1987-88.

Opening of evening counters in Nationalised banks branches in Bangalore

9985. **SHRI V. S KRISHNA IYER :**
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of branches of the nationalised banks functioning in all important cities market areas and in particular city market area in Bangalore city;

(b) the working hours of these branches;

(c) whether there is a demand from business houses to open evening counters in these branches; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that as at the end of December, 1987 there were 421 branches of the Public Sector Banks operating in the city of Bangalore. RBI has further reported that it does not have specific information regarding number of branches of nationalised banks functioning in the market areas of important cities.

(b) to (d) RBI has reported that banking hours of branches in the cities vary from branch to branch and no uniform banking hours have been prescribed. Banks have been given flexibility in fixing their banking hours after taking into account, the location of the branch, convenience of its clientele and security requirements, it is for each bank to consider whether it should set up evening counters at its existing branches after taking into account the business potential and the convenience of its clientele. As such RBI does not propose to issue any general directions in this regard.

**Coffee allowance to employees of
State Bank of Mysore**

9986. **SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER :**
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any coffee allowance is paid to the employees of the State Bank of Mysore in Bangalore city where the strength of the employees is more than fifty;

(b) if so, the amount paid to each employee as coffee allowance per day;

(c) whether the same allowance is paid to the employees of all branches of the State Bank of Mysore irrespective of the strength of the staff; and

(d) if not, whether Government propose to take steps to pay the above allowance without discrimination to all the employees of the State Bank of Mysore in Bangalore city ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent available and possible.

**Changes in Export Inspection Agency
Rules**

9987. **SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating changes required to be effected in the Export Inspection Agency Rules for taking into consideration practical difficulties faced by the fishing industry;

(b) whether some representations have been received from the fishing industry in this regard; and

(c) the action being taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI): (a) to (c) Keeping in view the need to promote exports and also the need to maintain quality in tune with the requirements in the international market, the Technical Committee of the Export Inspection Council reviews the preshipment inspection scheme from time to time and make amendments where warranted. While reviewing, the views of the trade and industry are also considered.

Excise concessions to fishing trawlers

9988. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of collection of the Central Excise from diesel fuel/oil sale to deep-sea fishing trawlers at various fishing harbours all over the country in 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 respectively; and

(b) whether it is a fact that only fifty per cent concession on excise duty is presently given to deep-sea fishing trawlers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A. K. PANJA): (a) Information regarding the total amount of excise duty collected on diesel oil supplied at concessional rates of excise duty in terms of notification 133/58 Central Excises dated 22.6.68 to deep sea fishing vessels at the various ports in India during the years 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88 is being collected and will be

laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) Deep-sea fishing trawlers approved as 100% export-oriented units are eligible for complete exemption from excise duty on diesel oil used by such trawlers. Diesel oil used in other deep-sea fishing vessels, which are not less than 13.7 metres in length and using motors not less than 150 BHP is chargeable at 50% of the normal excise duty. Full exemption from excise duty can be claimed in such cases, if proof of export of shrimp at the rate of 1 tonne for every 1.08 kilo-litre of diesel used is produced.

Reschedulement of loans to fishing Companies

9989. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA :
SHRI T. BALA GOUD :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state .

(a) whether the Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India (SCICI) has received representations from the fishing industry for reschedulement of loans and interest thereon; if so, the response of the SCICI thereon;

(b) whether the SCICI has the required expertise to decide about the requirements of the fishing units; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) to (c) Representations have been received by Government from deep sea fishing trawler units for financial concessions, which include deferment/moratorium on payment of instalments of term loans and interest in respect of deep sea fishing vessels. These have been referred to the Shipping Credit and Investment Company of India (SCICI) for examination, since it has the requisite expertise for carrying out appraisal of financial requirements of units.

SCICI has intimated that with active co-operation from the concerned fishing units, would be able to complete examination of the requests for reschedulement of loans, interest etc.

[*Translation*]

Rise in Wholesale Price Index

9990. SHRI RAM DHAN :
SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that All India Wholesale Price Index increased constantly during the month of March, 1988;

(b) if so, the facts regarding the price rise;

(c) what was the position of All India wholesale price Index in the corresponding month of past two years;

(d) whether this price Index registered increase despite the efforts of Government; and

(e) if so, the outcome of any further

steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) :
(a) to (c) The requisite information is given in the statement below.

(d) and (e) Prices remained under pressure during the whole of 1987-88 because of the unprecedented drought which led to the decline in agricultural production and reduced the supplies of essential commodities. The Government took a number of measures in advance by way of supply and demand management. The principal instruments of Government policy to fight the drought was the Public Distribution System and the buffer stock operation in foodgrains. As a result, the inflation rate during the year was contained at 10.4 per cent which is much lower than the inflation rate in comparable drought years in the past. The price movement is being continued to be closely monitored to minimise the spill over effect of the previous year's drought in current year and further measures are being taken as necessary to keep the price in check. The Budget of 1988-89 provides incentives for increasing production as well as reliefs through reduction in duties on a wide range of articles.

Statement

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX FOR ALL COMMODITIES (1970-71=100)

(Movement during the month of March, 1986, 1987 & 1988)

1985-86 Week Ending	Index	Percentage change over the week
1	2	3
1st March, 1986	360.0	+0.3
8th March, 1986	360.0	No change
15th March, 1986	360.4	+0.1

1	2	3
22nd March, 1986	359.4	-0.3
29th March, 1986	359.3	Neg.
1986-87		
7th March, 1987	377.3	+0.3
14th March, 1987	378.4	+0.3
21st March, 1987	378.6	+0.1
28th March, 1987	378.2	-0.1
1987-88		
5th March, 1988	413.8(P)	+0.1
12th March, 1988	415.0(P)	+0.3
19th March, 1988	416.6(P)	+0.4
26th March, 1988	417.7(P)	+0.3

(P)=Provisional

Target for production of Janata cloth and controlled cloth in NTC Mills

9991. SHRI RAM DHAN :
SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the mills run by the National Textile Corporation could not achieve the target fixed for 1987-88 for production of Janata and controlled cloth;

(b) if so, what were these targets;

(c) the actual production these varieties of cloth;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the prices of these varieties of cloth are increasing due to shortfall in their production; and

(e) if so, the facts in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c) The target of production and the actual production of controlled cloth and Janata cloth during the year 1987-88 are as follows:—

	Target	Actual Production
	(Figures in million Sq. mtrs.)	
1. Controlled Cloth	175	107.5
2. Janata Cloth	525	510

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Jhandewalan Gold Complex

9992. SHRI RAM DHAN :

SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA :SHRI YASHWANTRAO
GADAKH PATIL :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had announced a scheme in 1984 to set up a Centre for goldsmiths in Jhandewalan Complex, New Delhi to encourage export of gold ornaments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the scheme has not yet been fully implemented;

(d) if so, the reasons for delay in this regard; and

(e) the time likely to be taken in implementing this scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI) : (a) and (b) The Scheme to set-up 100% export oriented gold jewellery complex at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Jaipur and Madras was announced by the Government in Sept. 1984. Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation of India (MMTC), was nominated as the Sponsoring Agency for the first such complex at Jhandewalan in October, 1985. The Scheme provides for import of Capital goods and raw materials by the units for export production under customs bond.

(c) and (d) Jhandewalan Gold Jewellery Complex has become partially operational. Some of the essential infrastructural facilities, like power connection and customs bonding facilities, have yet to be provided for the Complex to become fully operational.

(e) According to MMTC, the spon-

soring agency, the Complex is expected to go into full commercial operation by June, 1988.

[English]

Trade deficit with EEC9993. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO :
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India's serious concern over the continuing adverse balance of trade with the European Economic Community (EEC) which accounted for almost half of the country's global trade deficit is shared equally by the EEC;

(b) if so, whether the matter was discussed with the EEC Commissioner recently;

(c) whether any concrete formula has been found to meet the trade deficit;

(d) if so, whether any agreement in this regard has been reached; and

(e) to what extent EEC has agreed to help India in reducing the trade deficit?

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

(c) to (e) EEC has agreed to help India develop selected products for export to the Community and for setting up an Information Centre for Technology, besides strengthening some of the infrastructural aspects for export promotion.

Major irrigation projects in Seventh Plan of Maharashtra

9994. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the major irrigation projects in Maharashtra which have been included in the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) the progress of these projects and the estimated cost of these projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES
(SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) and

(b) The particulars of the projects being
implemented under the Seventh Plan are
given in the Statement below.

Statement

(Rs. in crores/Th. Ha.)

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Latest estimated cost	Anticipated expenditure up to end of 1987-88
1	2	3	4
1.	Khadakwasla	175.31	96.17
2.	Krishna	264.94	115.95
3.	Bhima	321.00	237.91
4.	Kukadi	425.00	174.16
5.	Upper Godavari Stage-I	90.26	50.36
6.	Warna	364.38	126.19
7.	Upper Tapi St. I & II	102.13	63.52
8.	Pench (IS)	145.11	118.13
9.	Upper Penganga	368.19	151.46
10.	Upper Wardha	282.01	107.52
11.	Manjra	33.22	32.97
12.	Dudganga (IS)	213.30	56.73
13.	Waghur	34.52	4.45
14.	Jayakwadi St. I	252.81	391.80
15.	Jayakwadi St. II	353.45	
16.	Upper Pravara	142.75	6.93
17.	Kalisarar (IS)	10.24	9.48
18.	Chaskman	73.64	10.71
19.	Nandur Madhmeswar	77.66	7.15
20.	Lower Dudhna	53.28	0.40
21.	Vhatsa	32.02	21.33

1	2	3	4
22.	Surya	97.04	56.93
23.	Ishtapari	147.77	50.15
24.	Bawanthadi (IS)	58.10	11.27
25.	Tillari (IS)	20.40	7.30
26.	Lendi (IS)	42.15	0.67
27.	Lower Penganga (IS)	207.14	0.02
28.	Lower Thirana	62.08	26.36
29.	Ghosi Khurd (Sawargaon)	464.82	2.75
30.	Lower Wardha	92.59	2.62
31.	Lower Wana	66.54	20.52
32.	Wan	34.14	4.45
33.	Arunavathy	53.10	16.69
34.	Tultuli	35.61	3.15
35.	Karwa	11.20	3.27
36.	Gated Weir at Khodashi	3.24	1.29
37.	Sangola Branch Canal	21.95	2.75
38.	Talamba	73.88	4.80
39.	Punad	13.30	1.26
40.	Human	61.47	4.35
41.	Krishna Koyna Lift Scheme	187.90	7.74

**Opening of bank branches in
Maharashtra**

9995, SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of branches opened so far by the nationalised banks in Maharashtra;

(b) whether there is any plan to open more branches in the Eighth Five -Year Plan; and

(c) if so, the broad features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that as at the end of 1987, 4064 branches of Public Sector Banks were functioning in Maharashtra.

(b) Branch Licensing Policy for the eighth plan has not yet been formulated.

(c) Does not arise.

Export incentives to Cocoa products

9996 SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a package of incentives of facilitate export of Cocoa products; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI) : (a) and (b) To encourage export of cocoa, products, Import Replenishment facility is provided as follows :—

(i) Chocolate & Malted Milk foods	10%
(ii) Cocoa Beans	3%
(iii) Cocoa Powder	20%
(iv) Cocoa Butter	25%

Exemption of income tax on award winning films

9997. PROF. K. V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether award winning films are proposed to be exempted from income tax;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is not the policy of the Government to exempt tax on income earning activities, on the basis of excellence alone.

Training facilities for bank employees

9998. SHRI C. SANBU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the training facilities presently available to the banking sector to train their staff at various levels; and

(b) the number of public sector banks which have their own staff colleges/training institutes to train staff, bank-wise, alongwith the location of their institutes etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) The training arrangements for banking personnel available in the country are provided by the banks themselves through their training colleges/centres and by some Apex training institutions such as the Bankers Training College; National Institute of Bank Management and the College of Agricultural Banking for catering to the specialised requirements of jobs in banks. The course content is so designed as to include, inter alia, the latest developments in banking. With the sustained growth of the banking sector, progressive change in work technology and the need for equipping the bank employees in shouldering social banking responsibilities the training arrangements in banks have been strengthened. Reserve Bank of India monitors and guides the training arrangements on an ongoing basis.

(b) Information readily available is in the statement below.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Bank	No. of Staff Training Centres of Banks that have been established in the country and the location of such Training Centres.
1	2	3
1.	State Bank of India	<p>3 Apex level Training Colleges—one at Gurgaon and Two at Hyderabad and 48 Regional Training Centres located at following places:—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Alipore Road Calcutta, Park Street Calcutta, Silliguti, Bandra Bombay, Pune, Akola, Nasik, Aurangabad, Panji (Goa), Bangalore Tiruchirapalli, Kilpauk Madras Belgaum, Nagapattinam, Ambalamedu, Perambur Madras, New Delhi, Dehradun, Meerut, Ajmer, Agra, Kanpur, Lucknow, Allahabad, Bareilly, Varanasi, Nainital, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Amcerpet Hyderabad, Secunderabad, Kakinada, Vizianagaram, Masulipatnam Somajigude-Hyderabad, Patna, Ranchi, Bhopal, Indore, Bilaspur, Jabalpur, Bhubaneswar, Rourkela, Jammu, Chandigarh, Amritsar, Gauhati, Shillong.
2.	State Bank of Hyderabad	3 Training Centres—Two at Secunderabad and one at Guiberga.
3.	State Bank of Indore	2 Training Centres both located at Indore
4.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur.	3 Staff Training Centres—One each at Jaipur, Bikaner and Udaipur.
5.	State Bank of Mysore	3 Training Centres—Two at Bangalore and one at Mysore.
6.	State Bank of Patiala	2 Training Centres—One each at Patiala, Chandigarh and Panchkula.
7.	State Bank of Travancore	2 Training Centres—One is at Trivandrum and one is at Ernakulam.
8	State Bank of Saurashtra	2 Training Centres—One each at Rajkot and Bhavnagar

1	2	3
9. Central Bank of India		2 Staff Training Institutions—One each at Bombay and Dhanbad 12 Staff Training Centres, located at following places : Ahmedabad, Bombay, Bhopal, Calcutta, Chandigarh, Delhi, Hyderabad, Lucknow, Madras, Patna, Pune and Muzzaffarpur.
10. Bank of India		15 Training Centres including one college jointly run with Bank of Baroda. The location of these are as follows : Two at Bombay and one each at Ahmedabad, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Bombay, Calcutta, Chandigarh, Delhi, Lucknow, Madras, Nagpur, Patna, Pune and Secunderabad.
11. Punjab National Bank		14 Training Centres : One Staff Training College at New Delhi, Eleven Zonal Training Centres each at Bangalore, Bhopal, Calcutta, Chandigarh, Delhi, Dehradun, Jaipur, Kanpur, Ludhiana, Nagpur & Patna, Two Regional Rural Banks Training Centres each at Lucknow and Ludhiana.
12. Bank of Baroda		13 Training Centres—Two each at Ahmedabad, Bombay and Lucknow and one each at Baroda, Calcutta, New Delhi, Jaipur, Madras, Pune and Patna.
13. United Commercial Bank		4 Training Colleges—One each at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Jaipur
14. Canara Bank		1 Training College and 9 Staff Training Centres. The college located at Bangalore and Training Centres are at Agra, Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta, Hyderabad, Madras, Madurai, Mangalore and Trivandrum.
15. United Bank of India		2 Staff Training Colleges—One at Calcutta and another at Bhubaneswar.
16. Dena Bank		1 Joint Staff Trg. College 2 Zonal and 7 Regional Centres—Joint Staff Trg. College located at Bombay, Zonal Staff Trg. Centres at Bombay and Ahmedabad. Regional Staff Trg. Colleges are at Rajkot, Surat, Pune, Bangalore, Calcutta, Bhopal and New Delhi.

1	2	3
17. Syndicate Bank		9 Staff Trg. Colleges—located Udupi, Bangalore, Belgaum, New Delhi, Calcutta, Hyderabad, Bombay, Ernakulam and Ahmedabad.
18. Union Bank of India		1 Staff College at Bangalore and 7 Staff Training Centres located at Ahmedabad, Alwaye, Bangalore, Bordi, Bhubaneswar, Lucknow and Ghazipur.
19. Allahabad Bank		2 Training Centres—One located at Calcutta and one at Lucknow.
20. Bank of Maharashtra		1 Staff Training College at Pune and 5 Training Centres located at Pune, Bombay, Nagpur, Belgaum and New Delhi.
21. Indian Bank		1 Staff Training College located at Madras and 5 Staff Training Centres Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Hyderabad.
22. Indian Overseas Bank		11 Training Centres located at Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta, Coimbatore, Delhi, Hyderabad, Madurai and Trivandrum and Rural Banking Training Centres at Madras and Tanjore.
23. Andhra Bank		1 Staff Training College and 3 Staff Training Centres, located two at Hyderabad and one each at Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada.
24. Punjab and Sind Bank		3 Training Centres, located at New Delhi, Chandigarh (Residential) and Chandigarh (Locational).
25. New Bank of India		2 Staff Training Colleges, located at Faridabad and Chandigarh
26. Vijaya Bank		2 Training Centres, located at Bangalore and Mulki (Dakshini Kannada Distt.)
27. Corporation Bank		3 Training Centres located at Mangalore, Bangalore and Bombay.
28. Oriental Bank of Commerce		1 Training Centres located at New Friends Colony, New Delhi.

Survey of water resources by Central Water Commission in Andhra Pradesh

9999. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Water Commission has visited during 1987-88 Andhra Pradesh and surveyed any irrigation or water resource projects of the state;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what were their recommendations and the action being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Clearance of Irrigation Projects by Central Water Commission

10000. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the names and other details of irrigation projects cleared by the Central Water Commission during 1987-88, State-wise;

(b) The number of project proposals pending with the Central Water Commission for its approval alongwith the names and position thereof, State-wise and

(c) the area of land targeted to be brought under irrigation under each such projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) 36 major and medium irrigation projects were appraised by the Central Water Commission during 1987-88 for consideration by the Advisory Committee on Irrigation and Flood Control Projects and clearance thereafter by the Planning Commission. The relevant details are given in the Statement-I below.

(b) and (c) The State-wise break up of projects which are under different stages of examination at the Centre is given in Statement-II below. The area that can be brought under irrigation by a project is finalised at the clearance stage of a project.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Name of Project	Estimated cost in Rs. lakhs	Benefit in Th. ha.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh				
Major				
1.	Jurala Irrigation Project	20475.00	47.385	
Medium				
2.	Raiwada Reservoir Scheme (Short Note)	1460.00	8.518	

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Pedderu Res. Scheme (Short Note)	792.00	2.834	
4.	Vattivagu Res. Scheme	2870.75	9.918	
5.	Madduva Lasa Irrgn. Project	3889.00	9.996	
6.	Andhra Res. Scheme	1312-56	3.816	
7.	Vengala Raya Sajanam Project	2380.15	8.014	
8.	Varadraja Swamy Guddi Project	1396.67	3.351	
Assam				
Medium				
9.	Pahumara	2684.64	9.918	
Haryana				
Major				
10.	Hathnikund Barrage Project	4237.00	—	(Replacement Barrage)
11.	Mod. of W.J.C.	3737.00	14.96	
Karnataka				
Major				
12.	Karanja Irrign. Project	98.00	48.969	
13.	Upper Krishna Stg. I Phase-II	124915.00	4.59	
Madhya Pradesh				
Major				
14.	Thanwar Tank Project	1830.88	18.21	
Medium				
15.	Bah Irrigation Project	2992.00	13.426	
Maharashtra				
Major				
16.	Panzan Left bank canal	891.68	12.141	
17.	Gosi Khurd Irrgn. Proj.	46119.00	250.80	

1	2	3	4	5
---	---	---	---	---

Medium

18.	Navargaon Tank Proj.	526,103	3.430	
19.	Bonetwa Irrgn. Proj.	401.37	2 510	
20.	Renapur	736.06	4.300	
21.	Deogad	2463 60	8.347	
22.	Upper Manner	2618.342	8.28	
23.	Hatwane	458.70	12.03	

Orissa**Major**

24.	Mahanadi Barrage	11967.92	293.138	
-----	------------------	----------	---------	--

Medium

25.	Sunder Irrgn. Proj.	820.67	6.025	
26.	Aimpa Ganguti Island Irrgn. Project	463.02	8.86	
*27.	Supplementary Note on Baghlati Irrgn. Proj	1249.22	3.675	

Punjab**Major**

28.	Punjab Irrgn. Project Phase-II (Lining of Water Courses)	11747 00	101.276	
29.	Integrated project for Development of water logged areas of South Western of Punjab.	508700.00	200.00	
30.	S.Y.L. Part-I Main Canal	38600.00 Lakhs	Carrier Canal	
31.	Raising lining of Bhakra Main Canal.	827.25	NIL	

Tripura**Medium**

32.	Gumti Irrgn. Project.	1935.00	9,800	
-----	-----------------------	---------	-------	--

1	2	3	4
Uttar Pradesh			
Major			
33.	New Okhla Barrage	3892.55	NIL
West Be			
Major			
34.	Supplementary Note on Subernarekha Barrage	22682.00 21561.00	130.014 114.196
35.	Modernisation of Kangsabati Project	156000.00	367.20
Medium			
36.	Hinglow Irrgn. Project	525.90	12.388
		988696.02	1627.455

Statement-II

Name of the State	Major and Multipurpose Projects	Medium Projects
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	8	7
Bihar	13	13
Gujarat	8	2
Haryana	5	2
Himachal Pradesh	1	1
Jammu & Kashmir	1	7
Karnataka	4	0
Kerala	2	0
Madhya Pradesh	8	6
Maharashtra	22	44

1	2	3
Manipur	0	2
Meghalaya	0	1
Orissa	5	13
Punjab	7	0
Rajasthan	11	6
Tamil Nadu	5	3
Uttar Pradesh	12	0
West Bengal	6	0
Arunachal Pradesh	2	0
Total :	120	107

Construction of Bansagar Project

10001. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the time by which the benefit of Bansagar Project is likely to be received by Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the present stage of construction of the said project; and

(c) the time by which this construction is likely to be completed at this pace and the extent of escalation in the estimated cost thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAH) : (a) to (c) The Bansagar Dam Project, originally costing Rs. 91.30 crores, is estimated to cost about Rs. 380 crores (1984 price level). This is scheduled to be completed in 1992. The benefit to the beneficiary States would start after completion of their respective canal projects.

[English]

Lead Bank Scheme

10002. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether report of the working group on Lead Bank Scheme has been received by Government;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the report and the likely date by which these are likely to be implemented; and

(c) whether Government propose to introduce the concept of 'One Lead Bank for each Block' thus decentralising the 'District Lead Bank Scheme' to the 'C.D. Block Lead Bank Scheme' and the likely date by which it would be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) to (c) The Working Group on Lead Bank

Scheme has submitted its report to Government on 1.3.1988 and its main recommendations relating to block level planning are indicated below and the same are under consideration of Government in consultation with Reserve Bank of India :

1. It is desirable to devolve some of the responsibilities of the lead bank on an areal unit smaller than the district. A development block is considered to be the appropriate unit for this purpose.
2. There should be a block level committee for planning and monitoring credit development in the rural areas.
3. A bank branch should be made responsible for meeting the credit requirements of a group of villages which would constitute its 'Service Area'.
4. It would be necessary to associate local institutions such as the village panchayats with the preparation and implementation of block level credit plans.
5. The contents of Annual Action Plan may be broadened to include elements of perspective planning and enlarged plan may be known as the Annual Credit Plan.

Financial assistance to closed Textile Mills in Rajasthan

10003. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the management of the closed textile units in Rajasthan has urged Union Government for financial assistance;

(b) if so, the names of mills which have been given financial assistance;

(c) whether Union Government have

considered the cases of the remaining closed textile mills which have been provided financial assistance; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The Union Government do not provide financial assistance to textile mills. Such assistance is provided by the institutions/banks.

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Complaints against customs authorities

10004. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are a lot of complaints from Indians working abroad against the custom authorities that the Indian passengers are harassed by the customs authorities unnecessarily;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to stop such unnecessary harassment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b) Complaints are occasionally received from Indians working abroad regarding their clearance through Customs at the airports. The complaints relate to alleged delays in clearance, over-valuation and over-assessment of goods imported in baggage, rude behaviour and denial of concessions under the *Baggage Rules*.

(c) The Government have introduced a system of clearance of passengers based on their declaration regarding the value and contents of their baggage. Examination of baggage is resorted to only in cases of suspicion. The majority of the passengers are cleared in the 'walk through' Green Channel without examination. The system of clearance provides

for adequate and close supervision by senior officers so as to minimise instances of complaints of harassment. Examination of baggage is also done under the supervision of senior officers in order to avoid possible harassment to passengers.

[Translation]

**Building rent paid by Delhi Cantonment
Branch of State Bank of India**

10005. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what was the rent of the Delhi Cantonment branch building of the State Bank of India upto March, 1984;

(b) whether after March 1984 the rent of this building is being paid at a higher rate;

(c) if so, the quantum of increase;

(d) whether for the increased rent any extra space has been provided to the bank;

(e) if so, the details thereof including the terms agreed to; and

(f) if not, the reasons for paying the extra rent and whether Government propose to conduct an inquiry into the entire matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) to (f) State Bank of India has reported that the rent of its Delhi Cantonment Branch was revised from Rs. 5339/- to Rs. 25000/- per month w.e.f. 1.1.1984. The enhanced rent was a part of the package deal with the landlords which broadly envisaged the following terms and conditions :

(i) The Bank would retain possession of entire area i.e. 6064 sq. ft built up area and 13746 sq. ft.

open area. This open area is inclusive of 24' wide passage on the East side in the compound wall which was with the landlords.

(ii) The ground rent is payable by the landlords to the Military Estate Officer @ Rs. 60/- per sq. metre per annum specifically applicable to lucrative commercial use of the land.

(iii) Provision of following items by the landlords at their cost : (a) two strong rooms, (b) replacement of entire electric wiring, (c) water proofing of certain roofs and (d) renovation of out-houses which required joinery, plastering, flooring, etc. These jobs required expenditure of Rs. 4.38 lakhs, for which a loan of Rs. 3.50 lakhs carrying normal rate of interest was sanctioned to landlords by the Bank. The balance amount was to be raised by the landlords from their own resources.

(iv) Lease period of 5+5 year—20% increase in the existing rent after expiry of the first 5 years.

State Bank of India has reported that as a result of its investigation into the matter, certain discrepancies have come to notice. The Bank has therefore, advised its concerned Local Head Office to take necessary action to remedy the discrepancies.

**Fraud in Head Office, Indore of State
Bank of Indore**

10006. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 13 December, 1987 to Unstarred Question No. 5432 regarding fraud in the State Bank of Indore, Madhya Pradesh and state :

(a) the findings of the investigation report of the C.B.I. regarding guilty officers/employees; and

(b) the action taken by the bank management on the suggestion made by the C.B.I. against guilty employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has reported that on the basis of its investigation into the case relating to fraud in the payment of bonus in the Head office of State Bank of Indore, it had recommended sanction for prosecution in respect of one employee and regular departmental action against another employee.

(b) State Bank of Indore has reported that while criminal case has been filed against one employee in the Court of the Special Judge Indore, on 9.12.87, departmental action has also been initiated against the other employee. The Bank has further reported that departmental action against a third employee has also been initiated.

[Translation]

Execution of lease deeds by State Bank of India

10007. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the legal documents required for lease deeds are got executed in all the branches of the State Bank of India in Delhi;

(b) if not, the number of branches where it is not done;

(c) whether the owners of houses and the bank sign an agreement on blank paper as a substitute procedure;

(d) whether it is a fact that in some cases lease deed is required to be executed through court and only then the amount of rent is released;

(e) if so, the reasons for adopting such a dual policy;

(f) whether Government propose to conduct an inquiry into the entire matter; and

(g) if so, by what time and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) to (g) The information is being collected and to the extent available will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Shrimp industry of Andhra Pradesh

10008. SHRI T. B. LA GOUD : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether stagnation in shrimp landings in Andhra Pradesh will affect the long term prospects of export targets of marine products; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to assist the Andhra Pradesh fishing industry which is in doldrums ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) The shrimp landings in Andhra Pradesh, show a fluctuating trend, but are not likely to affect prospects of long term export target of marine products from India.

(b) The steps being taken by Government to assist the Andhra Pradesh fishing industry includes setting up a Prawn Hatchery in Andhra Pradesh and promotional measures/subsidy schemes administered by Marine Products Export Development Authority for development of prawn farms and prawn seed banks.

Capacity utilisation of N.T.C., Kuppur (U.P.)

10009. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the units/mills working under the management of the National Textile Corporation Limited, Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh) have not been working in full swing or working at very low level of their capacities;

(b) if so, the details thereof and details of level of capacity utilisation achieved during the past six months as on 30 April, 1988; and

(c) the steps being proposed to be taken to maximise the capacity utilisation of each of its units/mills ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) During the period October, 1987 to March, 1988, the average spinning and weaving utilisation of textile mills under NTC (Uttar Pradesh) was respectively 59.4% and 62.2%.

(c) The steps taken to improve the capacity utilisation of the mills under NTC (Uttar Pradesh) include preparation of short term investment plan, supply of raw materials and other inputs, proposals to the banks for enhancing credit limits.

NRIs response to UTIs mastershares and mutual fund

10010 SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether non-resident Indians are now eligible to acquire mastershares in the mutual fund of Unit Trust of India;

(b) if so, whether Government are getting response from the non-resident Indians after this announcement; and

(c) the other proposals Government plan to introduce to attract non-resident Indians to invest money on Indian projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Non-Resident Indians have only recently been permitted to acquire master-shares in the secondary market and it is premature to comment on their response.

(c) Government have decided to introduce a new scheme of Foreign Currency denominated Bonds/Deposit Certificates for Non-Resident Indians on a non-repatriable basis.

Bank robberies in Punjab

10011. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of FINANCE pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of people including five officials of the Punjab National Bank were killed as a branch of bank was looted in Punjab on 17 March, 1988, if so, the details thereof ;

(b) the number of robberies committed in Punjab during the last two years ;

(c) the number of persons who lost their lives during bank robberies in Punjab during the above period and assistance given to family members of those killed during bank robberies ;

(d) the number of arrests made in connection with bank robberies during the period ; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to check bank robberies in Punjab ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) Reserve Bank of India has reported that on 17th March, 1988, a sum of Rs. 47,000/- was looted from Punjab National Bank's Dhulka (Amritsar) branch. In this incident five staff members of the branch were killed by the culprits.

(b) to (d) Available information

regarding the total number of bank robberies/dacoities which took place in the State of Punjab, amount involved therein, number of persons killed, persons arrested

and assistance given to the family members of the deceased persons during the years 1986 and 1987 is given below :

Year	No. of robberies/dacoities	Amount involved (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of persons killed	No. of persons arrested	Assistance given to families
1986	43	63.89	11	16	Rs. 2,85,000/-
+ Travellers Cheques valued at U.S \$ 45690 + £ 13040					
1987	26	591.44	2	46	Rs 2,66,112/- (Data provisional)

(e) Since the incidence of bank robberies/dacoities depends, to a considerable extent on the general security environment prevailing in the area, with changes in the security situation in a region, security arrangements in banks have been reviewed and strengthened to meet the requirements of the situation. Security arrangements in banks in Punjab have accordingly been reviewed from time to time and improvements in security arrangements which include, among others deployment of ITBP personnel in some branches, have been made.

World Bank Loan for ONGC projects

10012. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank has approved a \$ 295 million loan for the Oil Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) for development of its Western onshore and offshore gas projects ;

(b) if so, by what time the ONGC will get this loan and in how many instalments ;

(c) the other projects of ONGC where World Bank is giving loans ; and

(d) whether the work on all such

projects has been started and by what time the work will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FAL-EIRO) : (a) and (b) Agreements with the World Bank have been signed on April 21, 1988, for a loan of \$ 295 million to the Government of India for the Western Gas Development Project (Loan No. 2904-IN). The loan will be on standard IBRD terms which include a variable rate of interest in accordance with the World Bank's own cost of borrowing. The current rate of interest is 7.72%. In addition, commitment charges @ 0.75% per annum are charged on the undisbursed balance of the loan amount. The loan is repayable in 20 years including a grace period of 5 years.

(c) and (d) The IBRD has also extended assistance for the following ongoing ONGC projects namely, Krishna Gadavari (Loan No. 2205-IN) South Bassein (Loan No. 2241-IN) and Cambay Basin (Loan No. 2403-IN). The closing dates for these projects are 31.3.1988, 31.12.1988 and 30.9.1990 respectively.

Target fixed for Textile Export

10013. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA
DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the target fixed for textile exports for the year 1988-89 ; and

(b) the measures taken to achieve the target ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) A statement is given below.

Statement

(Rs. in crores)

Item	Target for 1988-89
Cotton Textiles (including Handloom)	1000
Readymade Garments	2000

The following steps have been taken to achieve the target :—

- (i) Sophisticated garment manufacturing machines not manufactured indigenously are allowed to be imported on OGL. As many as 118 machines for garment and hosiery manufacture have been placed under OGL. 104 of them enjoying concessional import duty.
- (ii) Import duty on 31 items of machinery placed under OGL required for woollen industry has been reduced to 35%.
- (iii) The Government permits import of 7 items of sophisticated textile machines at a concessional rate of import duty of 25% provided either the importer exports 5 time the value of machinery within a period of 5 years over and above the average exports of the importer during the preceding 3 years or exports 75% of the production for 5 years.

(iv) A textile modernisation fund of Rs. 750 crores has been created for facilitation of modernisation of Textile Industry.

(v) A long term policy for the export of cotton yarn with liberal ceilings has been announced. The ceiling for the year 1988 has been fixed at 40 million kgs. for cotton yarn of counts upto 60s. There is no restriction on the export of cotton yarn above counts 60s.

(vi) In order to encourage improvement in the quality of cotton yarn and fabrics, excise duty on (i) Auto-Coners, (ii) Open end Rotor Spinning machines, (iii) Shuttleless Looms for all types and (iv) Two for One Twister has been reduced from 15% to 5%.

(vii) Revised rates of CCS have been announced effective from 1st July, 1986. These rates which have been announced for a period of 3 years are generally higher than before. Slow moving items of garments on which CCS was not admissible when exported to quota countries have been made eligible for CCS. CCS on export of cotton yarn of all counts has been allowed @ 8% from 29th August, 1985. CCS on export of grey fabrics has been raised to 10% w.e.f. 13.2.1987.

(viii) Cotton garments and textiles have been brought under the scheme of Contract Registration with a view to providing an element of certainty to exporters in the matter of CCS.

(ix) A National Institute for Fashion Technology has been set up in Delhi for education, research and training in the areas of fashion design for garment manufacture.

(x) The duty drawback rates for

cotton garments have been increased to 10%.

- (xi) The number of days of pre-shipment credit has been increased from 90 days to 180 days. The rate of interest has also been reduced by 2.5%.
- (xii) Many items of raw material/fabrics are permitted to be imported under Advance Licensing Scheme and the Import-Export Pass Book Scheme.
- (xiii) The scope of Advance Licensing and Pass Book Schemes has been widened and procedures simplified.
- (xiv) Under 100% Export Oriented Units and Free Trade Zones Scheme, facilities for liberal import of capital goods and raw materials alongwith many other concessions are given. These Units have now also been made eligible for CCS and tax-holiday for 5 years.
- (xv) 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.
- (xvi) Permission for use of foreign brand names for domestic sales has been approved in the case of readymade garments with the stipulation that only indigenous fabrics are used ; at least 75% of the production is exported and no royalties are allowed on domestic sales.
- (xvii) The agency commission has been increased and rules for blanket permission for foreign exchange has been substantially liberalised.
- (xviii) Tax concession under Section 80 HHC for export profits has been enhanced so as to exempt 100%

of export profits from income-tax.

Income tax on corporate vis-a-vis non-corporate sector

10014. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have noted that all profits accruing from the exports of goods by non-corporate sector would be exempted from tax while corporate sector will have to pay tax of fifteen per cent; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Finance Bill, 1988, proposes to amend section 80HHC of the Income-tax Act to provide for a deduction, in computing the income of a taxpayer, of a sum equal to the whole of the income earned by the taxpayer from export of goods or merchandise. However, in the case of corporate taxpayers, if the total income computed under various provisions of the Act, is less than 30 per cent. of the book profits, then in accordance with the provisions of section 115J, the income of the company will be taken at 30 per cent. of the book profit and, accordingly, the company will be liable to tax on this income.

Finance Minister has already made an announcement on the 27th April 1988, indicating his intention to amend section 115J so as to enable corporate taxpayers to take full advantage of the 100 per cent. tax exemption on export profits.

Export of commercial vehicles

10015. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the commercial vehicles exported during 1987-88 and the countries to which exported; and

(b) the measures being taken to increase the exports and find new markets ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) As per the figures available with Engineering Export Promotion Council, exports of complete commercial vehicles during 1987-88 is estimated at Rs. 26 00 crores. These vehicles are regularly being exported to a large number of countries in Africa & Asia.

(b) A number of measures have been taken by the Government to boost export of engineering goods including commercial vehicles and find new markets. These inter-alia include liberalisation of licensing procedures and technology import, a new regime of Cash Compensatory Support, access to raw materials and consumables at international competitive prices, reduction in the interest rates of pre & post shipment credit, interest rebate on new term loans to units which export more than 25% of their production, assistance from export marketing fund for marketing activities abroad, introduction of new blanket exchange permit scheme to facilitate export promotion activities, grant of replenishment licences, duty drawback etc.

Assistance to farm and industrial sectors by Banks

10016. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India has recently adopted a policy of cautious increase in banking system credit resources to meet the financial demands of farm and industrial economy in the next six months, beginning 1 April, 1988; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the decision taken alongwith the basic features of the credit policy being adopted during current financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC

AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) and (b) The slack season credit policy for the first half of 1988-89 as announced by Reserve Bank of India seeks to provide adequate credit to both agriculture and industry to help the expected recovery of the economy in 1988-89 keeping in view the current rate of inflation and the strong growth in primary liquidity in the last 3 years. The salient features of the credit policy are as follows :

(i) The entire amount of Rs. 744 crores of balances impounded under incremental Cash Reserve Ratio have been released on April 23, 1988 to enable banks to meet the seasonal requirement of food credit for rabi food procurement;

(ii) with a view to partially neutralising the return flow of food credit, with effect from fortnight beginning July 30, 1988, the Cash Reserve Ratio would be raised from 10% to 10.5% of net demand and time liabilities (this excludes FCNR/NRE deposits).

(iii) The banks will be provided export refinance with effect from August 27, 1988 to the extent of 100% of the increase in export credit over the monthly average level of 1986.

(iv) the term deposits rates for 91 days and above but less than 6 months is raised from April 4, 1988 from 6.5% to 8% (not applicable to FCNR/NRE deposits).

[Translation]

Payment of 'diamond jubilee bonus' to employees of State Bank of Indore

10017 SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for not making payment of 'diamond jubilee bonus' so far by the Board of Management to the employees of the State Bank of Indore;

(b) whether diamond jubilee bonus is likely to be paid in near future; and

(c) if so, the time by which the employees will receive this bonus ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent available and possible.

Provident fund deposits of employees of State Bank of Indore

10018 SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether employees suffer loss instead of any gain due to depositing of State Bank of Indore employees provident fund contribution in the current account of the bank;

(b) if so, whether the bank management (Trustee) propose to invest the said amount in other forms; and

(c) the total amount of the provident fund contribution as on 31 March, 1988 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) to (c) State Bank of Indore has confirmed that the employees are not suffering losses as the Trust is not maintaining Current Account with the Bank. The Provident Fund contribution as on 31st March, 1988 is reported to be about Rs. 15 22 crores. The amount is invested in interest earning Savings Accounts and Government securities.

[English]

NTC Mills in Orissa

10019. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of the National Textile Corporation mills in Orissa at present;

(b) whether Government propose to set up more such mills in that State;

(c) whether State Government of Orissa has also approached Union Government for financial assistance in this regard, and

(d) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) At present, there is one NTC mill in Orissa.

(b) and (c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise

Withdrawal of export concessions/ incentives

10020. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have emphasised to the exporters that in case export obligations are not fulfilled, the concessions and incentives provided to them in the new import-export policy will be withdrawn; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) and (b) In the case of licences issued with specific export obligation, it is enjoined upon the exporters to fulfil the export obligation within the prescribed time. In case of failure to fulfil this condition, they are

liable to be declared as defaulters disentitling them from securing import^d licences and export benefits besides any action that may be taken against them under the Import-Export (Control) Act and the Orders issued thereunder.

Trade trend with France

10021. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the total value of trade between India and France in 1986 was higher as compared to 1987;

(b) if so, the main reasons therefore; and

(c) the steps being considered to improve the same during the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) On the basis of the trade figures compiled by DGCI&S, Calcutta, India's trade with France during 1985-86 and 1986-87 was as follows :

	(Rs. crores)		
	1985-86	1986-87	%change
Exports	202.71	274.51	+35.4
Imports	582.59	669.44	+14.9
Total value of the trade	785.30	943.95	+20.2

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Changes in custom rules

10022. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Union

Government have decided to formulate new customs rules;

(b) if so, the main changes that are likely to be made; and

(c) to what extent these changes will be helpful to the common people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) to (c) It is presumed that the Hon'ble Member is referring to the Customs, (Amendment) Bill, 1988 (Bill No. 38) of 1988, which has been introduced by the Government for suitably amending the provisions of section 14 of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), which provides for the valuation of the goods for the purposes of assessment of duties of customs chargeable on goods by reference to their value. This bill has been passed by the Lok Sabha on 2.5.1988 and is pending for consideration in the Rajya Sabha. Rules when framed thereunder will be laid on the Table of the House, as per the prescribed procedure.

Trade expansion with Australia

10023. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps being taken to tap the trade potential between India and Australia; and

(c) the volume of bilateral trade at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) Following steps, inter alia have been/are being taken to increase our trade with Australia :

(i) Exchange of trade delegations in identified sectors;

(ii) Participation in trade fairs/exhibitions;

(iii) Meetings of Joint Business

Council, Joint Trade Committee, etc.

(b) As per the provisional data received from DGCI&S, Calcutta, trade between India and Australia during 1986-87 was Rs. 578.31 crores. During 1987-88 (April-December), the volume of bilateral trade was Rs. 468.34 crores as compared to Rs. 422.37 crores during the corresponding period of last year.

Irregularities in Tobacco Auctions

10024. SHRI V SOBHANADRFESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that during the tobacco auctions this year, at some auction platforms, some employees of the Tobacco Board have deliberately under weighed the bales causing considerable loss to growers;

(b) if so, the factual position thereof; and

(c) The action being taken to fix the responsibility and obviate such complaints in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) Allegations of under-weighment of tobacco bales at some auction platforms have been received by the Tobacco Board.

(b) The matter has been investigated by the Tobacco Board. Differences in weights of bales were found to be due to mechanical defects of the weighing scales. After the defects were noticed all the bales so'd were reweighed and weights rectified on the same day.

(c) The allegation of deliberate under-weighment of bales has not been established. The Tobacco Board has taken steps to check the weighing scales everyday at each of the auction platforms before commencing weighment and intermitant checks to obviate such complaints in future.

Additional assistance sought for Irrigation products by Andhra Pradesh

10025. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested Union Government to provide additional financial assistance for early completion of major, medium and minor irrigation projects in the state ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the action taken in this regard and the time by which necessary funds will be made available to the state ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) to (c) In connection with the Special Foodgrains Production Programme for attainment of foodgrains production target envisaged in the Seventh Plan, the Government of Andhra Pradesh had initially indicated a requirement of about Rs. 98 crores for accelerating work on certain projects. It has been clarified to the State representatives that such a large additional outlay would not be available under this programme.

Irrigation projects under CAD programme of Orissa

10026. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the irrigation projects in Orissa which are included under the Command Area Development Programme (CAD) ;

(b) the amount of Central assistance provided during the Seventh Five Year Plan period for the execution of these projects; and

(c) the progress made in the completion of these projects so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) Hirakud, Salandi, Mahanadi Delta and Potteru Irrigation projects in Orissa have been included in the Centrally sponsored Command Area Development Programme.

(b) Central assistance amounting to Rs. 687.03 lakhs has been released to Orissa Government from 1985-86 to 1987-88 during the VII Five Year Plan for execution of these projects.

(c) The information received so far from the State Government shows that an area of about 2.10 lakh hectares has been covered with field channels in these projects till December, 1987.

Adoption of Villages in Andhra Pradesh by Banks

10027. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the procedure and criterion for the adoption of villages by banks ;

(b) the number of villages in Andhra Pradesh so adopted by banks during the last one year ;

(c) whether the number of villages adopted in Andhra Pradesh is for less than villages in other States, if so, the details thereof together with reasons therefor ; and

(d) the steps being taken to adopt more villages in Andhra Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALBIRO) : (a) The village adoption scheme aims at concentrated and coordinated efforts to finance agriculturists in areas with significant agricultural potential and having preponderance of small farmers. The villages to be adopted are generally selected in consultation with the local governmental agencies and priority is given to those villages where cooperative

credit institutions have not made much headway to the desired extent.

(b) and (c) As at the end of December 1986 (latest available), the public sector banks had adopted 19,738 villages in the State of Andhra Pradesh. In terms of number of villages adopted, Andhra Pradesh ranks fourth among various States and Union Territories in the country.

(d) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued guidelines, dated 14.3.1988, to the commercial banks and regional rural banks regarding the service area concept in relation to rural credit system in the country. Under this, each bank branch in the rural and semi-urban areas of the country, including Andhra Pradesh, will have a designated service area covering about 15 to 25 villages, and the branch would be primarily responsible for meeting the appropriate credit needs of its service area.

Pulichintala balancing reservoir scheme of Andhra Pradesh

10028. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has forwarded "Pulchintala Balancing Reservoir" scheme for clearance from the Central Water Commission ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the likely date by which this scheme will be cleared by Central Water Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The project costing Rs. 138.57 crores mainly aims to stabilise irrigation in the existing Krishna Delta. This, however, has been returned for further investigations.

Cases under FERA

10029. SHRI SYED SHAHABUD-DIN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of live cases under FERA as on 1 April, 1986 ;

(b) the number of cases initiated during 1986-87 ;

(c) the number of cases adjudicated during 1986-87 and the number of persons convicted during 1986-87 ;

(d) the number of cases closed during 1986-87 ;

(e) the number of fresh cases initiated

during 1987-88 ;

(f) the number of cases adjudicated and the number of persons convicted during 1987-88 ;

(g) the number of cases closed during 1987-88 ; and

(h) the number of cases on record on 1.4.88.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FAL- EIRO) : (a) to (h) The statistical data of the cases under FERA as sought for is given below :

No. of cases pending as on 1.4.86	6,337	
No. of cases pending as on 1.4.88.	10,198	
	1986-87	1987-88
No. of cases initiated by issue of SCN.	6,278	8,509
No. of cases adjudicated.	4,573	6,353
No. of persons convicted.	386	117

The cases, after issue of Show Cause Notices, are not closed.

[Translation]

Foreign Assistance to Hill Areas Project

10030. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Uttar Pradesh has submitted some projects of hill areas of this State which are to be financed by the World Bank, European Common Market and other institutions ; and

(b) if so, the names of the projects

and districts and the date on which these have been submitted, the cost involved wherein and the present position in regard to these projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FAL- EIRO) : (a) and (b) The Uttar Pradesh Power (Srinagar) project located in Pauri Garhwal District is presently under consideration for multilateral financing. Project cost is estimated at Rs. 1000 crores, and World Bank assistance is likely to be committed in the current year.

**Opening of Regional Rural Bank in
Uttar Pradesh**

10031. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the regional rural banks have been opened in all the districts in Uttar Pradesh ; and

(b) if not, the names of the remaining districts where these banks have not been opened and the time by which regional rural banks are likely to be opened in these districts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FAL-EIRO) : (a) and (b) There are 40 Regional Rural Banks in Uttar Pradesh, covering 54 out of the 57 districts of the State. The names of districts not yet covered by the regional rural banks are Saharanpur, Meerut and Mathura.

At present there are no proposals for opening Regional Rural Banks in above named districts.

Irrigation potential of U.P.

10032. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the total irrigation potential from underground and surface water sources available in Uttar Pradesh and the extent to which the potential is being utilised at present ;

(b) the irrigation capacity required to be created to meet the irrigation requirement of Uttar Pradesh by 2000 AD ;

(c) whether any programme has been chalked out to make arrangements to meet this requirement ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) to (d) An irrigation potential of about 18.8 m. ha. was created upto end of 1984-85 out of which about 16.6 m. ha. was estimated to be utilised. The programme for further development of utilisable water resources is drawn up from plan to plan by the State Government keeping in view inter-sectoral priorities. The Seventh Plan envisages creation of an additional irrigation potential of about 4.24 m. ha.

[English]

Trade expansion with Algeria

10033. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-NAIK : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps to expand trade with Algeria ;

(b) if so, the areas identified ;

(c) whether the Indo-Algeria joint panel met recently to discuss the issue ; and

(d) if so, the decisions arrived at ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) to (d) Fourth Session of the Indo-Algerian Joint Commission was held in New Delhi from March 26th-29th, '88. During the discussions, the existing level of trade between the two countries was reviewed. It was agreed that steps should be taken by both sides to diversify the composition of trade and to increasingly source imports from either country not only on short term basis but also by entering into long term arrangements, wherever possible. Specific products of export interest to either country were discussed. These included drugs and pharmaceuticals, tobacco, spices, engineering goods, computer software, automobile spares and components etc. for export from India and phosphates, mercury, methonal, benzene etc., for export from Algeria. In the area of projects, it was agreed that there was scope to increase

cooperation based on mutual advantage between the two countries. Specific projects in the area of Railways, Roads and Hydraulics etc., were discussed.

Production of Janata Cloth in Orissa

10034. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the production of janata cloth in Orissa mills has declined during 1987-88 ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether his Ministry has granted subsidies for buying thread and other equipments for those mills ; and

(d) if not, the details of steps taken to assist the mills to increase the production of janata cloth in Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) Janata cloth is produced by the handloom sector and not by the mill sector. There has been a marginal decline in the production of Janata cloth during 1987-88 as compared to 1986-87 on account of increase in prices of hank yarn and prevailing drought conditions.

(c) and (d) Do not arise as mills are not concerned with the production of Janata cloth.

Non-development expenditure

10035. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage distribution of Union Government expenditure on Government Administration and on development work during 1986-87 and 1987-88 ;

(b) the amount spent on non-development work during that period ;

(c) whether Government have taken

steps to reduce non-development expenditure ; and

(d) if so, what is the percentage of such reduction pertaining to general administration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI) : (a) The percentage distribution of Union Government's expenditure on Government Administration and on development work are as follows.

	%age of total Expenditure	
	Administrative	Development
1986-87	3.3	55.7
1987-88 (RE)	3.5	53.6

(b) The non-development Expenditure for the above period are Rs. 25,876 crores and Rs. 30,686 crores respectively.

(c) and (d) Government are continuously making efforts to reduce non-developmental expenditure to the barest minimum. A number of measures have also been taken to bring about reduction in the expenditure. These include curbs on travel expenses, entertainment, inessential seminars, conferences, publications, purchase of furniture/furnishings, fuel consumption etc. Further Ministries and Departments of Government have been instructed to review all their programmes and priorities them adopting the Zero base budgeting technique so that expenditure on low priority items can be reduced/eliminated. The results of all these will be known over a period of years.

Jolat sector projects with Canada

10036. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some joint sector projects have been started by India and Canada in Canada;

(b) if so, the number of such joint ventures; and

(c) the amount and other details of investment involved in those projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) At present there is no Indian joint ventures in Canada.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Bank credit to minority communities

10038. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of the monitoring machinery set up in the public sector banks at the central, regional, and local levels to monitor the flow of bank credit to the minority communities in the forty districts with high minority concentration;

(b) the total flow of credit district-wise, and the proportion of flow directed towards minority communities for the period ending 31 December 1987; and

(c) the overall national position, bank-wise, in this regard as available from the half-yearly reports submitted by the banks to the Reserve Bank of India on 30 June, 1987 and 31 December, 1987 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) Reserve Bank of India have issued instructions to banks for setting up special cells at their Head Offices for monitoring flow of credit to minority communities. All banks having lead responsibility in the 40 identified districts, having concentration of minority communities, have been advised to designate an officer exclusively to attend to problems regarding credit flow to minority communities. The Convenor banks of the State Level Bankers Committees (SLBCs) are also required to review, at their meetings, the flow of credit to minority communities. Banks' branches, situated in the forty identified districts, are required to specifically report to the Reserve Bank of India in the prescribed format, grant of priority sector advances to minority communities, on a quarterly basis. The branches in other districts are to furnish similar information on a half-yearly basis.

(b) and (c) Reserve Bank of India has reported that the present data reporting system relating to flow of credit to minority communities, does not generate district-wise information.

Reserve Bank of India has reported that as per information received from 24 public sector banks the outstanding advances in forty identified districts as at the end of June, 1987 were Rs. 306.47 crores in 5.53 lakh borrowal accounts. Bank-wise details are given in the statement below. Data for the period ending December 1987 has not yet become available.

Statement

**Credit facilities to minority Communities
Quarter ended June 1982**

**No. of A/c in Thousands
Amount in lakhs**

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Priority Sector Advances granted by the branches situated in 40 identified districts having concentration on minority communities		Priority Sector advances granted by the branches situated in other districts		TOTAL		Total Priority Sector Advances	
		No. of A/c	Bal O/S	No. of A/c	Bal O/S	No. of A/c	Bal O/S	No. of A/c	Bal O/S
1.	State Bank of India	252.43	9737.76	872.01	47425.92	1124.44	57163.68	7471.00	653102.00
2.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	0.58	32.55	26.06	2036.58	26.64	2069.13	293.00	31213.00
3.	State Bank of Hyderabad	12.45	402.37	34.59	1301.46	47.04	1703.83	575.00	36468.00
4.	State Bank of Indore	0.65	58.32	21.32	2148.39	21.97	2206.71	184.00	19471.00
5.	State Bank of Mysore	0.78	109.58	30.53	1574.32	31.31	1683.90	355.00	26612.00
6.	State Bank of Patiala	0.50	50.33	108.15	11750.26	108.65	11800.59	196.00	27600.00
7.	State Bank of Saurashtra	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	143.00	16993.00
8.	State Bank of Travancore	48.13	2460.32	159.03	7926.27	207.16	10386.64	659.00	38078.00

9.	Allahabad Bank*	32.11	1585.51	48.48	2165.50	80.59	3751.01	567.00	48025.00
10.	Bank of Baroda	9.34	481.54	51.73	4603.22	61.07	5084.76	755.00	46625.00
11.	Bank of India	9.64	1343.93	98.96	12251.78	108.60	13595.71	1430.00	146810.00
12.	Bank of Maharashtra	3.13	835.38	30.85	2541.27	33.98	3376.65	1423.00	158946.00
13.	Canara Bank	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	421.00	55600.00
14.	Central Bank of India	35.72	1265.81	165.40	11551.12	201.12	12816.93	2259.00	188293.00
15.	Dena Bank	7.01	748.53	20.55	1774.03	27.56	2522.56	1715.00	165400.00
16.	Indian Bank	5.08	703.36	87.59	5093.13	92.67	5796.49	225.00	23611.00
17.	Indian Overseas Bank	6.47	458.05	130.46	7519.70	136.93	7977.75	468.00	47524.00
18.	Punjab National Bank	32.32	1687.00	179.32	22424.00	211.64	24111.00	995.00	84510.00
19.	Syndicate Bank	43.83	2910.96	119.70	9619.05	163.53	12530.01	1072.30	78810.00
20.	Union Bank of India	20.72	2749.39	113.35	8087.02	134.07	10836.41	196.00	31818.00
21.	United Bank of India	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	206.00	29547.00
22.	Corporation Bank	2.04	131.59	26.12	2307.78	28.16	2439.37	1437.00	174820.00
23.	New Bank of India	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	205.00	34272.00
24.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	6.43	615.94	44.64	6663.43	51.07	7279.37	1442.00	106100.90

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
25. Andhra Bank	3.16	216.52	27.88	990.73	31.04	1207.25	981.00	89143.00
26. Punjab & Sind Bank	6.30	843.07	117.40	14307.40	123.70	15150.47	1006.90	74100.00
27. UCO Bank	5.38	528.14	93.22	8261.52	98.60	8789.66	943.00	73750.00
28. Vijaya Band	9.08	691.84	39.62	3002.16	48.70	3694.00	395.00	33405.00
TOTAL :—	553.28	30647.84	2646.06	197326.04	3200.24	227973.88	28017.00	2540646.00

*Data relates to quarter ended Sept. 1987.

Data Provisional

O/S denotes Outstanding

A/c denotes Account

**Self-Employment Programme
For Urban Poor**

10039. **SHRI SYED SHAHA-BUDDIN** : Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications received and sanctioned, bank-wise and State-wise, by the banking system under self employment programme for the urban poor during 1986-87;

(b) the break-up of the amount sanctioned and the number of beneficiaries during the same period. trade/profession-wise;

(c) the number of beneficiaries with the total amount sanctioned, State-wise

and bank-wise, during the some period; and

(d) the number of applications rejected during 1986-87, bank-wise and State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a), (c) and (d) State-wise and bank-wise and position of applications received, rejected, sanctioned and the amount sanctioned under Self Employment Programme for Urban Poor (SEPUP) during 1986-87 as reported by Reserve Bank of India is given in Statements I & II below.

(b) Activity-wise details of loans sanctioned* under SEPUP during 1986-87 are as under :

Rs. in crores/No. in lakhs

Group of activities	No. of accounts	Amount of loan sanctioned
Small vendors/shops	1.70	57.15
Artisans/Craftsmen	0.41	14.39
Servicing units	0.69	23.82
Other activities	4.58	19.99
Total	3.38	115.35

*Data provisional since activities-wise information in respect of some banks is only Partial.

Statement-I

(Amount in lakhs of rupees)

Sr. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Applications received by bank branches	Applications rejected	Loans sanctioned	
				No.	Amount
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	41274	12050	26638	923.67

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Assam	4069	563	3426	141.66
3.	Bihar	21798	5140	16066	669.80
4.	Gujarat	27182	10447	15958	469.30
5.	Haryana	15791	6779	8492	313.06
6.	Himachal Pradesh	487	70	365	15.23
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	3513	1723	1534	47.65
8.	Karnataka	39029	10288	28231	973.75
9.	Kerala	12163	1595	10313	404.98
10.	Madhya Pradesh	38477	13902	23764	869.84
11.	Maharashtra	53785	15730	36897	1144.57
12.	Manipur	331	44	287	12.24
13.	Meghalaya	194	66	126	5.96
14.	Nagaland	198	33	148	7.15
15.	Orissa	1106	2270	8579	333.22
16.	Punjab	18341	5617	11999	475.25
17.	Rajasthan	29988	9617	20095	749.88
18.	Tamil Nadu	60293	21673	37920	1058.00
19.	Tripura	625	107	518	20.57
20.	Uttar Pradesh	63052	18705	42587	1665.22
21.	West Bengal	33609	7756	25100	819.31
22.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	180	7	170	7.12
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—
24.	Chandigarh	2078	977	1082	30.43
25.	Goa, Daman & Diu	668	212	403	17.00
26.	Mizoram	137	17	120	6.00
27.	Pondicherry	124	29	95	3.02
28.	New Delhi	57699	34909	20301	430.53
		536141	180328	341204	13014.41

Statement-III

SEPUP—1986-87

Bank-wise Performance Data (As on 16 March 1988)

(Data Provisional)
(Amount in lakhs of rupees)

	Applications received	Applications rejected	Loans Sanctioned	
			No.	Amount
	1	2	3	4
State Bank of India	100994	33054	65555	2210.23
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	13820	4948	8872	315.39
State Bank of Hyderabad	7841	1643	6198	199.67
State Bank of Indore	5228	1940	3288	117.63
State Bank of Mysore	5856	113	5334	167.53
State Bank of Patiala	6706	2631	3727	134.00
State Bank of Saurashtra	2706	1222	1484	46.45
State Bank of Travancore	3814	346	3262	117.89
Allahabad Bank	19333	6215	13118	469.58
Andhra Bank	13361	4681	8680	311.84
Bank of Baroda	24641	7855	16261	530.69
Bank of India	26357	6025	15796	531.41
Bank of Maharashtra	12835	3622	8839	294.35
Canara Bank	34629	11655	22974	772.99
Central Bank of India	40459	13556	24436	846.47
Corperation Bank	6939	2501	4438	150.03
Dena Bank	13006	5342	7478	232.41
Indian Bank	23052	11146	11906	357.56
Indian Overseas Bank	16260	4633	10667	346.69
New Bank of India	9591	4136	5374	181.61

	1	2	3	4	5
Oriental Bank of Commerce		7899	3971	3928	137.45
Punjab National Bank		39918	14850	24942	882.38
Punjab & Sind Bank		9574	3345	4912	172.10
Syndicate Bank		24446	9947	14499	508.43
Union Bank of India		22426	8734	13692	479.54
United Bank of India		10897	1230	9667	332.60
UCO Bank		21247	7169	14078	489.46
Vijaya Bank		12316	3809	7879	277.95
TOTAL :		536141	180238	341284	11614.39

Income-tax collection

(In crores of Rs.)

10040. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total collection by way of income tax ; year-wise during the last 3 years ;

(b) its break-up by income tax circles, with the jurisdiction of each circle ;

(c) the total number of live income tax accounts as on 1 April, 1987 ; and

(d) the break-up of these accounts by slabs of income tax assessments or collections ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) and (b). The figures of collection of income-tax (including Corporation tax) for the year 1987-88 are yet to be compiled as the final figures of Tax deducted at source for the month of March, 1988 are awaited from various sources. The figures for the earlier three years are as under :—

Financial year	Collection during the year
1984-85	4484
1985-86	5374
1986-87	6038

The break-up of the above figures according to I.T. circles is not available and has to be collected from Chief Commissioners/Commissioners all over India. There are thousands of circles/wards all over the country and the collection of information would involve considerable time and labour. If the Hon'ble Member desires to have such information about any particular circle the same can be collected and furnished.

(c) the total no. of effective income-tax assesseees as on 1.4.87 was 62,61,465.

(d) the break-up of these assesseees by slabs of income-tax assessments or collections is not available.

**Opening of Nationalised Banks Branches
in Surat, Valsad and Rajkot in
Gujarat**

10041. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT :
SHRI UTTAMBHAI H.
PATEL :
SHRIMATI PATEL RAMA-
BEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of branches of nationalised banks have been opened in Surat, Valsad and Rajkot districts of Gujarat during the last three years ;

(b) if so, the details of each such branches opened ;

(c) the details of bank branches proposed to be opened during 1988, 1989 and 1990 in each of the above districts ;

(d) the amount of loans given by each of the banks of the weaker sections in each of the above districts ;

(e) the action taken for advancement of more loans to weaker sections under various schemes ; and

(f) the target fixed for loans to weaker sections by each bank during 1988 1989 and 1990 in each of the above districts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FAL-ELRO) : (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that during the year 1985, 1986 and 1987, Public Sector Banks have opened 19 branches in Surat, Valsad and Rajkot Districts of Gujarat as per details given below :—

Name of District	No. of branches opened
Surat	2
Valsad	8
Rajkot	9
Total :	19

(c) On the basis of list of identified centres received from the State Government of Gujarat, RBI has allotted eligible centres to commercial banks for opening branches at rural/semi-urban areas of Surat, Valsad and Rajkot Districts of Gujarat under the current Branch Licensing Policy for 1985-90 which is operative upto end of March, 1990. Banks are expected to open their branches at the allotted centres in a phased manner during the operative period in the Policy. Year-wise targets for opening branches have not been prescribed. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate the number of branches proposed to be opened during the years 1988, 1989 and 1990.

(d) to (f) As per the information available with RBI the total outstanding advances of banks to weaker sections in Surat, Valsad and Rajkot Districts as on last Friday of December, 1987 were Rs. 216 55 lakhs. RBI has advised the banks that their advances to weaker sections should not be less than 10 per cent of their total credit. This target is to be achieved with reference to the advances of the banks as a whole and Districtwise sub-targets have not been prescribed.

**GIC marine panel to Screen Export
Vessels**

10042. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been invited to the news item captioned "GIC marine panel fails to stop import frauds" appearing in the "Business Standard", Calcutta dated 10th April 1988 ;

(b) if so, the facts of the matter ;

(c) whether any foolproof screening procedure for all vessels loading export cargo with a view to checking marine frauds has been evolved ; if so, the salient features thereof ; and

(d) the other concrete measures proposed to be taken to detect such frauds ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALBIRO): (a) and (b) The news item was quoted out of context from a paper read at a Seminar where the success achieved by the General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC) in screening export vessels was highlighted. It was also mentioned in that paper that similar success could not be achieved in respect of import cargo. Keeping in view the failure of performance of voyages by vessels bringing import cargo, the GIC, as a first step, introduced a screening procedure effective from 1.4.1985 for vessels bringing full vessel load cargo of any single importer in India. The procedure could not be extended to vessels bringing general cargo of several importers because there is no single point at which control on screening can be exercised in time since no single shipper/importer has prior intimation or control over the vessel chosen because of fragmented interests involving shipments from several ports. It was in this background that an appeal for cooperation from International Maritime Community in screening of vessels was made in the said Seminar.

(c) and (d) A screening procedure, introduced by the GIC for all foreign flag vessels, loading export cargo from India is already in existence since 1st August, 1977 and all these years, the procedure has worked well. The salient features of that procedure are as under :—

- (i) It has to be ensured that the vessel is classed with approved Classification Society.
- (ii) It has to be ensured that vessel has full Hull Insurance and full

P and I Cover valid during voyage.

- (iii) That several parties viz, Owner, Manager, Operator, Charterer and sub-charterer etc. are not involved in the operation of the vessel.

Ways and means advance to States

10043. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA :
SHRI NARASIMHARAJA
WADIYAR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the ways and means advances by the Reserve Bank of India to the State Governments have been revised ;

(b) if so, the date with effect from which it has been revised and whether the limit has been raised for different States ;

(c) the amount of ways and means advances made available to different States as per revised limits in 1987 ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

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

(b) The said limits of ways and means advances have been revised for all the States w.e.f. 1st March, 1988.

(c) and (d) A statement showing details of the revised as well as pre-revised limits is given below.

Statement
Ways and means limits with Reserve Bank of India

(Rs. crores)

States	Ways & means limit prior to 1.3.1988						Revised W & M Limits as on 1.3.1988		
	1st April to 30th Sept.			1st Oct. to 31st March			Normal	Special	Total
	Normal	Special	Total	Normal	Special	Total			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Andhra Pradesh	52.00	19.53	71.53	48.00	19.53	67.53	56.00	19.53	75.53
2. Arunachal Pradesh	4.80	2.00	6.80	4.80	2.00	6.80	5.60	2.00	7.60
3. Assam	19.80	8.00	28.80	19.20	8.00	27.20	22.40	8.00	30.40
4. Bihar	36.40	14.00	50.40	33.60	14.00	47.60	39.20	14.00	53.20
5. Goa	6.80	—	6.80	6.80	—	6.80	5.60	—	5.60
6. Gujarat	36.40	14.00	50.40	33.60	14.00	47.60	39.20	14.00	53.20
7. Haryana	15.60	6.00	21.60	14.40	6.00	20.40	16.80	6.00	22.80
8. Himachal Pradesh	10.40	0.07	10.47	9.60	0.07	9.67	11.20	0.07	11.27
9. Karnataka	41.60	8.83	50.43	38.40	8.83	47.23	44.80	8.83	53.63
10. Kerala	31.20	6.57	37.77	28.80	6.57	35.37	33.60	6.57	40.17
11. Madhya Pradesh	41.60	14.11	55.71	38.40	14.11	52.51	44.80	14.11	58.91

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12. Maharashtra	78.00	27.35	105.35	72.00	27.35	99.35	81.00	27.35	111.35	
13. Manipur	5.20	1.73	6.93	4.80	1.73	6.53	5.60	1.73	7.33	
14. Meghalaya	5.20	0.52	5.72	4.80	0.52	5.32	5.60	0.52	6.12	
15. Mizoram	4.80	—	4.80	4.80	—	4.80	5.60	—	5.60	
16. Nagaland	5.20	—	5.20	4.80	—	4.80	5.60	—	5.60	
17. Orissa	31.20	10.01	41.21	28.80	10.01	38.81	33.60	10.01	43.61	
18. Punjab	31.20	7.39	38.59	28.80	7.39	36.19	33.60	7.39	40.99	
19. Rajasthan	31.20	—	31.20	28.80	—	28.80	33.60	—	33.60	
20. Tamil Nadu	57.20	22.00	79.20	52.80	22.00	74.80	61.60	22.00	83.60	
21. Tripura	5.20	—	5.20	4.80	—	4.80	5.60	—	5.60	
22. Uttar Pradesh	88.40	34.00	122.40	81.60	34.00	115.60	95.20	34.00	129.20	
23. West Bengal	52.00	3.66	55.66	48.00	3.66	51.66	56.00	3.66	59.66	
Total :	692.40	199.77	892.17	640.40	199.77	84.17	744.80	199.77	944.57	

Cooperative spinning mills in Karnataka

10044. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA :
SHRI NARASIMHARAJA
WADIYAR :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cooperative spinning mills set up so far in different parts of Karnataka;

(b) whether the proposals to set up some more spinning mills in that State are pending before Union Government; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to consider the setting up of those spinning mills ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) These are 7 established co-operative spinning mills in Karnataka State.

(b) According to available information, no proposal for the licensing of co-operative sector textile mills in Karnataka is pending at present. However, some representations have been received against rejection.

(c) It is not possible at this stage to indicate the outcome of these representations.

Representation of Timber Industry for withdrawal of Section 44AC of the Direct Taxes Bill, 1988

10045. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representations have been received from representatives of the Timber Industry for withdrawal of Section 44AC of the Direct Taxes Bill, 1988;

(b) the reasons put forth by them for requesting the withdrawal of the Section; and

(c) the decision taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : (a) Yes, Sir. After the introduction of the Finance Bill on the 29th February, 1988 some Associations representing persons engaged in timber trade sent written representations and some persons also came to meet the Chairman of the Central Board of Direct Taxes at Delhi. They mentioned about certain difficulties which the traders felt would be experienced by them consequent to the enactment of the proposed sections 44AC and 206C of the Income-tax Act as proposed in the Finance Bill.

(b) The reasons given in the written and oral representations for the withdrawal of the section are :—

(i) that the section is arbitrary, unreasonable and unconstitutional;

(ii) taking deemed profit at 60 per cent. of the purchase price is too high;

(iii) the term "Forest Produce" has not been defined in the Bill; and

(iv) timber is used by low income people to build houses.

(c) Some Government amendments have been made in the provisions taking into account the various points raised in the representations made. The decision of the Government is reflected in the Finance Bill, 1988, as passed by the Lok Sabha.

Allocation and utilisation of funds for development of Handlooms

10046. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state :

(a) the total allocation of funds for

handloom development during the seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) whether Union Government are monitoring the use of funds allocated to the handloom sector;

(c) the details of utilisation of funds by Handloom Sector during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88;

(d) whether Handloom Sector showed profits during these three years; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) During the Seventh Five year plan an amount of Rs. 165 50 crores has been allocated for handloom development.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A statement showing the release of Central Plan Funds to the handloom sector is given below.

(d) and (e) The funds are released to State Government on a matching basis for the development of Handloom Sector and not for commercial purposes. The production of handloom cloth during the last three years is estimated as follows :

(in million metres)

1985-86	3692
1986-87	3884
1987-88 (upto December, 1987)	2982

Statement

Utilisation of funds in the Handloom Sector under different Scheme during the year 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Allocation of Utilisation of Plan Funds	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1.	Budget Estimates.	30.36	26.80	27.99
2.	Revised Estimates.	30.36	26.80	25.20
3.	Actual Utilisation.	23.60	26.02	24.82

Amount allocated to West Bengal from Special Jute Development fund

10047. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state the amount allocated to the State Government of West Bengal out of Rupees one hundred crore Special Jute Development Fund for (i) Jute Agricultural Development Programme, (ii) Jute Corporation of India's

cooperative programme agencies, (iii) State Cooperative Marketing Federations for improvement of marketing and storage of jute, (iv) Product diversification and research and development support, and (v) Schemes for benefit of workers in the Jute Industry including rehabilitation and training ?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) :

Under the Special Jute Development Fund Scheme State-wise allocation of funds is made only under Jute Agricultural Development Programme. Year-wise details of the funds allocated to West Bengal under this Programme for the years 1987-90 are as under :—

I. Centrally Sponsored Scheme

(Rupees in lakh)

Years	Central budgetary outlay	Grant-in-aid released
1987-88	352.92	352.92
1988-89	499.72	
1989-90	499.72	

II. Central Sector Programme

(Rupees in lakh)

Allocation for the Universities for undertaking evaluation studies of SODP during 1987-90

Name of University	Year wise allocation			Total
	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	
1. Calcutta University	0.70	1.20	1.60	3.50
2. Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswa Vidhayalaya	0.90	1.30	2.10	4.30
3. Viswa Bharati	0.20	0.35	0.45	1.00
4. Indian Statistical Instt., Calcutta	0.10	0.15	0.20	0.45

Outlays in respect of other programmes are not made State-wise. Funds for these programmes are released to the implementing agencies viz. Jute Corporation of India, Indian Jute Industries Research Association, Jute Technological Research Laboratories, Industrial Finance Corporation of India, etc

Export breakthrough by MPEDA

10048. CH. RAM PARKASH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) has not been able to achieve breakthrough in marine exports during last three years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether marine products export sustains on the catches of traditional fishermen; and

(d) the steps being taken to revamp the MPEDA ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) and (b) Exports of marine products during the last

3 years have shown steady improvement as follows :

	Value (Rs. crores)
1985-86	398.00
1986-87	460.67
1987-88	492.69 (Provisional)

(April '87 to Eeb, '88)

(Source : MPEDA, Cochin)

(c) No, Sir.

(d) MPEDA in its present form is carrying out its trade promotional functions satisfactorily.

Guarantees issued by Mahim Branch of Syndicate Bank

10049. SHRI N. SOUNDARARAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Mahim Branch of Syndicate Bank in Bombay issued two bank guarantees in favour of a person without his written request, prior knowledge or express authority;

(b) whether the persons in whose favour these guarantees have been issued has suffered huge losses and has filed a complaint; and

(c) if so, the action taken : (i) to punish and prosecute the person who has obtained/received the bank guarantees, (ii) to compensate the sufferer, and (iii) to punish the guilty officials of the bank ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and to the extent available, will be laid on the Table of the House.

Confiscation of Nylon Cloth

10050. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision Has taken to auction huge quantity of confiscated nylon cloth at Daman on 18 April, 1988 ;

(b) if so, when the nylon cloth was confiscated and its value ;

(c) whether there was demand to cancel the auction and dispose of the nylon cloth to Super Bazars and Co-operative Stores at predetermined price ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Approximately 53 000 yards of nylon cloth was put to auction to realise duty on shortages of goods noticed in the bonded warehouse of M/s Tiger Umbrel a as provided under section 72 of the Customs Act, 1962 and approximately 44,000 yards of nylon cloth which had been seized on 13th/14th October, 1987 from the premises of M/s R.P. Industries because it had been removed illicitly from the premises of M/s Tiger Umbrella was also put to auction on the same day as it was deteriorating rapidly. The CIF value of the nylon cloth put to auction was approximately Rs. 7.05 lakhs.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The National Consumers Co-operative Federation requested the Assistant Collector of Customs, Bulsar, that he should offer the nylon cloth to them for sale to the consumers directly instead of putting it to auction. However, since the nylon in question was umbrella cloth meant for industrial use and not for direct consumption, the Assistant Collector of Customs, Bulsar, did not cancel the auction. The goods, however, had to be withdrawn from the auction since the bids offered were low.

Repartriation by M/s ITC Limited

10051. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 20 November, 1987 to Starred Question No. 223 regarding permission to MNCs to set up cigarette factories in Nepal and state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a huge amount was repartriated by M/s ITC Limited by way of showing expenses towards Turkey consultancy services although no Turkey consultancy was required in that case and even old plant and machinery were shown as new and foreign exchange was misused thereof ; and

(b) if so, whether an enquiry is being conducted in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI) : (a) and (b) M/s. ITC Ltd., Calcutta were given approval to set up a Joint Venture in Nepal on 14.11.84. Total equity of the project was Rs. 91.95 lakhs out of which Rs. 45.66 lakh was contributed as Indian equity through cash remittance from India. The approval letter indicated that Indian Party shall be entitled inter alia for a sum of N. Rs. 29 lakhs towards Turkey services. The said amount has since been remitted to India. No export of machinery was allowed towards equity participation. However, the Government permitted the

Indian party to give on hire two machines to their Joint Venture in Nepal till alternative arrangements were made by them.

Removal of employees of State Bank of Indore from service

10052. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of employees of the clerical cadre have been removed from the service by the State Bank of Indore during the last year ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the particulars of employees with posting place ; and

(c) whether the employees removed from service have not been given the benefits of the provident fund etc. by the bank till date ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FAL-EIRO) : (a) and (b) State Bank of Indore has reported that it is not a fact that a large number of clerical employees have been removed from service without proper reasons. However, the Bank has reported two cases of dismissals following disciplinary proceedings, and five cases of voluntary cessation of services. The particulars of these seven employees are as follows :

Name of the employee	Place of posting
I. Dismissal :	
1. A. Jain	Udankheri Branch
2. Ku. Fojiya Khan	T.T. Nagar Branch, Bhopal.
II. Voluntary Cessation of service :	
1. P.R. Bathri	Univ. Campus, Indore.
2. Suresh Bachawat	M.G. Road, Indore.
3. H.L. Raghuvanshi	Mahesh Nagar Indore.
4. Smt. Usha Rangaswamy	Vidisha (M.P.)
5. C.L. Verma	Raghogarh (M.P.).

(c) The bank has advised that in the case of four employees. Provident Fund etc. has been paid and for remaining three employees, requisite application/documents etc. for the claim have not yet been received by the bank,

Smuggling activities

10053. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that large scale smuggling activities are going on along the Palk Strait in between Sri Lanka and India after resumption of repatriation of Stateless persons to India and return of Sri Lanka Tamil refugees and if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ;

(b) whether organised gangs of smugglers active in refugee camps in India and in plantations in Sri Lanka and if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the steps taken to prevent such smuggling activities ;

(d) the number of detections of smuggling cases in Palk Strait during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) The seizures made and the intelligence available do not indicate any increase in smuggling activities along the Palk Straits in between Sri Lanka and India after resumption of repatriation of Stateless persons to India and return of Sri Lanka Tamil refugees.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Patrolling of the sea has been intensified along the Palk Straits in co-ordination with the Coast Guard and the Navy. The number of cases of smuggling detected in the Palk Strait during the last three calendar years are given below :—

Year	Number of cases
1985	226
1986	212
1987	204

Export of Tyres

10054. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO :
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has prepared an action plan to promote export of tyres ;

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

(c) if so, the main points of the study report ; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken by Government thereon ?

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

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Amendment to Laws to check drug Abuse

10055. SHRI SOM NATH RATH :
CHAUDHARY RAMPAR-
KASH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some new laws are being framed or amendments being made in the existing laws to check the use of narcotic drugs ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the extent of increase in the consumption of narcotic drugs during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA) : (a) and (b) A Cabinet Sub-Committee has been constituted to review the various measures to combat drug trafficking including the need to strengthen the existing laws.

(c) It is difficult to estimate the extent of increase in the consumption of drugs. However, India continues to face an increasing problem of drug traffic, mainly in transit. The quantities of drugs seized in the last three years are given below :

Name of the drug	1985	1986	1987
	(Quantity in kilogram)		
1. Opium	6,840	8,789	2,859
2. Heroin	761	2,621	2,780
3. Charas	10,312	18,909	14,792
4. Ganja	66,314	60,620	53,307
5. Morphine	125	207	90
6. Methaqualone	745	1,485	1,500

Levy for discouraging illegal traffic of Goods

10056. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHO-THAMAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to introduce inter-state levy for discouraging illegal traffic of goods agricultural products, etc. from one State to another to prevent avoidance of Central Sales Tax ;

(b) If so, whether any final decision has been taken in this regard ;

(c) whether this levy would be collected by the concerned State Governments or by Union Government ;

(d) whether any study was conducted to assess its impact on price rise of the affected commodities ;

(e) if so, the findings thereof ;

(f) whether State Governments have been consulted in this regards ; and

(g) if so, the response of State Governments thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K. PANJA) : (a) to (c) As States reported large scale avoidance of Central sales tax through the device of inter-State consignment of goods, the Constitution was amended through the Constitution (Forty-Sixth Amendment) Act 1982 inter-alia to enable the levy of tax on inter-State consignment of goods. A Conference of Chief Ministers held on 28th May, 1984 recommended by consensus different aspects of framing a legislation for taxing inter-State consignment of goods. The revenues from the consignment tax have been assigned to the States. In terms of the consensus arrived at the Chief Ministers' Conference, the consignment tax is to be collected by the State Governments. 50% of the collection is to be retained by the collecting States and the remaining 50% is to be placed in a divisible pool. The proceeds of the divisible pool will be distributed among the States as per formula applicable for distribution of basic excise duty or such formula as may be devised in future for this purpose by the Finance Commission. Since the Union Territories have their budgets funded wholly by the Centre, this arrangement would not apply

to the Union Territories. As some of the issues involved, are yet to be sorted out with the States, it has not yet been possible to take a final decision with regard to levy of consignment tax. The impact of the proposed consignment tax on the price has been considered by the Government.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar): I have given a notice of privilege.

MR. SPEAKER: About what?

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: The house of Shri Narayan Choubey, an hon. Member of this House, was bombed and he was attacked with lethal weapons.

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: He has alleged in a memorandum to West Bengal Government that the C.P.M. organised the attack on his house. Let me formulate...

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot say without seeing it. I have to see. I have to look into it

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): He has denied it,

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: He has not denied it. How can he deny it? He has submitted a memorandum to the State Government.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will have to find out. As usual, I will go into the facts and find out.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No debate now.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): It is learnt that the Karnataka Home

Minister, Mr. Jalappa, who is on anticipatory bail...

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: It is between the Home Minister, and him.

(Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Yesterday, myself and Mr. Somnath Chatterjee have given a motion for inviting the Attorney-General in the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I am looking into that.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Naik, it is an administrative matter. I won't indulge myself into that. Yesterday you did it. I am not going to interfere. It is an administrative matter.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table. Yes, Mr. Mirdha.

12.03 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Review on the working of and Annual Report of National Textile Corporation Ltd for 1986-87 and statement for delay in laying these paper etc.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): 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 National Textile Corporation Limited, for the year 1986-87.
- (ii) Annual Report of the National Textile Corporation Limited for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts and 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 the library. See No. LT-6070/88]
- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Jute Manufactures Development Council, Calcutta, for the year 1986-87 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year. [Placed in Library. See No LT-6071/88]

Notification under customs Act, 1962

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :—

- (1) G.S.R. 462 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th April, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 345/86-Customs dated the 16th June, 1986 so as to withdraw the concessional rate of customs duty applicable on potassium silicate required for the manufacture of electronic valves and tubes.
- (2) G.S.R. 471 (E) published in

Gazette of India dated the 18th April, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to medical equipments including spares and accessories thereof when imported into India by any Department of Ministry of the Government of India from payment of the whole of the basic duty of customs and the whole of the additional duty of customs leviable thereon subject to the conditions stipulated in the notification.

- (3) G.S.R. 473(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th April, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to the goods covered by Notification Nos. 137/88-Customs and 138/88-Customs both dated the 18th April, 1988 from payment of the whole of the auxiliary duty of customs. [Placed in library. See No LT-6072/88]

Reports of the Farrukhabad Gramin Bank, Gurgaon Gramin Bank, Rajgarh Sehroe Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Muzaffarnagar Kshetriya Gramin Bank etc. for the year ended the 31st December, 1987

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) :—
- (i) Report of the Farrukhabad Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1987 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in library. See No. LT-6073/88]
- (ii) Report of the Gurgaon Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December,

- 1987 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in library. See No LT-6075/88]
- (iii) Report of the Rajgarh-Sehroe Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1987 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in library. See No LT-6075/88]
- (iv) Report of the Muzaffarnagar Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1987 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in library. See No. LT-6076/88]
- (v) Report of the Gopalganj Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1987 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in library. See No. LT-6077/88]
- (vi) Report of the Aravali Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1987 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in library. See No. LT-6078/88]
- (vii) Report of the Patliputra Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1987 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in library. See No LT-6079/88]
- (viii) Report of the Avadh Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1987 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in library. See No. LT-6080/88]
- (ix) Report of the Marudhar Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1987 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6081/88]
- (x) Report of the Faridkot-Bhatinda Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1987 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in library. See No. LT-6082/88]
- (xi) Report of the Aurangabad-Jalna Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1987 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in library. See No. LT-6083/88]
- (xii) Report of the Hadoti Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1987 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in library. See No. LT-6084/88]
- (xiii) Report of the Sravasthi Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1987 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in library. See No. LT-6085/88]
- (xiv) Report of the Surat-Bharuch Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1987 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in library. See No. LT-6086/88]
- (xv) Report of the Bundi-Chittorgarh Kshetriya Gramin

- Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1987 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in library. See No. LT-6087/88]
- (xvi) Report of the Murshidabad Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1987 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in library. See No. LT-6088/88]
- (xvii) Report of the Jomuna Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1987 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in library. See No. LT-6089/88]
- (xviii) Report of the Bhilwara-Ajmer Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1987 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in library. See No. LT-6090/88]
- (xix) Report of the Mewar Aanchalik Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1987 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in library. See No. LT-6091/88]
- (xx) Report of the Dungarpur-Banswara Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1987 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in library. See No. LT-6092/88]
- (xxi) Report of the Vldisha-Bhopal Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1987 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in library. See No. LT-6093/88]
- (xxii) Report of the Akola Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1987 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in library. See No. LT-6094/88]
- (xxiii) Report of the Sangameshwara Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1987 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in library. See No. LT-6095/88]
- (xxiv) Report of the Shahjahanpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1987 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in library. See No. LT-6096/88]
- (xxv) Report of the Nimar Kshetriya Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1987 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in library. See No. LT-6097/88]
- (xxvi) Report of the Valsad-Dangs Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1987 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in library. See No. LT-6098/88]
- (xxvii) Report of the Bhandara Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1987 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in library. See No. LT-6099/88]
- (xxviii) Report of the Yavatmal Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1987 together with the

- Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in library. See No. LT-6100/88]
- (xxix) Report of the Solapur Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1987 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in library. See No. LT-6101/88]
- (xxx) Report of the Ratlam Mandasaur Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1987 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in library. See No. LT-6102/88]
- (xxxi) Report of the Kanakadurga Gramena Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1987 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in library. See No. LT-6103/88]
- (xxxii) Report of the Chandrapur-Gadchiroli Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1987 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in library. See No. LT-6104/88]
- (xxxiii) Report of the Dewas-Shajapur Kshetriya Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1987 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in library. See No. LT-6105/88]
- (xxxiv) Report of the Manjira Gramena Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1987 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in library. See No. LT-6106/88]
- (xxxvi) Report of the Nagarjuna Gramena Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1987 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in library. See No. LT-6107/88]
- (xxxvi) Report of the Pinakini Gramena Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1987 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in library. See No. LT-6108/88]
- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 30 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 :—
- (i) The Murshidabad Gramin (Staff) Service Regulations, 1985. [Placed in library. See No. LT-6109/88]
- (ii) The Hazaribag Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Staff) Service Regulations, 1985. [Placed in library. See No. LT-6110/88]
- (iii) The Begusarai Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Staff) Service Regulations, 1985. [Placed in library. See No. LT-6111/88]
- (iv) The Gwalior—Datia Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Staff) Service Regulations, 1986. [Placed in library. See No. LT-6112/88]
- (v) The Hissar-Sirsa Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Staff) Service Regulation, 1985. [Placed in library. See No. LT. 6113/88]
- (vi) The Golconda Gramena Bank (Staff) Service Regulations, 1986. [Placed in library. See No. LT-6114/88]

- (vii) The Varada Gramena Bank (Staff) Service Regulations, 1985. [Placed in library. See No. LT-6115/88]
- (viii) The Bikaner Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Staff) Service Regulations, 1986. [Placed in library. See No. LT-6116/88]

Notifications under Imports and Exports (control) Act, 1947

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) A copy of the Notification No. S. O. 235(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th February, 1988 authorising the Joint Chief Controllers of Imports and Exports, the Deputy Chief Controllers of Imports and Exports, the Customs Collectors and the officers of Customs under the Customs Act, 1962, the Development Commissioner for Iron and Steel, the Deputy Development Commissioner for Iron and Steel and the Superintendents of Police in the Economic Offences wing of the Central Bureau of Investigation, to make complaints in writing in Courts in respect of any offence punishable under section 5 of the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947, issued under section 6 of the said act.
- (2) A copy of the Imports (Control) Amendment Order, 1988 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 200(E) in Gazette of India dated the 23rd February, 1988 issued under section 3 of the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947. [Placed in library. See No. LT-6117/88]

Postmortem Report of Shri K. Vasudeva Panicker, Member of Parliament

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI) : On behalf of Kumari Saroj Khaparde, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Post-mortem Reports (Hindi and English versions) of Shri K. Vasudeva Panicker, Member of Parliament. [Placed in library. See No. LT 618/88]

12.03 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of sub rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1988, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th April, 1988, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."
- (ii) "I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Monday, the 2nd May, 1988, adopted the following motions in regard to the Committee on Public Accounts :
 "That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the Lok Sabha for the term ending on the 30th April, 1989, and do proceed to elect in such manner as the

Chairman may direct seven members from among the members of the House to serve on the said Committee."

2. I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that in pursuance of the above motion, the following members of the Rajya Sabha have been duly elected to the said Committee :

1. Shri M.S. Gurupadaswamy
2. Shri Yalla Sesi Bhushana Rao
3. Shri Kalpnath Rai
4. Shri Surender Singh
5. Shrimati Manorama Pandey
6. Shri T. Chandrasekhar Reddy
7. Shri Kailash Pati Mishra.

(iii) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Monday, the 2nd May, 1988, adopted the following motion in regard to the Committee on Public Undertakings :

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the Lok Sabha for the term ending on the 30th April, 1989, and do proceed to elect in such manner as the Chairman may direct, seven members from among the members of the House to serve on the said Committee."

I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that in pursuance of the

above motion, the following members of the Rajya Sabha have been duly elected to the said Committee :

1. Thakur Jagatpal Singh
2. Shri Kamal Morarka
3. Shri Dipen Ghosh
4. Shri Virendra Verma
5. Shri Raoof Valfullah
6. Shri A.G. Kulkarni
7. Shri V. Narayanasamy

(iv) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Monday, the 2nd May, 1988 adopted the following motion in regard to the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes :

"That this House resolves that the Rajya Sabha do join the Committee of both the Houses on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the term ending on the 30th April, 1989, and do proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, ten members from among the members of the House to serve on the said Committee."

2. I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that in pursuance of the above motion, the following members of the Rajya Sabha have been duly elected to the said Committee :

1. Shri N. Rajangam
2. Shri Anand Prakash Gautam
3. Shri Ramnarayan Goswami

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 4. Shri V. Ramanathan | (4) Consideration of a motion for concurring in the recommendation of Rajya Labha for reference of the Shipping Agents (Licensing) Bill, 1987, to a Joint Committee. |
| 5. Shri Puttapaga Radhakrishna | |
| 6. Shrimati Kailashpati | |
| 7. Shri G. Swamy Naik | (5) Discussion on the motion regarding continued growth of population. |
| 8. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena | |
| 9. Prof. N.M. Kamble | |
| 10. Shri Jerlie E. Thriang | (6) Discussion on the statement made by the Minister of Defence regarding the allegation of Indian agent in the purchase of submarines from M/s HDW of Federal Republic of Germany at 4.00 PM on Monday, the 9th May, 1988. |

12.05 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 9th May, 1988, will consist of:—

- (1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
- (2) Consideration and passing of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Bill, 1988.
- (3) Consideration and passing of the following Bills, as passed by Rajya Sabha:—
 - (a) The Cine Workers and Cinema Theatre Workers (Regulation of Employment) Bill, 1987.
 - (b) The Hospitals and Other Institutions (Redressal of Grievances of Employees) Bill, 1988.
 - (c) The Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1988.

MR. SPEAKER : Smt. Jayanti Patnaik.
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Tewary, sit down. I am on my legs. Take your seat. Loo. here. The law is for all. Nobody is immune, even the Minister or whatever he is. And the law will take its course. There is nothing to worry.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Now sit down. I have given my ruling. That is all. Nothing doing.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I don't like it. I will name you. Sit down. It is enough. I cannot do it. I am not going to allow this House to be a police station.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack) : The following matter may please be included in next week's agenda :

Though beedi making is flourishing as a Cottage Industry in Madhya Pradesh, thousands of people engaged in it continue to be exploited. A major factor for the growth of the industry is the availability of cheap labour. Besides, the forests are rich in tendu leaves, the main raw material for beedi. Rough estimates show that at least 20 crores beedis are rolled in the State daily making the industry a

multi-crore business. But it is regrettable that the factory owners do not keep the workers on their rolls permanently to escape the provisions of labour laws. They appoint sattedar's who are commission agents. The beedi workers get the raw material from the sattedars and supply the rolled beedis to them.

In Most cases, the entire family including women and children are engaged in the industry but none of the members is listed in the rolls of sattedars. After two or three months, the workers' name is changed with the name of another member of the family. The beedi workers do not get the minimum wages as the sattedars often reject a sizeable number of beedis as sub-standard, which are often purchased by the sattedars themselves at reduced rates

As such, It is very necessary to provide job security to lakhs of beedi workers. They should be given free medical aid, educational scholarships for their children, interest free housing loan and subsistence allowance in the event of occupational hazards like tuberculosis and cancer. The implementation of all these measures is necessary.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : The law will take its own course. Being a Minister does not absolve any person from any responsibility.

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER : I do not like it; enough is enough Please sit down. Nothing goes on record.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Do not throw the dignity of the House to the winds. It is enough; please sit down.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Prof. Kurien, you are now defying the chair. It is beyond control; I will name you. Please sit down.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : Dr. Rajhans. I have allowed only Dr. Rajhans. Nobody else is allowed. All are now speaking without my permission. Nobody goes on record except Dr. Rajhans.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : It is more than enough. Mr. Jaipal Reddy, you also come in the same category. I will not spare you also.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : It is not threatening; it is a warning. I will treat you equally. Nothing doing. Not allowed.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS (Jhanjarpur) : The following matter may be included in the next week's agenda.

It is irony that despite all the natural resources Bihar continues to be one of the most backward States of the country. The per capita income of Bihar is probably the lowest in the country.

There is acute poverty in the land of plenty. One of the basic reasons for the pathetic condition of the people of Bihar is the lack of power there. There is no appreciable increase in the power position even after the commissioning of Muzaffarpur Power Unit.

The average production of electricity in Bihar is 40 to 50 per cent less than the installed capacity. The working of Bihar Electricity Board is not at all satisfactory. There is an urgent need to appoint an Enquiry Commission to look into technical and administrative aspects and suggest remedial measures.

But despite this, industry and agriculture will continue to suffer for want of power and the State will continue to remain as backward as before.

It is, therefore, earnestly requested that at least two atomic power plants be sanctioned for Bihar by the Central

Government. One of these plants may be located in North Bihar.

Bihar is rich in Uranium which is the principal raw material for generation of atomic energy.

The economy of Bihar will undergo a sea change if these atomic energy power plants are installed there at an early date.

[Translation]

SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV (Morena) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the following matter may please be included in the next week's agenda:—

"Air-service has been started in many divisions of Madhya Pradesh as Gwalior, Guna, Bhopal, Khajuraho, Jabalpur, Bilaspur, Raipur, Bastar, Indore and Ujjain but the Air-service has not been started in Chambal Division so far. Sheopur Kalan of Chambal Division is at a distance of 25 kilometre from Gwalior. It is a place where many businessmen and rich people reside. There is narrow gauge line starting from Sheo Kalan to Gwalior and it takes 22 hours to cover this distance and buses reach Gwalior in 8 hours. I, therefore, request the Government to start a helicopter-service from Sheopur Kalan of Chambal Division so that the people of this area could be benefited.

12.15 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

SHRI MADAN PANDEY (Gorakhpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the following matters may please be included in the next week's agenda.

Although the situation in the country is favourable for industrialisation yet regional imbalances persist. Because of the availability of infrastructure facilities, the private and Public Sector Industries are being established only in the developed areas which is rather increasing regional imbalances.

Therefore, following urgent steps should be taken to remove the regional imbalances with regard to industrial development in all parts of the country:—

1. The policy regarding selection of sites for the establishment of industries in Public Sectors should be amended and gas-based fertilizers plants, the cotton mills for the overall development of Handloom Industry Printing and Processing Plants and agro-based industries should be set-up in the country's backward areas such as District Gorakhpur situated on the eastern part of Uttar Pradesh.

2. It is necessary for the entrepreneurs to observe strictly the terms and conditions to set up their industries only at places allotted by the Government at the time of issuing licenses for the setting up of their industries in Private and Joint sectors.

3. In order to encourage the entrepreneurs the backward areas should be re-demarcated and subsidy and infrastructural facilities should be made available.

I, therefor, request the Central Government to take instant steps for making the overall development of the country.

[English]

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore) : The river Subarnarekha is popularly known as a treacherous river as it changes its course frequently causing huge losses to the villages located on its banks. Besides, the devastating floods of this river which are a regular phenomenon cause large scale devastation to the vast areas of the States like Orissa and West Bengal. This year, due to large scale erosion, three very thickly populated villages in Balasore district of Orissa were submerged and nearly 600 to 700 families became destitute and have taken shelter either in nearby villages or beneath the trees. Erosions caused threats to about 22 villages, located on both sides of the banks of this river. Immediate action should be taken to save the situation.

Paper industry of our country is facing closure due to less consumption. Our country's per capita consumption of paper is only two kilograms which is the lowest in the world.

Out of 300 and odd paper mills, 245 are in small sector, and the total installed capacity is around 27 lakh tonnes. The production of paper has come down to about 60 per cent of the installed capacity and this under-utilisation has resulted in the closure of 22 per cent of these Mills in small scale sector and other 38 per cent are already in the red and half of them are on the verge of closure.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska) : The following matter may please be included in next week's agenda :

The Union Ministry of Labour and officials in-charge of emigrant Indians deserve appreciation for their efficient work. The public hearing thrice a week helps the intending emigrants as well returning emigrants to solve their problems. Workers sent abroad are at times exploited by labour Saradars more so from Orissa. Some cases have been detected and action taken. But again they have raised their ugly head and are very active. The agents are extracting heavy amounts from the workers to send them abroad through construction companies at Delhi; in Private Sector as well as Public Sector. Workers do complain, but the exploitation has not ended. Establishment of man-power corporations in all the States, Union Territories and at the Centre are likely to solve the problem. The Union Ministry of Labour is to take immediate action to safeguard the interest of workers.

SHRI K. N. PRADHAN (Bhopal) : The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India constituted a Central Medico Legal Advisory Committee as early as in 1956 with the object of conducting a survey of Medico-legal practice in the country for an assessment of existing conditions to provide a correct appraisal of the deficiencies at various levels and to formulate schemes for correction thereof.

The Committee submitted its report in 1964. It made a very strong plea that the Union Government should initiate a move for establishing a Central Medico-Legal Institute.

The present Medico-Legal institute at Bhopal has a good foundation of nearly ten years with all working laboratories. It is already functioning as a training centre for Medical Officers, Police Officer, Judicial Officers and is functioning as a pioneer institute. The cases from all over India are referred to it for expert opinion. It should be taken as a Central Medico-Legal Institute to start with.

It will be in the best interest of the nation for the Ministries of Home, Health and Law to create a Central Medico-Legal Institute at Bhopal.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj) : The Wakf Act, 1954 was last amended in 1983 but the amended Act has not yet been enforced because of objections raised by the Muslim community to some provisions. Since then, the Government have been engaged in evolving a national consensus on further amendments and in finalising the bill for the purpose. Delay in enforcing the non-controversial provisions of the amended Act is causing much harm to the Wakf properties, and to the Muslim community by depriving them of the benefits from Wakf income. It is suggested that the non-controversial provisions of the Wakf Act, as amended upto date, should be promulgated and enforced without any further delay and the proposed amendments based on the consensus should be formulated in the form of a Bill at the earliest and introduced in Parliament.

I would, therefore, propose that the enforcement of Wakf legislation be taken up during the coming week.

After its victory in Aurangabad Municipal elections the Shiv Sena has announced its intentions of changing the name of the city. Recently in Delhi Hindu Metrological had launched a campaign to change the names of roads. Similar

moves largely motivated by communal considerations have been made in other parts of the country, for example Aligarh and Bombay. Such moves have been resented by some communities. There is no legislation to regulate change of names of cities. I think there is need for a central legislation on the subject but before a legislation is enacted the question must be discussed in all its dimensions and aspects in order to evolve a national consensus, keeping in view, the over-riding demands of national integration and communal harmony. I, therefore, suggest that this question be taken up in the coming week.

[Translation]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA (Sangrur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would request that the following matters may please be included in the next week's agenda.

In Punjab, there is a production of about 6.5 lakh metric tonne potato every year and it is grown in 35,000 hectare land every year but it is sorry state of affairs that no proper arrangements have been made for its sale. Consequently the prices of potato come down for the last some years at the time of harvest and as a result of which the farmer has to suffer heavy losses instead of profits. Therefore, there is a need to set-up an industry which could maintain the demand of the potato and could also provide the farmers remunerative prices. Punjab Agro-Industries Corporation has decided to set up a project through which it will make efforts to earn foreign exchange by using 30 000 metric tonne potato every year but implementation of this project is not in sight. Therefore, the potato-producer farmer is facing severe financial crisis. Therefore, there is a need to discuss the present miserable conditions of farmer in the House next week.

The annual production of seeds of oilseeds is about 110 lakh tonne while the oil extracting capacity of crushing plant is 350 lakh tonne oil seeds. The country has to depend on import for meeting its requirements of oil and since 1976, 140 lakh tonne oil has been imported

for meeting its requirements. The Government did not work as efficiently as it should have worked for making the country self-reliant in respect of oil and consequently there was not an adequate production of seeds of oil and even today the Government have to depend on foreign countries to meet its requirements. In 1985-86 the support price of mustard was Rs. 400/- per quintal and in 1986-87 it was Rs. 415/- per quintal but their market prices in the aforesaid period were Rs. 580 and Rs. 650 per quintal respectively. The condition of other seeds of oil is also the same. I, therefore, request the Government to discuss this important issue in detail in the House in the ensuing week.

[English]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Bara-mulla) : Even though Haj pilgrimage for the current year is not far away, the programmes in respect of flights and other arrangements do not seem to be in final shape. The Saudi Airlines usually organises outgoing Haj flights from Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta, but this year there is no firm commitment from Saudia so far. There is also an apprehension that the fare will be increased this year also. If there is a proposal like that, it should be dropped forthwith. The fare was continuously increased year after year, since 1983.

The Air India would be well advised not to increase fare in its own interest. It has been incurring losses on all routes except the flights to the Gulf.

There are several other questions connected with the Haj pilgrimage which deserve attention, e.g. :

- (i) West Bengal Government has made it known to various quarters that flights can be organized that will charge Rs. 5400/- only per passenger (to and fro Jeddah). Haj Committee charges a substantially higher rate.
- (ii) While travel agents get a commission of 12% from Air India,

the Haj Committee gets a commission of 5% only.

- (iii) Haj Committee is at present headquartered at Bombay, which is no longer a central place for pilgrims drawn from all corners of the country. While there could be zones and zonal offices, headquarters should be in New Delhi.
- (iv) While Central Haj Committee is not a statutory body, it takes various crucial decisions all by itself.
- (v) The Central Haj Committee lacks representative character, so far as its membership is concerned.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY
AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIK-
SHIT): We will consider all the sub-
missions that have been made by the hon.
Members, to be included in the business
for next week.

12.28 hrs.

COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

First Reports

[English]

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY
(Puri): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the First Report of the Committee of Privileges laid on the Table of the House on 5th May, 1988."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the First Report of the Committee of Privileges laid on the Table of the House on 5th May, 1988."

The motion was adopted.

12.29 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE : APPROVAL OF CONTINUANCE IN FORCE OF PROCLAMATION IN RESPECT OF PUNJAB—*Contd.*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shri Buta Singh on the 2nd May, 1988, namely:—

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated the 11th May, 1987 in respect of Punjab issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months from the 11th May, 1988."

Now Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal,

[Translation]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL
(Chandni Chowk): Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Resolution moved by Shri Buta Singh for extending President Rule in Punjab for a further period of six months. What are the reasons for not holding elections in Punjab? If we look into the present situation in Punjab, we will find how violent incidents are taking place there, how bus-passengers are shot dead and how children, young and aged persons are taken out of their houses and killed mercilessly.

The situation in Punjab has deteriorated so much that terrorists are now using Rocket-Launchers in their attacks. They possess the latest arms. The Punjab problem has been discussed several times in this House. It is almost a certainty that Pakistan is behind the incidents in Punjab. Pakistan provides training facilities to the terrorists and gives them shelter. After having been trained, the terrorists come into Punjab to create mayhem. Can elections be held in Punjab or a popular Government function if this situation continues to exist? Could the erstwhile Punjab Government restore normalcy in the State? The action of the Central Government in disbanding the last State Government has given a lot of relief to Hindus and Sikhs in the State. The present situation in Punjab has created a feeling of insecurity

in the mind of every resident. This is the reason why thousands of people are leaving Punjab and taking shelter in Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan. Is such an atmosphere conducive to holding elections in the State? I feel that the Government wants to take strong measures to solve the Punjab tangle. For the Punjab crisis I shall also blame those hon. Members of the Opposition who did everything within their capacity to make the situation more complicated. They are fully responsible for that. Why is it that an act of terrorism in Punjab brings forth only a cautious reaction from us? Why do we hesitate to condemn the action of terrorists? What is holding us back from organising peace-marches on the roads of Punjab? Leaders make tall claims while speaking at the party-level here. But why do the same leaders get cold feet when it comes to visiting Punjab? If we analyse the situation we will find that the entire blame lies with our hon. colleagues in the Opposition. A political leader from Delhi visited Punjab and stayed at the Golden Temple for a couple of days. On his return to Delhi he said that no arms could be seen within the Temple area and that Golden Temple is just a place of religious importance, that no person with arms could be seen over there. But the seizure of large quantities of arms, during 'Operation Blue Star' clearly indicated what really went on over there. Did this not destroy the sanctity of the Golden Temple? Everyone has a devotion towards places connected with his or her respective religion. All of us bow our heads in reverence when we pass by religious places. But can a devotee accept the Golden Temple as a religious place any longer? Can he do that when he knows that politics has overshadowed what the Golden Temple stands for? Even today a large stock-pile of arms exists in the Golden Temple. Reports of firing and clashes with the police and military are received everyday. Can we still call the Golden Temple as a place of religious importance? I request the Government to take the strongest possible measures to solve the crisis in Punjab. The Government must restore the sanctity of the Golden Temple. For it is the symbol of the deep rooted faith of all devotees,

It should be restored to its original state so that the feelings of devotees are not hurt.

I take this opportunity to remind those political personalities whose actions have created a rift between Hindu and Sikhs. One of our leaders kept silent over killings in Punjab but when riots took place in Delhi in 1984, then he started counting the number of people killed. He sought to prove that casualties were much more than what was being announced through official statistics. Are these steps not aimed at alienating Sikhs from the Hindus? Nothing can be more shameful than this. I want to remind him that he himself had said that while travelling on a bus only Sikhs are chosen for search from the entire lot of passengers. If such things are said, the hatred between Hindus and Sikhs is bound to grow. The rift between the two communities will widen making it extremely hard to strike a compromise. While supporting this proposal, I request those hon. colleagues to choose their words carefully before speaking out. This problem is not like other problems. It is a disease, the cure to which lies in our working together. We should not just stand here and condemn the acts of terrorism. Empty words of condemnation will only strengthen the spirit of terrorists making them believe that they have an ally in our midst who sympathises with their cause. We should refrain from uttering such words.

Why did Sardar Buta Singh keep silent when he was declared 'Tankhaiya'? Did Shri Buta Singh go on a killing spree? Did Shri Buta Singh go around shooting with a gun? But people who indulged in wanton killings of innocent persons, who wiped out children in cold blood were not declared 'Tankhaiya'. All this saddens my heart. And they should feel sad too. Even such a state of affairs does not deter our hon. colleagues from helping the terrorist cause and criticising the Government here. The same hon. Members are scared of condemning those who kill people openly. How could our hon. colleagues remain oblivious to the killings of Lalit Makan and Geetanjali Makan and Arjun Dass,

the killing children attending a birthday party. All these incidents happened right here in Delhi and yet our hon. colleagues chose to ignore it in their speeches. Today the unity and integrity of our country is in peril. Powerful forces are at work behind this and we must work together to counter them. So I feel that it is impossible to hold elections and form a popular Government in Punjab considering the situation existing there. With this I support this Resolution.

[English]

12.37 hrs.

SHRI BASUDEV ACHARIA (Bankura): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I oppose the Statutory Resolution moved by the Home Minister, S. Buta Singh, for further extension of the proclamation of the Emergency,—I mean the President's Rule, for six months in Punjab.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): You are obsessed with the Emergency.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: You are.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT: You are obsessed with Emergency. It is a slip of your tongue.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: The President's Rule, in Punjab, it has not—led to any improvement in the situation in Punjab; the situation has deteriorated, it has become worse. It was never so bad before.

It is doubtful whether the Government has any policy on Punjab at all. For the last six years the Government has been experimenting. This important border State of our country has been minimised to a laboratory. The Government is experimenting one after another measures. But it has not been able to solve the Punjab problem. The President's rule was imposed last year in the

month of May—on May 11, 1987. What was the reason? The reason given was there were large scale killings in the month of April, about 73 persons were killed. And another reason which was put forward by the Home Minister was that some Ministers were interfering with the problem of law and order. The terrorists and the extremists are not arrested and they are preventing, or they are interfering.

But, one year has elapsed—after two or three days, it will elapse. During the President's Rule, as many as two thousand persons were killed by these extremists. The terrorists, the extremists and the Khalistani elements have intensified their activities six months back. The Home Minister claimed that these extremist elements are running away, but rather they have intensified their activities. The terrorists, the Khalistani elements and the extremist elements have increased their activities.

Sir, five head priests were released. Who are these head priests? Out of these five head priests, three head priests—once declared inside the Amritsar Golden Temple "independent Khalistan" and hoisted Khalistani flag. Then, they were arrested and detained. Who is Jasbir Singh Rode? When there was Blue Star Operation, he was not in India. He was touring. He was in Dubai; sometimes in Manila; and sometimes in America. Outside India, he organised these extremist elements and he formed International Sikh Students' Federation. When he came back, he was arrested and detained. Then, he was released not only, but he was made as the head priest of Akal Takht. After his release, he declared that he would fight for *Puran Azadi* and *Sampoorna Azadi*. I do not know what is difference between 'Khalistan' and 'Sampoorna Azadi' and whether the Government is demarcating between 'Sampoorna Azadi' and 'Khalistan'. He started tight rope working. Subsequently, on 13th April, the intention was made clear. The two factions of AISSF were united and an International Sikh Conference was dominated by these elements. They declared there that those who would deviate from the path of Khalistan,

they would face the same fate as faced by Sant Longowal. Before release of these high priests, the opposition leaders were not consulted. The Government only consulted with one Sadhu Sushil Muni. Subsequently, forty Jodhpur detenus were released.

We demanded the release of innocent detenus, who are not Khalistanis or extremists and are languishing in Jodhpur jail. Most of them are innocent. Some of them were picket up outside the Golden Temple, arrested and put behind bar, in Jodhpur Jail. 363 persons were arrested. We have been demanding in the House that those who are innocent, should be released. An assurance to that effect was also given in this House. The Prime Minister himself gave an assurance in a meeting with the leaders of the opposition that their cases would be reviewed and that those who were not associated with the seditious activities would be released. A categorical assurance was given by one of the Cabinet Ministers, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao, in Amritsar last year that their cases were being reviewed and that they would be released soon. But only 40 detenus were released. Are these 40 persons only innocent and others are associated with the seditious activities and that is why they were not released? These are the irritants which should be removed.

I do not understand the intention of the Government. Governor, Sidhartha Shankar Ray, has said that the release of five head priests and 40 Jodhpur detenus is part of their package with whom? Is it with Sushil Muni? With whom was this package arrived at? Why were the leaders of the opposition not consulted? For the last one year not a single meeting was held. It has been said in the annual report that an all-party convention was held in Chandigarh on 1st March, 1987 followed by all-party rallies in Ludhiana on 8th March, then at Hussainiwala and then at Amritsar. After Amritsar, what? What about the action plan? The action plan was adopted unanimously in the meeting of the leaders of the opposition and the result was very much encouraging. Lakhs of people attended the meeting

from different walks of life, not like your Ghulam Nabi Azad's public contact programme with security people.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): That was mass contact.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Mass contact with the security people and not the actual mass contact. But these programmes were very much successful and very much encouraging. Why was the action plan, which was adopted and accepted unanimously, stopped? Because suddenly Barnala Government was dissolved just on the eve of the Haryana elections to woo the voters of Haryana where you have failed miserably. Still you are pursuing a very narrow political path. You are still having a narrow opportunistic line. You do not consider Punjab problem as a national and a political problem. When the problem is political, solution must also be political. While replying to a debate under rule 193 last March in this very House, the Minister spoke for ninety minutes but he did not come out with any solution. He did not give any hint as to what they are going to do, what is their action plan, what is their Punjab policy. He only went on saying that the situation is improving. Like a broken gramophone record, he went on saying that the situation is improving, that the terrorists are running away, that they are sealing the border. We have been demanding the sealing of the border, we have been demanding that a White Paper should be published with regard to foreign intervention. Everybody knows who are encouraging, who are helping, who are abetting the U. S. imperialist forces and Pakistan. Why can't the Government seal the border? Now only they are thinking that the border should be sealed and barbed wire should be erected. What have they been doing for the last three-four years when we have been demanding in this House, not only from this side but from that side also, that the border should be sealed? It was the unanimous demand of this House that the border should be sealed but they have been sleeping like Kumbhkarna.

If the intention of the Government is

[Shri Basudev Acharia]

to hold elections and to hand over the power to the extremists, this will be disastrous because this cult of Bhindranwale, this fundamentalism, has gone deeper into the minds of the extremists. This will not only create a fear complex among the minority, but will also create further wedge between two communities in Punjab. It is good that still communal harmony is there. We have seen what incident took place in Karnasari. Though the Sikhs were asked to get separated from Hindus, they refused to do so. Both Sikhs and Hindus were killed. They died together. That tradition of Punjab is still going on. So, the Government has to rely on the patriotic secular forces of Punjab, the moderate Akalis, the secular forces. Now political forces have become irrelevant. They are holding talks with the extremists, *munis, sadhus*, but not with those who are fighting against the extremist elements. Both the Communist Parties, my party and Choubey Ji's party—The Communist Party of India (Marxist) and the Communist Party of India—are shedding their blood everyday. Our comrades are sacrificing their lives. Those who are against these extremist forces, those who are against these separatist elements, separatist forces, they are not holding talks with them. These forces have now become irrelevant in Punjab.

As regards the implementation of the Punjab Accord, they have stated in their Report that out of 11 articles, they have implemented only eight. They have not implemented three important demands—transfer of Chandigarh, transfer of some territory to Haryana and the water dispute—though two years and seven-eight months have elapsed. We all welcome this Accord. Though it could have been implemented earlier, but still we all welcome it. We have always demanded that this Accord should be implemented. When the Accord was signed and the Prime Minister wanted to hold elections, when he consulted us, we told him not to hold elections. We said, first peace should be consolidated there. Elections can be held later on. First peace should be brought in the State before the elections are held. Akali Dal Party came to power,

Punjab accord has not been implemented in letter and spirit. The water dispute has not been solved. The Erady Commission which was constituted to recommend the ways and means for the distribution of water between the three States had submitted their report long back, in the month of January last year. It was announced on the eve of Haryana election to woo the voters of Haryana. But you miserably failed. Why are these recommendations not being implemented? We want to support all the recommendations of the Erady Commission Report. But this Commission has not done justice to Punjab. What about the transfer of territory? So many Commissions have been constituted. Now, Punjab is under your rule. What about the construction of the SYL Canal. We were told that because the Barnala Government was there, the Akali Dal Government was there, the construction work was being prevented. Now, Punjab is under your rule. What are you doing? What is the progress of the SYL Canal? Who is now preventing you from its construction?

Sir, about Ranganath Misra Commission Report, a number of times we have raised this issue. The Commission submitted its report and the same was placed on the Table of this House. In every session we are demanding that the Commission's report should be discussed so that many points and many things will come out. But we are not being allowed to discuss the Report of the Ranganath Misra Commission. About 3000 people were butchered and 2733 innocent Sikhs were murdered. Not a single person responsible for the murder of 3000 Sikhs has been arrested so far. What is your reply to this? J. M. Banerjee Commission was constituted. But why the recommendations of the Commission have not been implemented so far? Sir, there is no inadequacy of powers in the hands of the Central Government. A number of Bills have been passed and enacted into Acts, like, the Punjab Arms Act, the Anti-Terrorists Act, the Disturbed Area Act. So many other Acts have also been enacted. Now, you have amended the Constitution also to impose Emergency in Punjab so that now Punjab problem

can be solved if you impose Emergency. You take away the right to liberty and right to freedom of life which are inherent rights of the people of the country, for a few thousand Khalistan extremists. You cannot take away the right to liberty and right to live of the people of Punjab as well as of the people outside.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please wind up. Please conclude.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Sir, I do not know whether the Government has become mad in experimenting various aspects of the situation and finding out a solution, sometimes having discussion with the extremists, with Mr. Jasbir Singh Rode, sometimes with Ragi and Bairagi and Sushil Muni. I do not know what is your policy. *(Interruptions)*

About this joint campaign there are many differences with the Congress (I), but on the question of unity and integrity of India we want to join hands with you, I mean, all the national parties which are for the unity and integrity of India will be with you. There should be a joint campaign mass campaign, to isolate these extremists and terrorist elements. Political campaign should be restored and the irritants like release of innocent persons who are kept and who are languishing in Jodhpur jail should be removed by their cases being reviewed. The Punjab Accord should be implemented in letter and spirit, Ranganath Misra Commission's report should be discussed and its recommendations should be implemented. Then J. N. Banerjee Commission's recommendations should be implemented, those who are responsible for the massacre in Delhi riots, in Kanpur and Bokaro, should be punished. These are the irritants. The psyche of the Sikhs has been disturbed. These irritants are to be removed and the joint campaign should be restored. The action plan which was adopted and accepted in the meeting of the Leaders of the Opposition should be started again.

MR. DEPUTY : SPEAKER : We adjourn for Lunch now and re-assemble at 2.00 p. m.

13.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at four minutes past Fourteen of the clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair.]

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE :
APPROVAL OF CONTINUANCE IN
FORCE OF PROCLAMATION IN
RESPECT OF PUNJAB—*Contd.*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Keyur Bushan,

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Ban-
kura) : Sir, I was on my legs, when you adjourned the House. I was on my legs. I could not conclude my speech. I was not allowed to conclude.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, I allowed you to conclude. But you did not do. What can I do ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : I was on my legs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I allowed you for ten minutes and rang the bell for ten minutes. You never heard. What can I do ?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I told you for the past 10 minutes before adjourning for lunch to wind up. You were on your legs. But he was also on his legs. I called his name.

(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Just only one minute. You have only to conclude. If you continue, I would not allow it to go on record.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : I conclude with a story from Rabindranath Tagore. Do you know, how the shoe was discovered? It is a story by Shri Rabindranath Tagore. A king wanted to save his feet from dust. So, he called a meeting of his Ministers. Ministers came and started discussion. The discussion was going on and 20⁰ drums of snuff were finished. But they could not solve this problem. Then they decided to remove the dust from the roads so that the dust may not touch king's feet. They started removing the dust. The atmosphere became full of dust.

Again, the king convened a meeting. But they could not find out any solution to the problem.

Then a poor, illiterate cobbler came and he told the king "Why are you doing all these things? You can do one thing to save your feet. You cover the feet with a piece of leather. Then dust will not touch your feet."

All these problems are due to this Government. Today, the Punjab problem has become complicated because of this policy of this Government..... (Interruptions). The Punjab problem can be solved if this Government is removed. Because of this Government, all these problems are here. You are creating all these problems. The Government should be removed. By extension of proclamation of President's rule in Punjab, the problems cannot be solved.

[Translation]

SHRI KEYUR BHUSHAN (Raipur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I support this Resolution moved by the hon. Home Minister. The views expressed by Shri Acharia in the end have hurt me deeply.

Treating an issue, as serious as this, in a cursory manner, accusing each other of being guilty or shifting responsibility on the Opposition or the administration will not solve the problem. Let me emphasize that the Punjab problem should not be taken lightly.

Observations over a long period of time have shown that repeated efforts to arrive at a solution have met with failure. The problem is a deep-rooted and acute. If we consider it as an ordinary problem of terrorism we can compare it to the terror created by dacoits in the Chamabab region. Some dacoits were killed in encounters and some surrendered consequent upon change of mind. Whenever communal riots take place, they too are controlled and the situation brought back to normal. To treat this as just another communal disturbance, a religious crisis or even an economic problem would be to deceive ourselves. And the problem will remain as it is. Efforts to find a social or political solution have also proved futile. History makes it clear that this is nothing but a conspiracy against the nation, a conspiracy to break the country apart. The participants in this game—plan are so ignorant that they fail to understand the gravity of their crime against the country. Their crime or their ignorance can be explained but the national leadership seems incapable of doing so. History has a lesson for us but we have not learnt the same. Were efforts not made to divide the country in the pre-independence days? Were the feelings of the masses not provoked in the name of religion? Did imperialist forces not try to divide the country in the name of religion? The same thing is happening today. A State which till recently had nurtured a unique culture and religion gives no importance to religion or to the maintenance of brotherhood between Sikhs and Hindus. I can say with certainty that whatever is happening in Punjab may be in the name of Sikhism but definitely not in the best interests of that religion. Sikhism essentially aims at creating bonds between hearts and bridging different religions together. Today everything is being done in the opposite direction. We should learn from history. The same thing happened then also. Flames of hatred and distrust are being fanned in the country. The masses are being brainwashed in the name of religion only to achieve the objective of dividing the country.

Can a religion be protected if separate nations come into being by exploiting the

name of religion ? I can say it with certainly that due to the division of India those very people have suffered the maximum whose ignorance was once exploited for this purpose. Today some of their family members are in India, while the others are in Pakistan; both the families have to lead a separate life of grief and sorrow. These people pray to God that at least this artificial separation may be removed from the hearts of the people. Today attempts are being made once against to create a similar situation in the Punjab

It is quite clear that any follower of Sikhism who follows the path shown by the Gurus can never do such a thing. In the Punjab, the religion of every individual, whether Sikh or Hindu is fully influenced by the teachings of Guru Gobind Singh. These teachings can never separate them from each other. The people who had misled others earlier at the time of partition alone are once again trying to divide the country by misleading the people. Therefore in such a situation, my submission is, that it is a question of the security of the whole nation and not of any particular party or person. We will have to solve it on the same basis as we did for achieving our independence. At that time we had united the whole country irrespective of party affiliations because we had to fight against the imperialist powers. With this thing in view, we have to move ahead step by step without bothering for the party to which one belongs, we should work together in order to solve the present composite problem whether it is in the form of politics or problem of the masses. We have seen everything from the view of administration. We have tried every system and each party which came into power. But the problems have not been solved. After that we are now empowering you to extend the President's rule. None of the citizens of India have any grudge against this. Whatever we want to achieve we may try to achieve the same through political process. We hope that your entire administration will face these secessionist forces strictly. The whole nation is with you. All the responsible people of the country should sit together to find out a solution. Thus those people who criticise for the sake of criticism only and are trying to present their

views, will also get an opportunity to come forward and put their point of view. This problem will be solved through political process. I am earnestly submitting it to you that the suggestion given by our leader is reasonable and we accept it. Let us make concerted efforts and move ahead. I want to tell you another thing that we visited 12860 villages. We also keep on meeting Shri Ramdowalia. There is no sign of communalism in even a single village. We all must forge unity. When India was under foreign rule we divided it due to our own folly in spite of the right leadership. But today India is independent and its citizen is wide awake; he will not let the country be divided. The masses are leading us and we should move along with them. We should not blow our one trumpet but work together to create national awareness just as we had made sacrifices in the Jallianwala Bagh for the cause of independence, similarly we should be prepared to make sacrifices together. It was a day of 1930 that those who made their sacrifices sang patriotic songs. We conveyed the aspirations of Mahatma Gandhi in every village. The zeal, strength and emotion with which our bold patriots used to sing the patriotic song should be shown to the whole Punjab and be prepared for the same. I would like to present an extract out of that song to you:

Meri jaan na rahe, mera sir na rahe,
samaan na rahe, na veh saaz rahe,

Faqt hind mera aazad rahe,
meri mata ke sir par taaj rahe,

Sikh, Hindu, Musalman ek rahen,
bhar bhar sa rasm riwaj rahe,

Guru Granth, Quran-Puran rahe,
meri puja rahe, meri namaz rahe,

Meri tooti madayya mein raaj rahe,
Koi gair na rahe,

Meri beca mein taar milen hoan,
sabhi ek bhin: madhur aawaz rahe, Ye
kisan

Khushhal rahen, puri ho fasal sukh
saaz rahe,

Mere bachhe vatan par nisar rahen,

Meri maan behnon ki laj rahe,

[Shri Keyur Bhushan]

Meri jaan na rahe, mera sir na rahe,
 Samaan na rahe na veh saaz rahe,
 Raqt hind mera aazad rahe,
 Meri Mata ke sir par taaj rahe

[English]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDIN (Kishanganj) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, nothing less than the destiny of our country, the integrity of our State, the very future of our nationhood is today being decided in the fields of Punjab. This long interaction of chauvinism and fundamentalism has created a situation replete with separatism and terrorism. It has all the elements of a Greek tragedy. And many of us find the country moving inexorably towards cataclysmic event which we dare not conceive, which we dare not dream of whether it shall be the replay of 1984, we do not know. We hope, it shall not be

Today, we have no option but to support the Resolution before us. We cannot permit a political vacuum and yet we have an opportunity to ask ourselves how shall we utilise this additional period of six months. I would like the Government to tell us to give us some hope that we shall be able to eliminate terrorism, that we shall be able to restore a sense of security to the people, that we shall be able to move towards a political solution towards restoration of this democratic process towards revival of the democratic forum that we shall be able to create an atmosphere in which elections can be held. I do not know what the answer of the Government will be, Mr. Deputy-Speaker. I do not know what guarantee the Government can give us. But here, we are placed on the horns of dilemma. I don't think we are going to achieve any magical result in the next six months, unless we undertake an agonising reappraisal of the past line that we have followed and definitely adopt a course, a different course.

Sir, since the imposition of the President's regime, there has been dramatic

escalation of violence in Punjab. The level of terrorism has gone up, the fire level, the casualty levels have gone up. The frequency of encounters have gone up. The sense of insecurity in the minds of the people has increased. The exit of the people from their hearth and home is almost assuming a torrential dimensions in certain parts of the State. The Golden Temple is once again being fortified. The Akal Takht and the SGPC the two time-tested institutions of the Sikh community have been virtually marginalised. Our border is being transgressed at will if we are to accept the Government's report that there is regular smuggling and arms running across this border. We know that Pakistan cannot resist the temptation of fishing in our troubled waters, though I am not convinced what the level of their interference is, because the Government have chosen to remain silent and not taken the country into confidence. I would once again urge upon the Government that it should place all the facts and evidence before the people in the form of a white paper.

Angry statements even by the Home Minister will not do. I dare say, even the barbed wire will not help us. Even if we accept the suggestions made in some quarters of handing over the border districts to the Army, I don't think would produce peace in Punjab, unless we take the people into confidence and take necessary measures

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : Are they not being taken into confidence now ?

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : No, they are not. That is my feeling.

The Government seems to lack a political perspective and a political vision. We must admit—whether we like it or not—that the Akali Dal is the only party with roots in Punjab and that has been destroyed. Our game has been to divide the leadership, to destroy the leadership. All the political parties put together cannot stabilise the political system in Punjab today.

There has been a deliberate creation of a political vacuum. Guns and rockets naturally fill in the vacuum. Punjab has been turned into an arsenal of the terrorists and a playground of the paramilitary forces. It is an unfortunate situation.

I don't know whether the Government deliberately avoid the quest for a political solution. I am not suggesting that all demands must be accepted. But I do suggest that the Accord that has been solemnly entered into should not be put aside. It should be seriously pursued and implemented to the extent possible. Something must be done about Chandigarh, about water dispute, about the territorial adjustment about the religious demands of the Sikh community, about the religious and cultural questions that have been raised. One thing more: that the Government should try to understand the psychology of the situation. The Government, it seems to me, lacks this skill or the capacity of diagnosis. A deep wound has been caused to the Sikh psyche and unless we can do something about it in terms of undoing the bitterness of the Operation Bluestar, in terms of doing something for the victims of the massacre, in terms of rehabilitating and providing adequate relief for those who suffered in Delhi and other places...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Sir, I will take a few more minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister has to reply.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Sir, others have taken 20 to 25 minutes. I will take only a few minutes more.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your Party has been allotted only three minutes. Please conclude now.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: I am sure you will not be that strict with me Sir. I must complete my argument.

The Government it seems to me are at their wits and because they seem to be moving in circles. The trouble is that they are moving within a fixed framework and working with a fixed methodology. I think there is a need for a new breakthrough and a review of the situation.

Divisiveness cannot become the instrument of governance. It can only generate an emotional backlash. Therefore, I would suggest that it should be treated as a long term national objective to avoid, to eliminate misunderstandings and the distrust that have crept in and to give Justice where due. Hindus and Sikhs have to live in Punjab and Punjab has to remain a part of our country. These are the two issues on the basis of which we can build a new situation.

Our leaders and our Government have to undertake serious negotiations with a capacity of give and take. They have to respond properly, not in confused terms or incoherent measures or in a heavy-handed or imaginative style. Black laws or use of force and military action can help us; but only to a point. Mob violence can never help us; and even cloak and dagger operations

I understand that the Minister of State admitted in the Rajya Sabha that certain arms have been smuggled by some secret agencies of the Government. That is what I saw in the papers.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Please read the paper correctly. I stoutly denied the allegation and the newspaper report. The newspaper report is here. No newspaper has reported me like that.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: That arms have been smuggled from Kabul to India by certain secret agencies.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : No. The word 'smuggle' was never used. You please read the newspaper.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : I would conclude by saying that we cannot use another Barnala to demolish another Badal, we cannot find another Ragi to demolish another Barnala and we cannot find another Rode to demolish another Ragi because whether another Rode will come or be found we do not know. This is the situation in which we have to step in very wisely and very cautiously. I once again plead with the Government that there should be general amnesty for the so-called deserters and effective action for their rehabilitation. There should be release of all the Jodhpur detenus. There must be punishment for the 1984 rioters. Fake-encounters must be stopped. Mass arrests must stop. There should be perhaps be a change of guard because Rays and Ribeiros have had their turn. The Punjab accord must be implemented. Political parties must be consulted. This great community, this patriotic community which had made such sacrifices their leaders and representatives in all fields of life, all the prominent elite of the community, must be invited to participate in finding a solution. By gaining trust by acting justly and by proving our bonafides to the Sikh community we can isolate the terrorists even today because that is the main purpose and we can encourage the patriotic and the nationalist forces because that alone and they alone working with the Government and with all the political forces in the country can save Punjab and can save India.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NARAIN SINGH (Bhiwani) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the President's rule has been imposed in the Punjab for the past one year. The situation in the Punjab after that has been growing from bad to worse. When Shri Barnala's party was in power, 3-4 persons used to be killed every day and corruption was also prevalent. The Government always appreciated the Barnala Government and called it a good administration.

But Barnala Government was suddenly thrown out of power in the month of May last year and President's rule was imposed there. Ever since then, 4 to 5 times more people are being killed. People are killed at the rate of 10, 20 or 30 per day. Besides, you must have observed that in the adjoining states also these terrorists have created a panic. Recently in the Patiala district shots were fired on two lorries of Himachal Pradesh in which many people were injured. In Haryana two buses were totally destroyed. Thus, even the adjoining states have become the targets of these terrorists now.

There is no security of anyone's life and property in the Punjab. Terrorism prevails in the whole of Punjab. Earlier when 4-5 persons used to be killed, the people from religious communities, Congress Party or Communist Party used to condemn it. But today even if 20 people are killed there is no one to condemn it because everyone is scared of the terrorists. The major cause of these terrorists activities is that the border of Pakistan touches the Punjab. They get training from there. In this direction, endeavours have been made by the Government to seal the border. But despite all the efforts of the Government the border has not yet been sealed. Now the situation is such that the terrorists cross the border and come to our country and after doing the mischief go back to Pakistan. Therefore my submission is that the border should be sealed immediately.

The second cause of terrorist activities is that the Punjab police does not cooperate with the Government. The police personnel do not apprehend the terrorists while attacking the people, because they are in connivance with the terrorists and other anti-social elements and are bribed by them. There is a large scale corruption in the Punjab police due to which it loots huge amounts of money. Even the chastity of women folk is not safe in the Punjab. A good number of people are migrating from there. You must have read it in the newspaper today that there are 2000 families living in camps in Jalandhar and Amritsar. Therefore it

is not right to rely on the Punjab police particularly its lower rung. It is B.S.F. and C.R.P.F. personnel who take action as and when the situation demands.

Another thing is that moderate Sikhs have not been encouraged. Had the Government encouraged them, the old people would have given good advice and done something. But now the terrorists have become advancement and they demand Khalistan. Therefore the Government has no right to govern if it cannot safeguard the life and property of the people. So the Government should take some solid steps and find out a solution by taking the leaders of national and regional parties into confidence. Besides the cases of the detenus lodged in Jodhpur jail for the last 3 to 4 years should be examined and the innocent persons should be released. Their genuine demands should be considered so that this issue may be solved. Today the unity of India is endangered due to this.

[English]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are hearing about the Punjab situation for the last several years. And I don't know how long will we hear about this. Actually, the Punjab situation is deteriorating very fast. Only four leaders of Punjab have given a statement that Mr. S.S. Ray, Governor of Punjab, is misleading the Government of India. They have also indicated in the statement that corruption in Punjab was never so high as it is today. The corruption in the area of Punjab is at the highest peak. Such a statement is coming from the people belonging to the ruling party.

The President's Rule was brought in Punjab only to help the Congress Party in Haryana. But the Congress party failed. I had met our hon. Home Minister and wanted to know what he intended to do now. For about a month or so, they are waiting for a *Hukamnama* from Shri Jasbir Singh Rode. When he will issue the *Hnkamnama*, the killings in Punjab should come to an end and the *Hukamnama* will quell everything. With this hope, they

are going in a fashion which is most non-political. It has only crippled the administration. I request the administration and the Government to kindly see that this is not done. You are political wigs and should move politically so that we are able to save Punjab and face the situation in the correct manner.

When the Barnala Government was brought down, we were told that the morale of the forces is now very high and the terrorists are on the run. But after six months, we are finding that the morale of the terrorists is high. More and more people are being killed and the security forces refuse to come out of their camps at night. This is the real situation in Punjab. Nobody grouses. But why this situation is there? Everybody accepts that Pakistan's hand is there. Everybody accepts that US hand is there. Everybody accepts that only a small number of terrorists in Punjab are playing a very good game. But you don't accept your own failure, plus the failure of the Government of India to tackle the things properly. Its intervention from time to time has always been on the wrong side. This is the reason. Now we have gone to such a situation that it is very difficult now to come out.

As Comrade Basudeb Acharia was telling, the response to the mass contact programme was really nice. It was suddenly stopped. Then suddenly, the mass contact programme was started by your party. Why was that done? Why did you stop that thing? Why don't you call a meeting of all the political parties again? At least, my party never says, don't be strong against the terrorists, You must be strong. The morale of the security forces must be strengthened. But only by this method you cannot do it.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Why don't you give your solution to this?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Our solution is to call for a meeting of all the political parties. Why don't you call for it? If you only try to bring the Congress Government in Punjab by this way or that way, it is wrong. As you are trying in

[Shri Narayan Choubay]

Tamil Nadu don't try that here. That will be a wrong method.

My last point is that we will again and again be saying Puniab. Punjab.. For how long, we shall be saying like this? I again enjoin upon the Government to kindly consider it seriously and leave out the sadhus babas and fathers. You call all the political party people and see that something can be done. I want and request Mr. Buta Singh to consider one thing. These irritants will have to be put to an end. What about the Jodhpur detenus? Can't screening be done within 4 years? You say so. These people should be screened and released wherever required. They are not screened. In screening, if you find them to be culprits or accused, then the case should be started against them. Then in front of our eyes, thousands of Sikhs are killed. They have been tied up to the lamp posts and petrol was sprinkled and have been set ablaze. Mr. Buta Singh, you saw it yourself. And you could not arrest a single person.

You say Punjab is a national problem but when the question of implementing the Accord comes, you become wholly irritational. You become partisan. Leftists and our party are there to help you. We do not think to take a partisan role. Our people are dying; your people are dying and their people are dying. Still you are silent. I do not know what for you are silent. Be serious. Solve the problem and call all-party meeting immediately and face the problem as it should be faced.

With these words, I conclude.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Yes, Mr. Buta Singh.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : Sir, give me two or three minutes. I would like to give some suggestions I have given my name.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : After the Minister's reply is over, I will allow you. At the end of his reply, I will allow you to have clarifications.

(Interruptions)

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : This is not correct. I have suggestions to make. I will not seek clarifications. I will spend less time than that.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Don't disturb. Listen to the Minister's reply.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : What is the rationale behind this?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There is no time for your party.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Why not? What is the reason?

PROF. N. G. RANGA : What is all this**? Every time you create this trouble. Every time you get up in this manner.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Sir, I have great respect for you.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Don't waste time. Time is limited.
(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Yes, Mr. Buta Singh.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Motion for extension of the President's Rule in Punjab has been the subject of discussion for the last three days in the hon. Members have expressed their genuine feelings on the issue. The hon. Members have expressed their deep concern over the Punjab situation. Punjab has become a complex and grave problem for this House and the nation. Last time during the course of a discussion on Punjab, I had started my speech by stating that one thing is amply clear about the prevailing terrorism in Punjab that the forces which are out to divide the country have made terrorism their instrument and are killing unarmed people in that State.

** Expunged as ordered by the chair.

This has been going on for the last four or five years. However, gradually the situation has reached a point where the terrorists have now been completely isolated. Many hon. Members and Shri Shahbuddin wanted to know whether there is any connection between the prevailing terrorism and Sikh psyche. I want to clarify that there is no such link at all. The Sikh psyche is patriotic, the Sikhs are famous in history for their contribution in maintaining the unity and integrity of the country and hence it is a part of the Sikh psyche. Moreover, the Sikh psyche has been shaped by the teachings of the Sikh Gurus. These handful of terrorists engaged in balkanising the country, have no connection with the Sikh psyche. No Sikh would take up arms against the innocent people. The Sikh community has been created to protect the innocent and not to kill them... (Interruptions)...

[English]

AN HON. MEMBER : What about the massacre of so many people everyday ?

[Translation]

S. BUTA SINGH : Please listen to what I am saying and then ask your question. I want to assert that to call the terrorists as Sikhs is to insult Sikhism. They are not Sikhs they are the enemies of humanity. By calling them Sikhs, we are hurting the sentiments of the Sikhs and this is what I have to say. The situation has come to such a pass, as you may have read in the newspapers yesterday or day before, that even the supporters of terrorism inside the Golden Temple are unwilling to support it any longer. Similarly, the merciless killing which is going on which includes the massacre of women, children and the aged, snatching of ornaments, and rape have been condemned. We cannot say as to how far it will be successful but it proves the fact that even the communal minded Sikhs are not supporting those elements hiding in Har Mandir Sahib and oppressing humanity in this way.

Therefore I would like to analyse it a little further, I agree that there are many

issues in Punjab which are still unsettled. For Example, the Punjab Accord. The Accord has to be implemented, it is not a closed matter. Unfortunately the very composition of the Accord is such that in order to implement each article three or four parties are involved, and for every new issue there is a Tribunal or a Commission and so on. The verdict of the commission has to be accepted and executed. Many efforts have been made. I am not saying so today to accuse somebody. Much efforts have been made on the question of water, territory, Chandigarh but the various parties involved failed to reach a consensus. The result was that the implementation of the Accord got stuck upon these three or four issues. Just now Shri Shahbuddin has stated that religious aspects of the Accord should be implemented. I can say it with certainty that the religious points have almost been taken care of. A draft of the Gurudwara Act has been sent to every State. The view of the States will be coming shortly. So far as the Gurudwara Act is concerned efforts are being made to implement it as it has been proposed in the Accord. Views are being obtained. S.G.P.C has to give its opinion. When the S.G.P.C. does not exist, whose view should be taken ? How is the Centre to be blamed in this regard ? There are several other bodies which will have to furnish their opinions. Several issues have financial implications. Shri Ramoowalia is present here. The daily broadcast of hymns from Shri Mandir Sahib is also in accordance with provision of the Accord.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA (Sangrur) : I think the S.G.P.C. has sent its views on the subject.

S. BUTA SINGH : We have not received it so far. It has not come to us. It has been sent to Punjab Government, then I cannot say. It has not come to us and there are many States where historical Sikh Shrines are located. Several State Governments have yet to submit their views. We have received the views of 5-6 State Governments. The Sikh Organisations have also to send the same. Then there are the Members of Parliament as well. Another reason for the non-implementation of the Accord is that Haryana

[S. Buta Singh]

Government has not yet accepted it. However, they want that the canal should be expedited. These two are contradictory. We do not accept the Accord but we want the water of the canal. How can it happen? What have you to say, Shri Choubey? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : You only tell us.

S. BUTA SINGH : We are providing 100 per cent funds. In order to expedite it, we held meeting with the Planning Commission, Central Water Commission, Haryana Government and the Punjab Governor. But the Haryana Government Says that it does not accept the Accord but the Canal should be completed at the earliest. If this is their opinion, then it is difficult to implement the Accord because the very nature of the Accord demands the agreement among both the parties. Along with it, there is also the territorial issue. Under it, certain areas of Punjab have to be given over to Haryana. There are points on which both parties should agree. As regards the issue of Water, we have the Award. It includes the views of Rajasthan, Haryana and Punjab,

[*English*]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Why cannot you speak with those Governments?

S. BUTA SINGH : The Governments say that we do not want to accept the Accord. With whom are we to sit? Can you persuade with the Government? We are willing. That is the problem.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : You have to take the initiative.

S. BUTA SINGH : Definitely, I myself took the initiative. The first thing I did after the Hon. Chief Minister was installed in Haryana I called him and he said, "Sorry, I cannot subscribe to this Accord but you expedite the canal."

SHRI SAIFFUDIN CHOWDHARY : In same line with the Bhajan Lal Govern-

ment.

S. BUTA SINGH : We will definitely try. We do not say that we will not. We owe the responsibility. But unfortunately the very nature of the Accord is that it cannot be implemented by only one party on one side. It has to be...

[*Translation*]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : The draft of the Accord has been prepared in such a way that it can never be implemented.

S. BUTA SINGH : Now you are questioning the Accord itself. When the Accord was prepared, you had supported it. As regards its implementation,.....

[*English*]

You should also lend your support. You have a lot of leverages with these Opposition parties which are ruling. You kindly lend your support to them and tell them that this is in the best national interest. Everybody should support it.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Till recently Haryana was ruled by your party. At that time you did not do it.

S. BUTA SINGH : This is the problem. I say even now it is not too late. Why do not you go there and tell them. We are willing. Sir, I have to finish it before 3.00 o' clock.

SHRI SAIFFUDIN CHOWDHARY : We will try to do within the power that we have. We are here to persuade them.

[*Translation*]

S. BUTA SINGH : Shri Ramoowalia, Shri Acharia and Shri Choubey have raised certain points. You said that the Pradesh Congress leaders have said so. I verified it with the President of Pradesh Congress who said that the press reports are absolutely false. His amended statement has come. He has stated that such reports are untrue. It is

not proper to blame any particular individual and make him accountable for everything. I can see that some newspapers are also involved in such a campaign. Many hon. Friends are of the opinion that Shri Buta Singh should be held responsible for it. Some would blame the Governor for the Punjab situation, or Shri Rebeiro or the District Superintendent of Police or even the Patwari they would say that if the Patwari is changed Punjab may become peaceful.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA : There is a difference between the Patwari and the Governor.

S. BUTA SINGH : I was referring to the system. I include myself as well. I don't know as to how many articles have been written in Weeklies and Dailies about me.

[English]

So long as Buta Singh is there, I tell you I will be the luckiest person.

[Translation]

I am prepared to make every sacrifice for anything that could solve the Punjab problem.

[English]

I am physically prepared to go.

[Translation]

I do not agree that anybody is putting any obstacle in the way of peaceful solution of the Punjab issue. We could not reach several places and other officials also have not been able to reach all the places. But the Governor goes to every place of mishap. He shares feelings of the people and express sympathy with them.

DR. A.K. PATEL (Mehsana) : The Governor also takes part in 'Bhangara' dance. (Interruptions)

S. BUTA SINGH ; Sir, it is not proper to interfere in anybody's personal life and play jokes with him. We should see

how is he discharging his duty. He is doing maximum struggle. He is covering every village, every tehsil and every district. He has evolved a very good system. All political parties and all officials take part in the 'Lok Shakti' meetings started by him and solve the problems at Panchayat level. I have never come across such initiatives as he is taking as a Governor. He mingles with the people to the maximum and makes efforts. But the situation is such that it is not possible for any body to eliminate the problem totally how soever influential he might be.

Just now Shri Choubey talked about the morale of the forces. This can be confirmed from the details of three encounters held during the last fortnight. Our jawans, both from C.R.P.F. and B.S.F. fought with determination and made sacrifices. They became martyrs and eliminated the terrorists on the spot. How far is it justifiable to call these encounters as fake encounters. This is just launching of a disinformation campaign in a planned manner by some people who do not want that the Punjab problem is solved. All the parties, particularly, the C.P.M., the C.P.I., Akali Dal (Longowal), the Congress Party and the B.J.P. extended their support to this cause. The difficulty arose when some people instead of speaking against terrorism and Khalistan in these campaigns held big rallies and repeated their resolve to remove Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Just now also Shri Acharia said that the only solution to the Punjab problem is the resignation of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. The country will go to dogs if the aim of such persons is achieved. Shri Acharia also cannot save the country from such a situation. How far it is correct to say that the Punjab problem will be solved if the Shri Rajiv Gandhi resigned. They are creating a misconception in the minds of the people. On one hand they make these allegations and on the other hand complain that they were not included in the campaign. How this sort of remarks will boost the morale of the people and the forces. Naturally, this will boost the morale of the terrorists. This is what these people want. It is unfortunate that such words are uttered by people like you. This disheartens the people and demoralises the forces. This weakens the forces who are

[S. Buta Singh]

fighting against anti-national forces. Just now Shri Choubey said that the problem might be solved by calling an all party meeting. I agree with him.

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Then why are you holding talks with those elements who are against the unity and integrity of this nation.

[Translation]

S. BUTA SINGH : We sincerely want that all opposition parties should come together in so far as this issue is concerned because it is a national problem. It has also been alleged that we want to win the elections through this method.

[English]

I do not think, anybody can be so casual about this.

[Translation]

You are talking of elections in Punjab at this juncture.

[English]

At least not in these circumstances. Your party knows it better than anybody else.

[Translation]

First of all we have to eliminate those enemies of the country who are killing innocent people in Punjab. You are talking about elections. In the resolution that has been moved in the House we are simply saying that the administrations may be given more time under the constitution. It is a formality and it is not proper to talk about elections in Punjab at present. Elections will be held at appropriate time. At the time when all of you were of the view that elections cannot be held, it is we who took the initiative. As soon as the situation improves.....

[English]

We will be the first people to come before this House for elections. We will not shirk our responsibility.

[Translation]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not want to take much time. If you kindly allow me, I shall conclude within two minutes.

It is absolutely wrong to say that we are trying to make political capital out of it. Just now my colleague Shri Chidambaram said that a systematic campaign of disinformation is going on. It should not be like that.

Shri Shahabuddin mentioned fake encounters. Such allegations were also published in the newspapers. The Director General of police, the Governor of Punjab had referred to them and I have also made a statement in the House about these cases. There were one or two cases which came to our notice and prosecutions were launched and compensations have duly been paid. The Director General of police as well as the Governor of Punjab have clearly said that the Government does not want such incidents to take place. It is possible that in certain stray cases some innocent people were killed in the midst of a massive campaign being launched in Punjab. But a misunderstanding is being created in the society by the propaganda that fake encounters are taking place. This will make the common believe that in the real sense fake encounters take place. It is a wrong thing we should not encourage misnomer spread by our enemies.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : There was a report published in the Statesman. Let the Government have it investigated.

S BUTA SINGH ; I do not want to mention the name of any newspapers. All these stories are planted which create confusion. It is aimed at creating disbelief in the minds of the people against the

Central Police Organisations, Para-Military Forces deployed there. These things demoralise the security personnel.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA : Will you have it investigated by a commission comprising independent persons in Punjab ?

S. BUTA SINGH : If there are any such instances it should be brought to our notice in black and white. Only then such cases will be investigated. Wherever such instances were reported, they were investigated. When such incidents took place in Jalandhar and Amritsar, they were duly investigated and prosecution launched. We have told about these incidents and never denied. But it is totally wrong to use propaganda tactics and launch a movement to demoralise the people and create hatred in their minds against the para-military forces.

Shri Shahabuddin said about Pakistani Interference. A meeting of the Home Secretaries of both the countries is likely to take place. While participating in a discussion held earlier I had placed proofs and also unfortunately I had to contradict the statement made by the President of Pakistan. I had placed proofs and even now I can produce the remaining proofs. As has been said by Shri Choubey, we can call a meeting with the leaders of the Opposition, if they so like and take them into confidence. We will show them the documents which prove interference by Pakistan. It is not that we say this thing, the entire European Press is publishing it. I have got a report published in the Financial Times, London. They have got their independent source of information. In a detailed article they have proved almost on the same lines as I had said. They have published this thing and proved as to how the Pakistani security forces are shielding the terrorists, sending arms, training the terrorists and organising training camps and finally sending them to India so that they could destabilise India and spread terror in Punjab. All these things are there.

[English]

We are going to take up with the Pakistan Government through our diplo-

matic channels. Under the circumstances, I will commend to this august House that the situation is very serious. We should all be together in this. One thing that I may tell you.

[Translation]

Earlier also I told Shri Indrajit, Shri Choubey and Shri Acharia that we will welcome any well meaning person who would help us in finding a solution to this problem. But I would like to stress on one point that unity and integrity of the country is above all and the Punjab problem can be solved within the framework of the constitution of the country. Religion is not above the country in a secular and democratic set up. The simple thing is that the unity and integrity of the country will have to be preserved. Separatism will have to be curbed and misuse of religion will have to be stopped by adopting constitutional methods. Sikhs, Hindus and Christians are living like brothers in Punjab. Their unity needs to be strengthened. Keeping in view these things we have brought forward this resolution in the House and I am fully confident that the august House will adopt it.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated the 11th May, 1987 in respect of Punjab, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from the 11th May, 1988.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we take up Private Members' Business. Since we begin this business five minutes late i.e. at 15 05 hrs., we will conduct this business till 17.35 hrs.

Now Bills for introduction. Mr. Shantaram Naik.

15.05 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL*

(Amendment of article 170)

[English]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : 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.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : I introduce the Bill.

SUGAR-CANE (AMENDMENT)
BILL*

[English]

SHRI ANAND SINGH (Gonda) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Sugar-cane Act, 1934.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Sugar-cane Act, 1934.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI ANAND SINGH : I introduce the Bill.

15.06 hrs

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL*

(Insection of new article 275A)

[English]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : 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.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : I introduce the Bill.

15.06 hrs.

ABOLITION OF BEGGING BILL*

[English]

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI (Bellary) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for abolition of begging and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for abolition of begging and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : I introduce the Bill.

* Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 6.5.88.

* Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 6.5.88.

CEILING ON WAGES BILL*

15.07 hrs.

[English]

SHRI S. B. SIDNAL (Belgaum) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for ceiling on wages of a family and for matters connected therewith.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for ceiling on wages of a family and for matters connected therewith.

The motion was adopted.

SHRI S. B. SIDNAL : I introduce the Bill.

PREVENTION OF FORMATION OF POLITICAL PARTIES FOR PROMOTION OF RELIGIOUS INTERESTS BILL*

[English]

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Idukki) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to prevent the formation or functioning of political parties to promote any religion or religious community or denomination or section thereof.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to prevent the formation or functioning of political parties to promote any religion or religious community or denomination or section thereof.

The motion was adopted.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of article 214)

[English]

SHRI BALASAHEB VILEHE PATIL (Kopargaon) : 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.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : I introduce the Bill.

CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Insertion of new Sections 11D, 11E, and 11F etc)

[English]

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA (Ahmedabad) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944.”

The motion was adopted.

* Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2, dated 6.5.88.

* Published in Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II Section-2, dated 6.5.88.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA : I introduce** the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL*

(Amendment of article 105).

[English]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : 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.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : I introduce the Bill.

15.08 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL*

(Amendment of article 350A).

[English]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : 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.

* Published in Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2, dated 6.5.1988.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : I introduce the Bill.

15.09 hrs.

CROP INSURANCE BILL*

[English]

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopergaon) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide protection to farmers for loss of crops suffered in natural calamities and for matters connected therewith.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide protection to farmers for loss of crops suffered in natural calamities and for matters connected therewith.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : I introduce the Bill.

15.10 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

—Contd.

(Insertion of new article 15A)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House now shall take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Thampan Thomas on the 4th December, 1987, namely.—

“That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration.”

*Published in Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2, dates 6.5.88.

Only 30 minutes are left over and the Minister has to reply. Mr. Bhadreswar Tanti—not present. Now I will call the Minister to reply.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : I want to speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Your party already spoke, Mr. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : I must thank all the hon. members who have spoken on this Bill which has focussed the attention of the nation on the question of unemployment. The views expressed by the hon. members have been carefully noted. I would like to point out that the ultimate goal of our society is socialism and in that process we have to provide food, shelter, clothing and work for all. There is absolutely no going back on the promise that the society will provide in future more employment for our masses by a planned economy; and the scientific socialism is the only way by which poverty can be removed and we can provide more opportunities for employment in our country.

I would submit that the programmes which have been launched by the government for providing more employment opportunities are very vital and their successful implementation only will ensure a better future for the country.

I would briefly submit that under the National Rural Employment Programme, the target fixed to generate employment opportunities was about 228 million man days for 1985-86 and 275 million mandays for 1986-87, and the achievement has been 316.41 million man days and 395.39 million man days respectively which works out to be approximately 138.8 and 143.7 per cent respectively—A very good achievement.

Under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Scheme, the target fixed was 205.73 million for 1985-86 and 236.47 million for 1986-87 and the achievement has been 237.98 million and 305.37 million

which again works out to be 115.7 and 120.1 per cent respectively.

Training has been imparted to 1.78 lakh youth in 1985-86, 1.85 lakh youth in 1986-87 and 1.12 lakh youth in 1987-88 upto January, 1988 under the programme for training of Rural Youth for Self Employment.

The number of beneficiaries under the Self Employment Programme for Urban people is approximately 3.19 lakh during 1986-87.

So, you may kindly look at these figures and then I will briefly touch the subject.

For the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme the allocation of funds is Rs. 606.33 crores for 1985-86, Rs. 733 crores for 1986-87 and Rs. 725 crores for 1987-88. The Seventh Plan outlay is Rs. 1740 crores approximately.

Similarly for National Rural Employment Programme the allocation was Rs. 457.53 crores for 1985-86, Rs. 457.50 crores for 1986-87 and Rs. 507.92 crores for 1987-88 and the outlay for the Seventh Plan is Rs. 2487.47 crores.

Then for the Integrated Rural Development Programme the allocation was about Rs. 407.36 crores for 1985-86, Rs. 543.83 crores for 1986-87 and Rs. 613.38 crores for 1987-88 and the Seventh Plan outlay is Rs. 2642.99 crores.

The number of beneficiaries under IRDP during 1985-86 is 30.81 lakhs out of whom 13.23 lakhs belong to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes and 3.03 lakh were women in 1986-87 and 37.47 lakhs out of whom 16.80 lakh Scheduled Caste/Tribes and 5.67 lakh were women.

I was submitting all this, to emphasise one thing, that it is not in the interests of the nation to just dole out Rs. 100 to young men and women. Rather, it is always useful to create and generate employment opportunities by giving projects which generate

[Shri H.R. Bhardwaj]

more employment by giving opportunities, educational opportunities, to the backward people, to Scheduled Castes and Tribes who stand on their own feet and become self-reliant and self-sufficient. And that is the direction, and that is the direction that throughout the country we should provide more opportunities for training to provide more opportunities for education and making the weaker sections of our society self-reliant. That is the direction.

It will weaken the weaker sections more if we give them just Rs. 100 and ask them to do nothing. They sit idle at home. Firstly Rs. 100 will be of no use to them for sustaining themselves, to get food, clothing and shelter. And that would further weaken the desire to achieve self-sufficiency and self-reliance.

Therefore, the national objective set forth by your founding fathers is very correct, that by a scientific development of the country we have to fight this menace of poverty. That is the proper direction and the country has achieved something which is being noticed in the rural areas of our country. We want this change—the noticeable change—should spread out, to the farthest parts of the country and that is why our leader, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, the Prime Minister of India at the latest session at Madras has launched another vigorous drive to achieve self-sufficiency by the weaker sections of the society.

This is a new direction which has been given and an answer to remove poverty, unemployment, pestilence and disease. You create self-confidence in the masses, create education in the masses for this.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED (Lakshadweep) : Vocational education.

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ : By education I mean, both vocational and others.

I am not an economist. But I know how the nation has been planned, how the country has been planned right from Panditji's time to this day. And the

results have come. So, I think, personally it is always good to argue and know each other's views on how to solve the particular disease like unemployment. But it is always useful to look to the realities. Any dole, or pittance of Rs. 100 will not solve any problem.

This particular Bill, which was sponsored and which was moved by the hon. Member is no solution at all to the unemployment problem in the country. I would respectfully submit that this Bill may be withdrawn and we should lend a helping hand to our leader who is striving very hard to solve the unemployment problem in the country.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Thampan Thomas.
(Interruptions)

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum) : Sir, it is very unfortunate that the mover of this Bill is not present here.
(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Since Shri Thampan Thomas is not here, I shall now put this motion for voting. Before I put the motion for consideration to the vote of the House, this being a Constitution Amendment Bill, voting has to be by division.

Let the lobbies be cleared.

Now, the lobbies are cleared. The question is :

“That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration.”

The Lok Sabha divided :

15.25 hrs.

Divisions (No. 10)

AYES

*Ahmed, Shrimati Abida.

Chowdhary, Shri Saifuddin

Iyer, Shri V. S. Krishna
 *Meira Kumar, Shrimati
 Mishra, Shri G.S.
 Reddy, Shri B.N.
 Siddhartha, Shrimati D.K.
 Thera Devi

NOES

Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash
 Ansari, Shri Abdul Hannan
 Banerjee, Kumari Mamata
 Basavaraju, Shri G.S.
 Chandrasekhar, Shrimati M.
 Chandresh Kumari, Shrimati
 Chaudhry Shri Kamal
 Das, Shri Bipin Pal
 Dennis, Shri N.
 Dikshit, Shrimati Sheila
 Gomango, Shri Giridhar
 Gupta, Shri Janak Raj
 Gupta, Shrimati Prabhawati
 Jain, Shri Virbhi Chander
 Jatav, Shri Kammodilal
 Jeevarathinam, Shri R.
 Jena, Shri Chintamani
 Kamla Prasad Singh, Shri
 Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
 Keyur Bhusan, Shri
 Khattri, Shri Nirmal
 Krishna Singh, Shri
 Kurien, Prof. P.J.
 Lachhbi Ram, Shri
 Mahajan, Shri Y.S.
 Mahendra Singh, Shri
 Malik, Shri Dharampal Singh
 Manorma Singh, Shrimati

Mavani, Shrimati Patel Ramaben
 Ramjibhai
 Meena, Shri Ram Kumar
 Mehta Shri Haroobhai
 Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina
 Misra, Shri Nityananda
 Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekara
 Nalk, Shri Shantaram
 Naikar, Shri D.K.
 Nagi, Shri Chandra Mohan Singh
 Pandey, Shri Madan
 Panigrahi, Shri Sriballav
 Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
 Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
 Pathak, Shri Chandra Kishore
 Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe
 Patil, Shri Vijay N.
 Patnaik, Shri Jagannath
 Prabhu, Shri R.
 Purohit, Shri Banwari Lal
 Raj Karan Singh, Shri
 Rajeswari, Shrimati Basava
 Rajhans, Dr. G.S.
 Ram Awadh Prasad, Shri
 Rana Vir Singh, Shri
 Rathod, Shri Uttam
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Sayeed, Shri P.M.
 Sethi, Shri Ananta Prasad
 Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari
 Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal
 Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri
 Siddiq, Shri Hafiz Mohd.
 Sidnal, Shri S.B.
 Solanki, Shri Kalyan Singh
 Soren, Shri Harihar

*Wrongly voted for Ayes.

Sparrow, Shri R. S.
 Sultanpuri, Shri K. D.
 Suman, Shri R.P.
 Swami Prasad Singh, Shri
 Swell, Shri G.G.
 Tomar, Shrimati Usha Rani
 Tripathi, Dr. Chandra Shekhar
 Vanakar, Shri Punam Chand Mitha-
 bhai
 Verma, Shrimati Usha
 Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.
 Vir Sen, Shri.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Subject to correction** the result of the Division is :

Ayes : 7

Noes : 74

The motion is not carried in accordance with Rule 157 of the Rules of Procedure and in accordance with the provisions of Article 368 of the Constitution of India.

The motion was negatived.

**The following Members also recorded their votes for NOES : Shri Abdul Ghafoor, Shri A. Charles, Shri Ram Pyare Panika, Shri Nihal Singh Jain, Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma, Shri Naresh Chandra Chaturvedi, Shrimati Abida Ahmed, Shrimati Meera Kumar, Shri G.S. Mishra and Shrimati D.K.Thara Devi, Siddhartha.

15.27 hrs.

RESERVATION OF POSTS IN GOVERNMENT SERVICES AND SEATS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS(FOR ECONOMICALLY WEAKER SECTION OF PEOPLE) BILL.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we take up Reservation of Posts in Government Services and Seats in Educational

Institution (For Economically Weaker Section of People) Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA (Salempur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move : "That the Bill to provide for reservation of Posts in Government Services and Seats in Educational Institutions for persons belonging to economically weaker section of people be taken into consideration."

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the outset, I thank you for allowing me to move this Bill. I have been trying since a long time to introduce the Bill because it envisages revolutionary changes in the society.

Sir, the purpose behind moving this Bill is that those sections of society for which the reservation policy was formulated are actually not getting its advantage. Keeping this thing in view I have to draw your attention towards the statement of objects and Reasons of the Bill—Under the present reservation policy the reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Government Services and seats in Educational Institutions is made on the basis of caste. The Scheduled Castes, for whom the provision or reservation is made, have been, notified. The system of reservation on the basis of caste has created a feeling of hatred and estrangement among the people. The fact is that there are poor people in every section and caste of the society. Of course, the people belonging to backward classes are very poor but there are large number of poor people in other castes also. Under the existing rules, these poor people do not get benefits of reservation and that is why they are unable to raise their standard of living. Therefore, if reservation in Government Services and Educational Institutions is made on economic basis, without any discrimination of caste, it would be more rational. This will benefit the society as a whole because all the people belonging to economically weaker sections will get equal opportunities for raising their standard of living and will also give more benefit to the people belonging to the backward sections or the backward class. For example, if some one belonging

to the reserved category gets any higher post due to the reservation policy, then under the present system other members of his family also continue to avail these facilities whereas the very poor persons belonging to the same caste are deprived of these facilities. As a result of this, two categories of rich and poor are created in the same caste. The persons who have got higher posts or have improved their economic conditions should not regularly be given the benefits of the reservation policy. Instead, remaining poor persons belonging to that community should get its benefits. But there is no such provision in the existing law under which only the remaining poor persons would get the benefits of reservation.

Therefore a law should be enacted in which a provision should be made that the persons belonging to the economically weaker sections of the society will only get the benefits of reservation. In other words, in Government Services and Educational Institutions the reservation should be made on the basis of economic condition of the people. In this manner two aims will be achieved. first is that the disparity among different castes will be removed and the second only the poor people will get the benefits of reservation.

This is my objective. The present reservation policy was prepared with the purpose of giving special relief to the persons who are really weak and poor. Even after 40 years the same policy is in practice. Often it is seen that a particular section in villages or cities goes on getting the reservation facilities for indefinite period. Suppose, by availing of this facility, anybody becomes M. P., Collector, Judge or Inspector of police or gets any other higher posts then his economic position improves and the standard of living of his family members is also raised. But even after getting all this, his family goes on availing the same facilities for an indefinite period. If you see through this angle then it becomes clear that this system is creating two categories of persons in the same caste—one is rich and other is the poor or weak.

I submit that the policy of reservation is very good but the people whose

economic status has improved should be restricted from availing this facility and it should only be given to the rest of the poor people who have not been able to derive any benefit from this policy. For example, suppose a person becomes a collector by availing this facility then his children go to school by car, he employs tutor for their education and give them the best available education. But his peon belonging to his caste or any other category cannot arrange same type of education for his children due to his economic condition. Under the present system the children of that Collector will continue to get this facility whereas his peon or a cook will be deprived of these facilities. What a mockery is this? One one hand, a person enjoying higher status in society is getting the benefits of reservation but on the other hand a peon is deprived of such facilities. This system is creating malevolence among the different sections of society. That is why I have moved this Bill.

Secondly, our Government have adopted the principal of socialism and there should be no reservation on the basis of caste in socialism. There are only two castes in socialism one is rich and the other is poor. There is no Brahmin, Thakur or Harijan in socialism. When we have adopted socialism then the reservation facility should be given to the poor persons and not on the basis of caste. The present system creates malevolence among the people that they are availing this facility and we are not. Today, most of the people are poor and belong to weaker sections of the society and they include Harijans, Weavers, Barbers and other section of our villages. Alongwith this, some Brahmins, Thakurs and landless are also poor. It is true that their number is less. At present the aim with which this Bill has been brought is not being, achieved and poverty still exists in our country I agree that some of the families have raised their standard of living as a result of this reservation policy. But if we make the reservation on the basis of two castes viz rich and poor, then there will be a revolutionary change and the problem of spreading social malevolence will also disappear. With this purpose only, I am moving this Bill.

[Shri Ram Nagina Mishra]

Apart from this, the reservation should be made in the educational institutions, Government Institutions, Private Companies Sugar Factories and in Textile Mills also. As per my information 50 per cent population of this country is poor. Therefore, the reservation, should be made on the basis of 50 per cent population, but it should be made on the basis of poverty and not on the basis of caste. We stand for socialism and if we make such a provision, it will help a lot for achieving the goal of socialism throughout the world. If we take the caste as the basis then we shall not be able to achieve our goal of socialism. I hope that the Government will bring its own Bill on these lines and give shape to socialism in the real sense.

I do not want to speak more on this Bill but hope that my hon. Colleagues will keep in mind the provisions of the Bill. I want that maximum number of hon. Members should express their views on this Bill. I, once again, would like to request that instead of making reservation on the basis of castes it should be made on the basis of poverty and richness and the reservation at the rate of 50 percent should be made for the poor people. In the Educational Institutions, Government Services, Private Firms and Factories.

With these words, I move this Bill. I hope that the entire House will support this Bill and our socialist Governments will formulate the reservation policy on the basis of poverty and richness. With this, I move this Bill for consideration.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved.

"That the Bill to provide for reservation of posts in Government services and seats in educational institutions for persons belonging to economically weaker section of people be taken into considerations,"

Shri Krishna Iyer :

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I give a qualified support to the Bill moved by Mr. Ram Nagina Mishra. Sir, the Constitution provides that all those who are apart from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes—backward, socially and economically backward, should also get reservation. Sir, many a time we have discussed on the floor of this House that the backward classes also should get reservation facilities in the Government jobs and educational institutions. Sir, in a number of States, particularly in South India, Mr. Mishra may be aware, there has been reservation ranging from 40% to 70% for the backward classes and of course when I am saying backward classes, they do include economically weaker sections also. Now, Sir, this Bill provides that reservation must be made for the economically weaker sections of the society. It has been proved that all those who are backward, are economically backward also. In our country, even after 40 years of Independence, you are aware, even according to the Government's own figure, that 40% of the people live below the poverty line. They cannot even get one morsel of food a day. Mr. Mishra has been forced to bring forward this Bill, though he belongs to the ruling party. The Government has failed to eradicate poverty from the country. If during the 40 years of our Independence you have taken steps for the eradication of poverty, this Bill would not have been moved by the hon. Member, who is an experienced Member.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : Forty years include three years when you were in power.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Mr. Chidambaram, you are aware, except for the few years I had been in the "Ruling Party. (Interruptions) Now, very recently, at the Madras Session of the AICC the other day the Prime Minister gave another

slogan to the country, 'Bookri hatao'. What happened to that 'Garibi hatao' slogan? The 'Garibi hatao' slogan has not solved any problem at all. That slogan has remained a mere slogan. If 'garibi hatao' slogan has solved the problem, if it has been implemented faithfully, then there would not have been a necessity for having another slogan, 'bekari hatao'. It is the other side of the coin. So, it proves that the Government at the Centre has completely failed to solve the unemployment problem and the economic problem. So far as this Bill is concerned, of course, nobody will oppose it. In this connection, I would like to know from the hon. mover of this Bill whether the term 'economically backward' includes those who are economically and socially backward or only those who are economically backward. It is absolutely necessary to include socially backward people also because in all the communities we have got people who are economically very very backward. But at the same time the Constitutional obligation is that those who are backward economically and socially, shall be given reservations, it is obligatory on the part of the Government to give reservations for them. It is only on that basis that the Central Government during the Janata regime appointed the Mandal Commission. It is nearly four years since the Mandal Commission's Report was submitted to the Government, but I don't know what has happened to that Report. Probably it is in the archives of the Central Government, it has not seen the light of the day. The present Government has not taken any interest in this matter. But they should be able to tell the country what their reaction is with regard to the Mandal Commission's Report. If the Government has taken a decision on the Mandal Commission's Report, probably this Bill would not have come before the House today. So, it is necessary that the Government takes a decision on that immediately. I do agree with Mr. Mishra that due to poverty, due to economic backwardness, many people, nearly 40 per cent to 50 per cent of the people are not able to educate their children. When we discussed the Demands of the Ministry of Education, a number of Members mentioned on the floor of this House that due to economic backward-

ness, nearly 60 per cent to 70 per cent of the children drop out at the primary stage itself. According to a study made by one of the expert committees, out of 100 students in the rural areas who go to the educational institutions, nearly 80 drop out from the schools. That is the position in our country and when there is no education, certainly the poverty cannot be eradicated and those who are without education cannot get Government jobs. It is only with this idea the hon. Member, Shri Mishra has brought this Bill before this House.

Another point I would like to mention in this connection is that because the Government has failed to attract backward classes, they have not taken any steps. Under the new Education policy, they have established a number of Navodaya schools. The Government claims that in the Navodaya schools, ideal education is being imparted and there the children of all those who are economically backward and socially backward are brought under one roof. They are given some special kind of education. I have seen it in my own State. Even during the selection of students it is the affluent section of the society that has got entrance to the education in Navodaya schools. You may claim otherwise. Let Mr. Chidambaram go and find out in his State. I think, in your State, there is no Navodaya School, in Tamil Nadu.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): I hope, the hon. Member has read the recent two-part article which appeared in a paper which is not so friendly to us, written by Mrs. Sevanti Nainar. Please read that article on Navodaya school. Even the paper which is usually critical of the Government, in that two-part article, has paid tribute to the policy of Navodaya Vidyalaya and has pointed out that 80% students admitted to the Navodaya school comes from the weaker sections of the society. That article appeared only last week.

SHRI V. S. KRISANA IYER : But it is a question mark. We have to take a survey. It may be true at one place. But it is not so in all the places. Even then, I would like to know, how many of the economically backward sections will get education. It is a small percentage.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum) : It is a model school on the basis of which other schools should follow.

(Interruptions)

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Let them follow your State. You have 80% literacy. It is because, 40% of the State budget is spent on education. Then what is the percentage, the Government of India is spending on education.

SHRI A. CHARLES : That is a State subject. You should ask your Government to spend 40% or 45%.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : If you say, it is a State subject, then why did the Central Government bring the new Education Policy with all pomp and show and so much publicity. You have just provided Rs. 800 crores for the whole of India in the current year's plan. Karnataka State alone spends Rs. 700 crores on education and Kerala State spends 40% of the Budget. Many of the States spend 20%, 25% to 30%. But that is not sufficient. It is because of the ill-planning of the Central Government that they have not been able to solve this problem at all. I would like to say that while supporting this particular Bill, as I said at the outset, I will give a qualified support. It is because, when I think of economically weaker sections of the society, I cannot forget those who are socially backward also. That is also equally important. When Mr. Ram Nagina Mishra was saying about education in particular sections of the society, due to environment, family background, for example, my family, Mr Chidambaram's family or Mishraji's family get education because our previous generations also got education. But those who are residing in the slum areas, in various cities and who are living in the rural areas, where father is

not educated, mother is not educated, the children are also not educated. Those people who live in such environment, whose families could not get 3 Rs. for centuries together, we call such families economically and socially backward. I do say that caste consideration alone should not be there. But what I would submit is, along with economic backwardness you should take into account social backwardness also. For example, in the families of Dhobis and barbers, even in the end of '80s, you will find sons of many barbers will never go to school and take up the profession of their father. Like that in many such professions, it becomes almost hereditary. It should go. We should oppose this type of profession based on caste system. It is the duty of the Government to see and identify who are all economically and socially backward. You should have done it by now. I do not blame the Congress alone. Everybody is to be blamed for the present states of affairs because we have failed to give education to our children. The whole world is laughing at us. We are the biggest democracy in the world and probably the second largest illiterate country in the whole world ! At the time of independence, illiteracy was above 75% ! What is the percentage of literacy now ? It is hardly 35% !

We have completely failed to formulate plans by which we could educate everybody. You give education. We cannot give jobs to everybody in Government Service. Shri Ram Nagina Mishra says that at least some percentage of jobs must be reserved for the economically backward people. I am not very keen about this. What I am keen is about the reservation in educational institutions mentioned in the second portion of the resolution. For example, there are a number of private educational institutions in our country. In almost every city in every State, there are private educational institutions. Some of them are very good. But at whose cost ? In my own State, to enter into a Nursery School, one has to pay Rs. 5,000/- donation. I thought it was only in my State. But they take the same amount even in Delhi. Many people come to me for recommendations. Of course, because I am M.P. they come to

me. Here also, we find that the amount to be paid as donation is not less. In the private educational institutions, they take Rs. 5,000/- and that is for the Nursery Schools. You imagine what they take if it is Engineering or Medical College seat. What will happen? Those who are well-off in society get education and the economically weaker sections do not get at all. It is the special responsibility of the Government. That is why, Shri Ram Nagina Mishra has brought this Bill. It shall be obligatory on the part of the Government to see that those who are all economically backward shall be educated at the cost of the State. I am not bothered whether you give them jobs or not. That is a different question. For that, the resolution of Shri Thampan Thomas would have been the best thing but unfortunately during his absence that has been disposed of without any...

AN HON. MEMBER : Voted out.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Ever since we came into the House four years ago, the non-official business used to start at 3.30.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are many instances when we have fixed Private Members Business at 3.00 O'Clock. We have fixed it at 3 O'Clock when we are having half-an-hour discussion like this.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : I am not going to discuss. That is not the subject matter. The subject matter is that all those who are economically backward should have reservations in Government service and also they should have reservation in the Government institutions. I am not very much bothered about the Government job,

I hope that this Bill will not meet the same fate as that of the Bill of Mr. Thampan Thomas. They should accept it, because reservations in educational institutions are a must.

In this connection, I am emboldened to say that in Karnataka State, economic

consideration is not there. It is based on backward classes and the caste system. I am not very much in favour of that. But there, it is on the caste basis.

The Government of Karnataka have appointed one Commission when Shri Devaraj Urs was the Chief Minister. One Minister of Karnataka, Mr. Havanoor submitted a report. On the basis of that report, the backward classes get reservation of nearly 62%.

Again, another Commission was set up by the present Janata Government and that Commission gave another report by which also the reservation would have been a little more to backward classes.

But there was agitation in the State and an interim and ad hoc arrangement has been made with regard to reservation in Karnataka by which nearly 80% will be covered by the backward classes. There is discontentment among certain sections of the people. Government has appointed another Commission now, a singleman Commission to go into the whole gamut and see that reservation is made and to recommend reservation for the Backward Classes. One thing is there. In the educational institutions and particularly in Government institutions, wherever there is Government quota of reservation for Government service, merely 62 per cent goes to the Backward Classes. Of course, when I say Backward Classes all the economically weaker sections of the society will come there. One thing is there. One difference between this and Mr. Mishra's move is that caste consideration is there. Of course, he says that it should not be there. I am one of those who agree that caste should not be there. The only criterion must be economic and social conditions. That alone should be there. It is high time to consider this aspect. I would earnestly appeal to the Government to consider it. Shri Chidambaram is a young and dynamic Minister and he is here. I would suggest one thing in this connection. The Government should not throw away this Bill. Let it not meet the fate of Mr. Thampan Thomas's Bill. I don't mind if you make an amendment,

[Shri V.S. Krishna Iyer]

Sir, as far as Government service is concerned, one in thousand gets a job. Sometimes, not even one in hundred gets a job. That is not important. But, as far as educational institutions are concerned, particularly in the Government Colleges also, I would even go to the extent of saying that there should be a certain percentage of reservation. Why I am saying this is because Government alone cannot have educational institutions all over the country. Government has not been able to do this. Government alone cannot be able to educate all the millions and millions of our children in our country. Therefore, whether it is a Government College or any private institution, there should be a certain percentage of reservation for the economically weaker sections of the society. What happens is in the private educational institutions, they cannot get admission. The economically poor students cannot even look at the board of the school. For example, there are certain convents. Big Convents are there in my city like the Bishop Cotton Convent & Baldwin Convent. There, even the poor sections of the people cannot walk in those streets. They are beyond the reach of the common people. The other point is that the Government has recognised such institutions. Therefore, whenever such educational institutions are recognised by the Government, it should be made conditional that all such educational institutions should provide a certain percentage of seats on reservation. At the same time, it should be on the same condition on which education is imparted in the Government schools. It should not be on the basis of capitation fee or donation. It should be made to see that even the poorest of poor, gets admission.

That is not important. Government must see to it that there is a certain percentage of reservation in Private institutions also. Let the Government, if necessary, give them tuition fee. Let the Government compensate that. But, there should be a certain percentage of reservation. So, I do hope that the Government will give serious thought to this problem and see that it is implemented. Secondly, the Government should consider as to what

percentage should be set apart. The percentage should be worked out. It should be left to an expert Committee. They should go through and examine and make recommendations with regard to percentage. Any, anyhow, reservation must be there. As I said at the beginning itself, I give my qualified support to this Bill which has been moved by our hon. Member Shri Mishra.

With these words, I thank you very much.

[Translation]

DR. G. S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) :
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, although I belong to the community of Shri Mishra, but I cannot support this Bill. There are two-three points because of which I am opposing this Bill and I would like to place them before you.

It is correct that one or two per cent people belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes have become well-off and their children do not need reservation now. But 90 to 95 per cent people are still living below the poverty line. You go to the colonies of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and then you will come to know about the standard of their living. By going to a colony of tribals, it appears that they are not aware of even this fact that our country has got independence. They live in another world and make their both ends meet with great difficulty. Same is the condition of scheduled castes also. What crime those sweepers have done, who have to clean the toilets today, because their ancestors also did the same work and their children should also do the same. If we have to bring socialism in our country, then some opportunities should be given to them to make progress. The group which has been suppressed for thousands of years, must be given opportunities to come up to the level of other people. It is a fact that there are poor persons in other castes also, especially in the North Bihar, from where I come. There is acute poverty. You cannot even imagine the poverty prevailing there. In winter, 50 per cent people do not have any shelter and have no clothes to wear.

Poverty ends all the discrimination of caste when in the foothills of Nepal in a cold winter night people sit around a burning log. At that time it is impossible to differentiate that who belongs to scheduled caste and who belongs to other caste. All face the poverty together. That is a very pathetic scene. No one can say at that time that you have got reservation, you are from privileged class, so go from here, only we will take warmth from this heat.

The Constitution framers made the provision of reservation policy for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes after due consideration. Had this not been done, then the injustice might have increased. Still there is feudalism in the villages. I have said many times that in some districts of Bihar, a parallel Government is being run by the davalites and the administration has become totally ineffective. You may get socio economic survey conducted and you will find that mainly the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe people have taken up arms. Why is it so? You may give it any other colour or you may have some different approach but the main reason behind it is that they have not been provided with suitable job opportunities to live properly.

Many of us might not have got the opportunity to see the atmosphere in villages, I realise it. Still, there are such people in our country who consider harijans as untouchables and if I happen to take any harijan to their houses they will not let him enter. They say "send this Harijan away, our doors are always open for you." Then I would reply that close the doors for me also. For me this harijan is as important as you. There is great disparity in the villages. You can not imagine while living in the city. Zamindari has been abolished but the mentality has not changed, as there is a saying to be full of airs, though vanquished. Still the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are treated worse than the animals. If some reservations have been made for them in employment and education, then what is the harm in it. We are trying to make progress and bring socialism in the country. But this socialism can only be brought when the back-

ward and exploited class will be given opportunity to improve their lot. If we are unable to do this, then socialism will remain only a mere slogan for us. The rich will grow richer and the poor will become poorer. In the history of last ten years, what per cent of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people have been apprehended in the raids conducted to unearth blackmoney. There is not even one per cent. Only those people are prospering who spread hatred and create divisions in the society. This reservation policy should be continued. More efforts should be made to bring the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the mainstream of the society. Besides, standard of the poor belonging to castes Hindus should also be raised. They should not be neglected only because they are caste Hindus. We have to fight poverty, dishonesty which is making the people poor. So we should fight the poverty not the poor. I mean to say that besides this reservation policy, more effective steps should be taken for the upliftment of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and the section of the society which tries to harass in the villages should be given deterrent punishments, so that the S. C., S. T. can feel that they are part and parcel of the mainstream of the society.

For the last hundreds of years, the rivers of Nepal create havoc for the people living in the northern region of Bihar. Everything is destroyed in the floods. The peacocks start dancing and the people become happy whenever the sky is overcast in Delhi or Rajasthan, but whenever the sky is overcast in Northern Bihar, people fear that calamity is going to befall and how much destruction will be caused by this year's flood. You cannot imagine the amount of destruction and the problems caused by the floods. The people who once had 100 acres of fertile land in a joint family, are now working as labourers in Chandni Chowk area of Delhi for the last two years,— because not a single penny was left with them. Steps should be taken to rehabilitate the people who have become destitute due to such calamities. The Government should consider this matter. But this reservation policy for the scheduled castes

[Dr. G.S. Rajhans]

and scheduled tribes should continue so that justice can be done with these people and only then socialism can be brought in this country.

[English]

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL (Erandol) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Resolution brought by my friend Mr. Ram Nagina Mishra is, though untimely, speaks something about the trend of thinking that is going on in some sections of the people in different parts of the country.

We may recollect the facts that led to the riots in Gujarat and which have been repeated again. In Gujarat the students seeking admission in colleges and the graduates seeking employment opportunities were agitated over certain aspects of reservations. They agreed that people belonging to economically and socially weaker sections, specially the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes should be given reservations. But their thinking was, when these communities were suppressed by their ancestors for generations together, why in one generation they from Savarna—higher communities—should suffer the most. That was their contention.

Although there is a substance in that, yet the fact cannot be denied that Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities and other socially backward sections of the people need reservations for some time to come.

When, after independence the framers of our Constitution decided to give special concessions and reservations in services and in education to these classes of people, it was just a beginning. There was almost no education among these classes. Now, to complete education, a person born in 1960 will require at least 22 or 23 years to become a graduate. And then he gets an opportunity of reservation provided for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities. Therefore, they have just started enjoying the fruits of reservation. At such a point of time, if we want to introduce more people for giving help or for reserving the post, it will not be in the fitness of things.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, although there was an agitation regarding reservations in Gujarat yet we see even today there are certain communities which are economically better-off but are enjoying the fruits of reservation. These communities are economically better-off but because of their being declared in the SC categories we cannot now taken them out. I do not want to name such castes which are there and who are enjoying the fruits of reservation. In India we are not only giving economic upliftment through reservation but also if community is very small we give political reservation as is the case with Anglo-Indians.

16.16 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*]

Although the Central Government has given definite directives about the implementation of reservations in the recruitment of people in services or for some other benefits yet the policy of reservation is not being properly implemented in certain States. In some States it is being better implemented while it is not being properly implemented in other States. In Maharashtra it is being better implemented as compared to other States.

In 1980 there was a thinking among some sections of people that we should not give extension of ten years for the reservation yet Madam Prime Minister and our party thought that it will be appropriate to extend the scheme of reservation for another 10 years but while extending the reservation of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes we have also started the programme of 'garibi hato'. This programme is not only on paper. Through 20-point programme we are implementing it. What is coming in the way is the population spurt. Population is growing at a very fast rate. In 1947 our population was 35 crores. Had we remained static in respect of population as has happened in some other countries the fruits of development would have reached over a greater portion of our population! Because of the very fast growing population we are not able to bring down the figure of people who are

below the poverty line. Although there is decrease in this respect yet there are still many people who are below the poverty line and that is why the Government of India and State Governments are giving special incentives and concessions for the small and landless labourers. When we give certain incentives to landless labourers that does not exclude a 'Thakar' labour, a 'Maratha', labour or a 'Jat' labour. You are talking about *sidhanta*.

In the beginning itself, I have mentioned that your bill though untimely, speaks of a trend of thinking in certain parts of the country, among some sections of the people. (*Interruptions*)

On the other hand, after taking the benefit of reservation, some people have become elite. That fact cannot be denied even among the scheduled caste and the scheduled tribe people. For example, it may be 11 per cent. But there are some people who were recruited as class-one officers, but because of reservation became super class-one officers. They are now among the elite class in the cities. Such type of people—although they belong to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes—should *suo motu* stop taking the advantage of reservation. That is the feeling among the upper caste people.

In future, we have to think that for how many years, we have to continue this reservation. We cannot shift the tracks immediately. There must be some thinking about such type of people who have already got the benefit from reservation. If they have got the benefit whether their children should get the benefit. If he earns Rs. 4,000 per month and having a property worth Rs. 5 lakhs now, whether he should be entitled for that? That is the thinking which Mr. Mishra and many other people, specially who are economically poor but belong to upper castes, have today.

Even among the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe people, we should think of giving reservations, specially the promotions through roster system to the

people who adopt the small family norms. If some people, even among the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, are not adopting the small family norms, we should not think of giving them jumping promotions through roster system.

In my State, we are giving more incentives to the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe people not only economically but also politically and socially. For example, in a village, if there is a vacancy of police patils post—it is at the village level then it is filled by a scheduled caste or scheduled tribe candidate. In the election to the cooperatives, we are giving special reserved seats to the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe people; so also to women. We have recognised that something should be done for economically weaker people belonging to upper castes also. That is why in cooperatives also, we are keeping one seat of director for people belonging to economically weaker sections, but who may belong to any caste, not only the scheduled caste or scheduled tribe person but even an upper caste person—if he is economically weaker—can get elected. A seat is reserved for him in the cooperatives.

A trend of thinking is there in our State. We realise that economically poor people, belonging to any caste, need also the same type of help that we are giving to the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe people.

In the end, I would like to request Mr. Mishra not to press this Bill at this juncture because I am repeating that the fruits of reservation are best being enjoyed by the people who obtain degrees among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It is not that we are giving them these benefits for a century or so. It had begun 15 to 20 years before. Their children become educated and graduates and they are employed in different services of the State Government, Central Government and public sectors.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara): Sir, the subject matter of this Bill is regarding reservations to economically weaker sections in employment and education. If you are sincere about the slogan in Madras, 'Bekari Hatao', then the first thing that has to be done is to accept that as a fundamental principle in the Constitution, which has not been done. Can the reservations of economically weaker sections in jobs be done in the Congress regime? Now, 50 per cent of the population is below the poverty line.

SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayinkil): Do you want economic relations?

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: I want to tell you that the attractive slogan which you appreciate, you are not prepared to implement. Even the Constitutional Amendment should take up the responsibility to give jobs for the people who are not having jobs. When you are not prepared to undertake this, how far will you take up this responsibility? Mr. Mishra wants a slogan to be placed here. I say that he has gone a good job to have a discussion on a subject matter which is very very important in the present context. First of all, we will have to define as to what are weaker sections? Which is the economically section in this country which is getting the benefits and which section is going to get the reservations? My first submission would be that whatever benefits given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other reservations which are given on the basis of caste system which is prevalent in this country should not be taken away. According to the Constitution, there is a provision of reservation to the extent of 55 per cent for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, backward communities and handicapped people, 45 per cent remains for the general category. You want some reservation for the weaker sections. Are you prepared to give reservations out of this 45 per cent? I do not want to encroach upon the rights of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. That is my first point. These Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been exploited for

a number of years. It is a matter of history that these *shoodaras* were doing hard work in the class system and were deprived for centuries their rights. Certain reservations have been given to them in the Constitution to bring them up in the society and now if people who are economically weaker have to be given some reservations, that should not be done encroaching upon the rights of those people. Such a proposition cannot, therefore, be supported.

According to the framework of our Constitution, only limited reservations can be made. Can reservation go beyond fifty per cent? In that case, will it be reservation at all? It can only be within a limit. It has to justify the term reservation. If the economically weaker sections have to be given reservation both in employment and educational field, firstly the economically weaker sections will have to be defined. Don't you think that in India a large majority of the people are economically weak. To bring them up there should be a social re-orientation. We should have an egalitarian society by which the Government undertakes the responsibility to meet the basic needs of the people. Unless the Government takes up the responsibility to meet the basic needs of the people, nothing can succeed. At present, the Government is worried only for the need of the have's, people who have the means, people who control the means and source of production and the people who are enjoying the fruits in the society. Unless and until that is undone, and Government takes the responsibility to meet the basic needs of the people nothing can succeed.

Basically, the principle of this resolution is very good, but that cannot override the interest of the people which has been provided for in the Constitution in view of the historical facts and requirements of the society today.

I need not go into the details of the educational system that is prevalent today. I came from a State, where the literacy is as high as sixty per cent. In Bihar and other States like Orissa, sixty per cent people are illiterates. This is because you

do not have the right commitment. Kerala had always occasions to have left Governments... (*Interruptions*).

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : You are suffering from selective amnesia.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED (Lakshadweep) : Shall I remind you of one thing that your Government in Kerala promised to create ten lakh jobs, but not even a couple of hundred jobs have been created even after two years... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : What have you done in the matter of education? Education is a State subject.

So, what I am suggesting is that education should be free or at least the adult education should be free. You should take the responsibility. 60 per cent of the revenues of the Kerala goes for that purpose. So, there is no other way or no other means of income. Mr. Kishore has pointed out here how rotten the education system is. For admission into the Kindergarten, you have to pay, and money ultimately makes things right. If money is there you can have everything and if money is not there you cannot have anything. This system should be changed. In that sense, the Bill reopens eyes of the people on matters in this regard. But once again I say that this should not contradict with the interest of the class which is suffering.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA (Ahmedabad) : The Bill appears to be very attractive on the first sight but it means a proposal to reserve seats only on the basis of economic weakness to the exclusion of reservation for the SC/ST and other backward classes. I am afraid it is difficult to support the Bill. Sir, in this connection, I shall first start with quoting Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru. Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru whose words are still a beacon light for us, stated the following. Mr. Chairman, Sir, Pandit Nehru while addressing

the Congress Parliamentary Party on 2nd Nov... 1954, in a situation not different this, stated :

"We talk about casteism and we condemn it as we should. But the fact remains that half-a-dozen or may be ten, so called superior castes dominate the Indian scene among the Hindus. There is no doubt about it. And if I talk about the removal of casteism, don't understand by that... I want to perpetuate the present classification, some at the top, the other people at the bottom. If we don't equalise undoubtedly casteism will flourish in a most dangerous way."

In the 3000 years of the history of Indian society, the casteism, as it was has created different scenes of backwardness and forwardness among the castes. Some castes became backward or the rest of the society made them backward with the result that the Constitution has to enact Article 16 and 15 and other provisions of the Constitution in order to ensure reservation for the Scheduled castes and the Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes which are socially and educationally backward. Sir, I am afraid reservations only on economic criteria might also not stand the scrutiny of the Constitution because it has to satisfy the criteria of social and educational backwardness.

Sir, Gujarat has appointed a Bakshi Commission which after studying the castes and other interactions recommended 82 classes identified on the basis of caste to be treated as other backward classes with 10 per cent reservation. Sir, the Gujarat Government has enhanced the reservation from 10 to 28 per cent, though according to another Commission, Rane Commission, reservation should be proportionate to the population. So, it should be about 50 per cent but keeping in view certain expressions made by the Supreme Court the reservation was supposed to be enhanced to 28 per cent. Unfortunately the people of Gujarat could not absorb this. There was agitation. The Government

[Shri Haroobhai Mehta]

of India advised the Government of Gujarat that the present status quo should be maintained until a national consensus is arrived at on this point. Time and again we have requested the Central Government to take steps for securing a national consensus on this. I take this opportunity to request the Central Government to take expedient steps to have a national consensus so that what should be done with the Mandal Commission's recommendations and other provisions regarding the other backward classes, i.e. socially and educationally backward classes, a national consensus should be arrived at on this point. Sir, the Supreme Court also has an occasion to examine this. In fact the Supreme Court in one case says that the caste and class in this country are the synonyms. Sir, I would like to quote 1971 Supreme Court, page 230. The Supreme Court said like this :

"Caste has always been recognised as a class. There is no gain saying the fact that there are numerous castes in the country who are socially and educationally backward. Ignoring their existence is to ignore the facts of life."

Chief Justice Gajendragadkar observed in his judgment (1963 SC 649) :

"Class according to the dictionary meaning shows the division of society according to status, rank or caste. In the Hindu social structure caste unfortunately has an important bearing determining the status of the citizen..."

I do not want to go into the details now. But the situation being what it is, we have to continue with reservations. Although we would very much like to be an egalitarian society, three thousand years of our history has not allowed our society to be equal. Therefore, in order to do away with inequality created by our social structure in the past, we have got to bear with the situation and ensure that reservations would better the prospects of the backward classes, the Sched-

uled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and other socially and educationally backward classes.

In this connection, I may also quote from Mark Galanter who has given a very beautiful analysis of the situation in India in his book entitled 'Competing Equalities'. I had an occasion to analyse the judgement of the Supreme Court given in the case of Vasant Kumar versus the State of Karnataka. I made a reference to it in a book entitled 'Dynamics of Reservation Policy' edited by myself and Prof. Hasmukh Patel, Minister of Education, Gujarat.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Bara-mulla) : We must have a copy of that book.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA : I will certainly give you. Mark Galanter says :

"The use of caste groups to identify the beneficiaries of compensatory discrimination has been blamed for perpetuating the caste system, accentuating caste consciousness, injecting caste into politics, and generally impeding the development of a secular society in which communal affiliation is ignored in public life. The indictment should be regarded with some skepticism. Caste ties and caste-based political mobilisation are not exclusive to the backward classes. The political life within these groups is not necessarily more intensely communal in orientation; nor are the caste politics of greatest political impact found among these groups. Communal considerations are not confined to setting that are subject to compensatory discrimination politics but flourish even where they are eschewed. Although it has to some extent legitimated and encouraged caste politics, it is not clear that the use of caste to designate beneficiaries had played a preponderant role in the

marriage of caste and politics. Surely, it is greatly overshadowed by the franchise itself with the invitation to mobilise support by appeal to existing loyalties. But the avowed and official recognition of caste in compensatory discrimination policy combines with the over-estimation of its effects to provide a convenient target for those offended and dismayed by the continuing reliance of caste in Indian life."

Galanter concludes :

"Compensatory discrimination embodies the brave hopes of India reborn that animated the freedom movement and was crystallised in the Constitution. If the reality has disappointed many fond hopes, the turn away from the older hierarchic model to a pluralistic participatory society has proved vigorous and enduring."

Here I may also point out as to what would be the effects of confining reservations only to the economically backward classes. From the stratum of economically weaker sections, people belonging to the already advanced castes in the society throughout our history will score over or overtake the economically weaker sections belonging to the backward classes. The inequality perpetrated in our society on account of its feudal structure in the past, will continue to flourish. Till the time that we are in a position to do away with the obnoxious effects of caste system and reach a reasonable degree of equality, no other thing is possible to be contemplated. Therefore, I take this opportunity to request the Central Government also to take some vigilant steps for ensuring further reservations in those States where there is already a provision for reservations and for reservations in those States where there is no such provision. It may be based on the recommendations of the Mandal Commission or any other suitable formula, including those backward classes which are identified under the principles already enumerated by the Supreme Court for

preferential treatment by way of compensatory principles.

With these words, I request the hon. mover of this Bill to reconsider his Bill. His purpose is laudable. He may consider whether it can be achieved by the formula proposed by him or on the basis of a formula already accepted by our leadership and our judiciary. Therefore, I respectfully request the hon. member to reconsider his move with regard to this Bill.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla):
 Mr. Chairman, Sir, our friend Mr. Mehta is a knowledgeable person. He has made an elaborate speech. But unfortunately I also know something about the subject of reservation. I had the privilege of meeting Gajendragadkar Commission when we requested them in Jammu and Kashmir to determine the backward classes. Earlier there was a judgement in Mysore-Balaji vs. Mysore State in which the Supreme Court ruled that the reservation should be upto 50 per cent. It is because in some States the whole block of people wanted to have reservation. So, the Bill which is in our hands at the moment, wants us to adopt economic backwardness as the sole criteria. It is a very difficult subject.

Twenty years ago, the country was discussing the multiple criteria for determining backward classes so that reservation could be made in services as also in educational institutions. But we have failed to do anything concrete. With the result the reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes--in many respects, these benefits went to the people, who according to this economic criteria, did not deserve it. It is a broad question among the *Brahmins*, that there may be many poor people. In the Rajput Community, in Jammu and Kashmir State, there are people who have nothing to eat, there are people who are poorest of the poor, in that community also. So the spirit of the Bill is correct. There should be a criteria based on economic backwardness. But it is very difficult because it is not achievable. So, when we determine backward classes, we shall

[Prof. Saifuddin Soz]

have to have a multiple criteria--social backwardness, economic backwardness, regional imbalances and so many other things.

Mr. Mehta was mentioning about the Mandal Commission, I would remind himself if he were here that there was not only Mandal Commission but there were many other Commission which were instituted. They widened the net. In Jammu and Kashmir State there was one Wazir Committee. It widened the net so much so that if the Barber was to be bracketed in the backward classes community the Wazir Committee brought in *Sayeds* also the highly educated community. So there was a great noise in Jammu and Kashmir State as to how could *Sayeds* be bracketed as backward.

So the Mandal Commission or the other Commissions have widened the net and got many more people. Perhaps there was a time in the Seventh Lok Sabha when I would rise here in support of the Mandal Commission but now I feel, why the Government of India did not accept the recommendations of the Mandal Commission was so that the net was very wide and perhaps 60 per cent of the population of India would be brought in apart from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, there would be 22 other backward classes.

So, you would bring in 60 per cent of the India's population and declare them backward and they would ask for reservation of seats in services and admission to various technical and other professional colleges. In my mind, there are two questions which are very vital. It is a Private Member's Bill, he will, he will withdraw it just now or it will be rejected. But I would request the hon. Minister because of his job, he has many irons in the fire--I do not how far he will go. But there are two issues which are very vital, and Mr. Chidambaram should apply his mind there. That is the real problem: how far will you go on reserving seats for backward classes, for SCs and STs? You

could give protection for some time. The Constitution perhaps wanted that, but you want that whatever the level of development, these reservations will continue. What will happen to the merit? Merit will be a casualty, and it will inflict an injury. Even the poorest of the poor students who will be brain, who will be capable, whose parents may do hard labour to educate them, will be nowhere.

There is a solution. Although this is a Private Member's Bill, and the Minister may not be giving attention to it, I request him to give attention to imparting competitive ability to people drawn from the backward classes. I am not opposing reservation for SCs and STs; but I am saying that many more people want to get into the bracket. We should refuse that, whether it is the recommendation of the Mandal Commission, or any other Commission. But economically poor people, people living in far-flung areas of India, people belonging to the so-called backward classes must be imparted competitive ability. We cannot just get them into the IAS and similar Services, for example, just because they are backward; but we have to take precaution. We can provide opportunities to them throughout the length and breadth of the country. We can have evening classes.

We can charge all the colleges in the country with the responsibility of running special classes for these children and giving them competitive ability. We can give them scholarship and get them to a level where they will compete with the best boys and girls drawn from the cosmopolitan cities like Delhi, Madras, Calcutta and Bombay.

The other problem which I will refer to the hon. Minister who has the capacity to understand, is this. As of now, he has a lot of sincerity; but one does not know. There may be so many problems, and his sincerity may get blunted. God forbid! As of now, I am sure he is a very sincere person. The second problem is that the census figures have been collected, but in certain areas, these are not

released. So, we do not know them; we grope in the dark. It is not his problem. It is Mr Panigrahi's problem. But he should tell him to give us the figures.

Yesterday, the Prime Minister inaugurated a programme. Today, we were in the Consultative Committee for the Ministry of HRD. I referred to this there. There is a Mission for the promotion of literacy, and there is an assertion that in the 21st century, we should not go with this much percentage of illiterates. Somebody said there was a possibility, viz. that 50% of India's population will enter the 21st century as illiterates. But my challenge is that that figure is wrong. We shall enter it with much more substantial population, because the drop-outs rate at the elementary stage is 68%. So, these programmes and the Mission are good. The intention of the Prime Minister is very good; so also that of the Minister of Human Resource Development. But we are not taking concrete steps to arrest the trend of drop-outs in the primary school system, as also the promotion of literacy for the rural sector.

So, the figures relating to literacy in respect of religious minorities and other socially backward classes are not available. The census figures have been collected, but they are not released. Therefore, as far as religious communities are concerned, we must know pointedly the literacy figures for Hindus, for Sikhs, for Muslims, for Parsis, Jains etc.

We must also know separately the literacy figures for Delhites, SC&ST or Harijans as a whole so that wherever Government of India requires a pointed attention, that attention can be organised. So, through organised literacy programme whatever programme you will envisage, you should know where pointed attention is required. Then you should impart competitive ability and organise a big

effort for that; and in the meanwhile, all of us want him to withdraw this Bill because it has generated some interest. Actually, the Government of India should come forward with a comprehensive Bill on this subject. Thank you.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (DEOGARH) : Mr. Chairman, this Bill presented by our honourable friend, Mr. Mishra is no doubt a controversial Bill, but, at the same time, a thought provoking one on a very delicate and sensitive subject. The feeling that is there in a section of the population has been reflected in this Bill, the feeling that is growing in a section, is that they are not getting encouragement from the government sometimes in a legitimate way in the matter of receiving education, in the matter of also getting into government services. In the field of jobs and education, they do not get due attention. But as is rightly observed by some of the previous speakers, our society is one where there are imbalances and inequalities. In such a society, naturally, for overall or balanced development, we have to go in for some reservation; and naturally, this reservation should be in favour of comparatively weaker sections, weaker people, economically weaker, socially weaker.

16.50 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHÉ *in the Chair*]

Thanks to the framers of our Constitution for their foresight. Without such reservation, such special treatment meted out to these SC&ST people. As you know, SC&ST people, quite many of those people were regarded as untouchable and quite inhuman treatment was being meted out to them. With such treatment and with such state of affairs, naturally we could not think of even an integrated country. Had it continued like that, naturally that would have posed a threat to the very integrity and solidarity of this country? Not only these terrorist activities pose a threat to the solidarity of the country but there are other considerations also and this is definitely one. So, it is good. After 40 years since Independence

there has been some improvement in our society; and particularly in this community, SC&ST many people have stood to gain; they have been benefited out of the policy. They have established themselves.

17.00 hrs.

But painfully, what is observed is that some such people who have established themselves by taking advantage of this policy who have also some sort of obligation to their brethren which I believe, some of them are not performing. Many of them are not performing. They should also help their friends and others in this community to come up, to grow. But at the same time I make it very clear that this policy of reservation should continue up till the SC/ST people reach a certain reasonable level and thereafter it can be reviewed, as to what should be done, whether to continue that policy or that can be withdrawn. This is not the time, definitely to think in terms of withdrawal of this policy of reservations. That would only have serious repercussions also and it would defeat the very objective of establishing a democratic socialistic society. Our objective in a socialist society is to go in for socialism and naturally the socialist society has to face inequalities in different spheres, in different fields and as you know, due to historical reasons, due to traditions, we have inherited this caste system which is prevalent and we have inherited that. This caste system is definitely an outcome of the conspiracy of the vested interests. The caste system that we have inherited, that we have now has its origins centuries back and it has to be fought out. Further we have to remove the untouchables. How can we think a section of people as untouchables and keep them like that? Even today, although we have advanced we have done a quite amount in this direction, in spite of that even today wells are not accessible to some people in some areas, temples also are not accessible to them, they do not have the right of entry into them. All these things are going on. But at the same time, I would like to say that from what Mr. Mishra has probably tried to spell out in this bill, that there is discontentment simmering and growing among the people,

the poor people and poverty is not confined to SC/ST people alone. Poverty is spread over different castes, other communities also. Admitted. In Orissa.....

(Interruption)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : I raise a point of order. There is no opposition at all in the House.

SHRI T. BASHEER : There is no member from the Opposition.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : What kind of opposition is this? It is so irresponsible! They have no duty towards this House.

SHRI T. BASHEER : Actually it is a disrespect to the House, by the opposition.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : In Orissa, the percentage of people below the poverty line was as high as 65 at one point of time and the total SC/ST population is of the order of 38 per cent. So, naturally if SC/ST people are considered as very poor people, or under the poverty line, about 26 per cent of the people in other communities also would be there, of the Sawarna caste people are there coming under the poverty line. Something has to be done about these people in the field of education and employment, of course, there is an unholy attempt all the time going on to bring in more and more castes under the SC/ST list in the Constitution. It should be prevented. Genuine people only should be there under the SC/ST community list and they should get the benefit as guaranteed to them under the Constitution. Several schemes have been introduced for their benefit and the benefits should flow to them. But, at the same time, in some States, some political parties and some State Governments through back door, just for

the sake of political popularity and political gains, try to bring in comparatively high castes, who do not deserve to be brought under the SC/ST community list. This should be prevented. We should be vigilant about this.

In fact, poverty is our enemy, casteism is our enemy and exploitation is our enemy. We have to fight it out. Unless poverty is eradicated, we cannot move in our cherished direction of socialism rapidly.

The introduction of Navodaya schools in the rural areas is a welcome measure. The rural poor talented people, who cannot go to the urban good schools because of poverty, get good type of education now through these schools. Providing financial assistance from the Government for their stay in the hostel is a welcome feature. Such facilities should be extended to all the poor people regardless of caste and community so that there is no scope to complain against the Government for showing discrimination. The financial difficulty facing the guardians to send their children to the schools will have to be looked into. We have to take steps inadequate measure as quickly as possible in this regard.

Our Prime Minister has given a clarion call to fight out poverty and unemployment very recently in Madras during the AICC meeting. The Government is determined to eradicate poverty and provide employment to the unemployed. Several steps have already been taken in this regard. "One family one job" Scheme should be accepted and put to implementation. If this scheme could be properly implemented, then much of the bickering and discontent that is going on in different sections of the population on account of reservation policies restricting the scope of their employment, will disappear.

Sir, I do not want to take much of your time. I would rather request the Government that they should think in these directions and implement "one family one job" scheme immediately. We have a provision of universalisation of primary education. But there are certain

difficulties in its implementation. Because of poverty, there are drop-outs. How can that be prevented? Whether food should be served in schools and whether some financial assistance should be given to those boys who attend the school, all these points ought to be considered. But in the matter of providing jobs, at least there should be one family one job principle. This principle should be accepted and implemented.

With these words, I thank you for giving me the time.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) :
 I, under no conditions, accept any of the propositions mentioned in this Bill. First of all, it appears that the Mover of the Bill has not taken into consideration the background under which this country has adopted a Constitution and provided for an in-built reservation policy. It was not just for anybody's whims and fancies that the provisions with respect to the reservations were introduced in the Constitution of India. But there were long deliberations by eminent scholars and legal luminaries which brought before their eyes the entire picture of the country and it is because of that this policy or considerations of SCs & STs was adopted. Not only that; after the enactment of the Constitution, one of the clauses was specifically added which provided in article 15.

"Nothing in this article or in clause (2) of article 29 shall prevent the State from making any provision for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes."

This was added by the Constitution (First Amendment) Act, 1951, So whatever things which were there in the Constitution were further strengthened by this general amendment to article 15 of the Constitution. If Ram Nagina Mishraji by this Bill seeks to do away with this, he must first tell us whether throughout these decades the policies which were continuing were totally wrong, that we have gone

[Shri Shantaram Naik]

astray, that we should not have given these reservations and that these reservations have brought ill-affect in the country. On the contrary, if the Government of India, particularly the Congress Party had not carried out these provisions of the Constitution, one does not know what would have been the fate of SC&ST people. I fail to understand how, in spite of his being a Congress man, he does not understand it for any other narrow considerations. I would urge upon him not to think in a manner he is thinking because this thinking is perhaps reflected in the Bill.

Secondly, what is this Bill? Provisions of the Constitution are there. By introducing a plain Bill no provisions of the Constitution can be nullified. It is neither an amendment of the Constitution nor an amendment to the article of the Constitution. It is a simple Bill to provide for reservations for economically weaker sections. What are the consequences of his Bill? It will not stand the test of any of the provisions of the Constitution. The Constitution is very specific on this. It will not stand the law of reservation contained in this article which I have quoted, and subsequent articles. Therefore, even without admitting this proposition, if he wanted to say something which is against the present Constitution or would like to amend the reservation policy, he ought to have brought a Bill to amend the Constitution, not a Bill of the nature which he has sought to bring. Secondly, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, what does he say? "This basis of reservation is creating hatred and dissatisfaction among the people." In fact, he is saying that reservation should be there for economically weaker sections and he is also pleading for some sort of reservation. If reservation *per se* creates some sort of dissatisfaction among the people, what guarantee is there that the reservation which he is trying to seek will not do the same thing. Therefore, this is a contradiction in itself. It is not very clear in the Statement of Objects and Reasons what are his intentions. Specifically, as I said, he has not said whether we have gone wrong totally by following

the provisions of the Constitution in the past.

Another aspect which I would like to stress is that why the country had to adopt the reservation policy is basically because of—we have to admit unfortunately—the way the higher class is to treat our Harijan brothers. One has to admit it. The treatment they used to get and they are still getting is undecipherable. I will say without any hesitation that my view has more strength than any of the views expressed here, for one reason. In my State, Goa, I have hardly one per cent Scheduled Castes. I am not in any case affected so that I have to plead a case for my political existence or something like that. As you know, Sir, Goans are treated as affluent people. So, it is not a case. Secondly, in Goa whatever Scheduled Caste population is there, we do not have that sort of treatment which we find with Scheduled Caste people in States like Bihar or Madhya Pradesh. There are no such complaints basically and substantially. Therefore, such problems are not there. Yet I see and I hear about my Scheduled Caste brothers in other States. My view is formed on the basis of what I hear from the rest of the parts of the country, not from the part of my State. I have strictly no such problem and we do not have such problems. Therefore, I am saying that my view is more unbiased and I am placing my views in an objective manner.

Secondly, I would like to say that whatever reservations exist today, they are framed by the Government on the basis of the provisions of the articles contained in the Constitution. On that basis the Government frames recruitment rules, prescribing reservations. But many times it happens that it is the courts which give guidelines to the Government to fix percentage in a given case, say, forty per cent, fifty per cent, to which I strongly object, because what should be the reservation in a given case should be the concern of the Government, should be the decision of the Government, whether it is a State Government or the Central Government, but not of a court of law. A court of law can only say whether a particular reservation violates any of the provisions

of the law or of the Constitution. They cannot lay down, for instance, that in a particular case there should be a fixed percentage, say 50 per cent or 40 per cent. But unfortunately, many courts have done it. Therefore, I would urge upon the Government—in fact, once before also I asked to this effect—that in case the courts fix any percentage, it is the Government which should intervene and it is the Government which should fix.....
(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, the time allotted for this Bill is expiring. I would like to know whether it is the pleasure of the House that the time may be extended by one hour more for this Bill.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The time for this Bill is extended by one hour. Mr. Shantaram Naik, you may proceed now.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Sir, I was speaking regarding reservation. As far as reservation and fixing of percentage is concerned, it is the prerogative of the Government either in the States or at the Centre that if any courts fix any percentage for this purpose and if it is not in the interest of the society, then the Government should interfere to fix the percentage. That is my submission.

Secondly, Sir, with respect to reservation or otherwise or any service rules, the recruitment rules, should be clear enough so that no problems are created to any person, may be a person who is benefited by the reservation or any person who is not benefited by the reservation. If the recruitment rules are clear, nobody would go to the court of law. It is very essential because if you see the analysis of pending matters in various courts, more than 50% of the cases would not have been filed simply because the recruitment rules were not clear. But everybody fights for his right and if this percentage is not to his satisfaction, he will fight. But if the recruitment rules are made clear, 50% of the cases would not pending in the courts, 50% of the persons would

not have gone to the courts. But whatever may be the reservation policy, I would humbly request that these rules may be made clear.

Another aspect which I would like to bring to the notice of the mover of the Bill is that in the country, there is a rightful impression that those who are against the Scheduled Castes people are against granting them any reservations in jobs. They put the plea of economically weaker sections of the society who are not considered for jobs and other facilities. About the economically weaker sections, Sir, if you go and see the Government of India and various State Governments, you will find that they have adopted from time to time various financial schemes, although there are no specific provisions for reservations in various financial schemes in all the areas for the purpose of economically weaker sections and in those schemes if you see, the only criterion basically is the income of the person. That is which comes under economically weaker section. Most of the schemes which try to bring the level of any person to higher status, are coming under financial considerations. Therefore, it is not that this aspect of finance with respect to elevating the status of our people had not been considered altogether. In fact, in the jobs we do not have this criterion. Mr. Haroo-bhai has considered that the caste and the economic weakness go together. You will hardly find any person belonging to Scheduled Caste as a rich person. It has not been so. If anybody today has come up in his life, it is because of the reservation which we have kept and because of the opportunity which we have given to him. And now we the higher classes are tending to point out saying that 'look, he is owning a car' or that, 'Some is an IAS officer' and so on. But basically and substantially we must admit that the Scheduled Castes and the economically weak are synonymous terms. Therefore, considering all aspects one has to say and everybody, I think, at the end of this debate, perhaps Ram Nagina Mishraji also, will admit that this policy of reservations has to be continued. Wisdom lies when our people, legal luminaries, the veteran Congressmen, I would say, basically, who had fought for

[Shri Shantaram Naik]

the purpose of incorporating the Articles in the Constitution, their wisdom should not be challenged by Mishraji. Mishraji otherwise would say what Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said, what Gandhiji said and what Ambedkarji said. But do you think that they were not rational? Do you think that they had no applied their mind? You will have to say that all those people were wrong. Therefore, Mishraji, in the interests of the people of this country, you should withdraw this Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI VIR SEN (Khurja) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, you have given me the opportunity after a long wait. The hon. Members, who have spoken upto now, do not belong to the scheduled caste. This Bill is very reactionary and it denotes narrow mentality. This Bill indicates jealousy against the benefits provided by the Constitution to those people who were exploited for centuries I feel that this Bill violates the provisions of the constitution also. Besides, it is also against the policy of our country and the philosophy of 'Father of the Nation', Mahatma Gandhi, Before moving the Bill, its pros and cons have not been considered. The effect of this Bill has also not been kept in view. I would say that this Bill denotes parochilism.

When the Constitution was framed, certain provisions were included in it, which indicate the entire thinking at the time of drafting of the constitution. There was a provision which stated that everyone will have equal status in this country. There will be no discrimination on the grounds of caste, religion, race or sex. Why this provision has been made in the constitution? This provision was made because in reality there was discrimination in our society on the basis of caste, class etc. In order to remove all this discrimination, this provision was made in the constitution, otherwise, there was no need of this provision. I would like to remind you that on the last day when the debate in the constituent assembly came to an end, Dr. Ambedkar had said that in future,

there will be a great difference in the day-to-day life and law. Although every citizen of this country will be equal in the eyes of law, but in practice things would be different. In practice, there will be prejudices and discrimination in every day life. This broad question was raised at that time and even after 36-37 years of enforcement of the constitution, there is no change in the situation. I want to lay stress on the fact that untouchability and discrimination have rather increased after independence. Perhaps among the illiterate people, these feelings have diminished to some extent, but all the educated and high ranking Government officials discriminate against them. At the time of recruitment in various jobs, most of the candidates are rejected on the plea that they are unfit. While the real cause behind it is that they belong to scheduled caste. There is no provision for reservation of seats for doctors in military services. In one instance, a doctor who belonged to scheduled caste and knew that no reservation benefit was to be given to such candidates, wrote 'No' against the column relating to scheduled caste while filling up the form after appearing in the examination conducted by Public Service Commission. So, that individual was selected while all others, who declared themselves as scheduled caste candidates were rejected as there was no reservation. But afterwards, when the fact came to light, he was dismissed on the charge that he concealed the facts. Would it be proper to discontinue reservation for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes when corruption and injustice is rampant at every point and Government officers have adopted this type of attitude towards them? It may be a coincidence that I happened to be a member of U. P. Public Service Commission for 6 years, and I have examined character rolls of many people. The high officials make same entry or the other in character rolls of the scheduled caste candidates at every step on flimsy grounds when one is being considered for promotion. The character rolls used to be frivolous. In one case, I observed that on the one hand, it was mentioned that his performance is good but, on the other hand, they write "Requires gooding" and on that basis he was rejected. When I

had been in Public Service Commission, I observed in one case where an employee was eligible for promotion in accordance with the rules after completing five years substantive service. But this duration was enhanced to seven years in order to deprive the scheduled caste candidates of their promotion. I was told that in one case 23 vacancies were to be filled with scheduled caste candidates which ultimately reduced to only three due to the enhancement of provision of period of substantive service from five to seven years. In the circumstances when prejudices play the major role in the selection, promotion and in character roll entry in respect of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe candidates, you should consider whether reservation is necessary or not? A person can expect justice from an officer incharge of the selection process, if he happens to be honest. But what is the alternative when corruption and injustice is rampant at the initial stages itself. What can one hope when the judge or an officer incharge of selection himself is corrupt. Why was this system adopted? Constitution makers were aware of the fact there will be partiality and corruption and thus some sort of compulsion was necessary to be introduced. Some people are of the opinion that the feelings of other people are hurt in this manner. 25 per cent of the total population comprises of scheduled castes while the provision of reservation is just for 15 per cent. We want our right on the basis of our population. We will not tolerate any corruption in this regard. The Government does not try to understand the repercussions...(Interruptions)...Let them hear. They are the real listeners.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : You may continue next time. Now we go to next item, Half-an-Hour Discussion.

[Translation]

SHRI VIR SEN : Sir, I wouldn't let the bell ring, it's wrong. I have not yet mentioned my main point. (Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : You would continue next week.

SHRI VIR SEN : It is just 5.30 P. M. and this discussion is to go upto 6.00 P. M.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, we go to next item, Half-an-Hour Discussion.

Kum. Mamata Banerjee.

(Interruptions)

17.35 hrs

HALF—AN—HOUR DISCUSSIONS

[English]

Problem of Unemployment

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur) : I am grateful to Hon. Speaker because he is kind enough to allow this discussion.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : Not to me!

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : I am coming to say that. I am also grateful to the hon. Minister because he accepted our Demands.

Unemployment problem is one of the chronic problems of our country and our country is facing very crucial times from the unemployment point of view.

I would like to congratulate our Prime Minister because in the AICC Session he has given a call for 'Bekari Hatao'. I welcome this slogan.

But I would like to suggest to the hon. Minister that this slogan should not remain a slogan. We want proper implementation so that our country can get proper results through this slogan.

It is said that due to problems of population growth, sick industrial units, closed industries and so many other

[Kumari Mamata Banerjee]

problems, we are facing this problem. There is no doubt about it.

It is also said that our scope of employment is very poor.

I think this is not a partisan matter. So, from this side or that side, everybody is facing this problem.

That is why, I request the hon. Minister to appoint a National Commission to review the whole situation and to find out some way so that some constructive measures can be taken through the decision of the National Commission.

It is said that our scope of employment is very poor. Government has provided something to the rural poor through the 20-Point Programmes like IRDP, NREP, RLEGP and DRDA. I welcome these programmes. But it is not enough for our country to solve unemployment problem through only these few schemes.

If you go through the figures, you will feel unhappy about what is going on in our country.

Year	No. of job-seekers on the live registers.
	Lakhs.
1980	162
1981	178.4
1982	197.5
1983	219.5
1984	235.5
1985	262.7
1986	301.31
1987	305.31

This is the position.

If you go through the data, you will see how the unemployment among youth

is increasing day by day. I would like to draw your kind attention to the figures of the number of registrations made, vacancies notified and placements effected by the Employment Exchanges during the year, 1987.

It is mentioned that in Andhra Pradesh, registrations were 451.6 lakhs. Vacancies notified were 55.7—all these figures are in thousands—but placement was only 20.6. I am not giving you all the details. Only, I will mention about some States. In Assam, the registrations were 155.7 and the vacancies notified were 12.9. But the placement was only 5.5. In my State of Bengal, the registrations were 454.1; vacancies notified were 25.4 but the placement was only 10.1. But in Delhi, the vacancies notified were 31.4 and the placement was 45.5. Sir, the people of Delhi are really lucky. I am not jealous of the people of Delhi. I am really very happy to see that their notified vacancies were 31.4 but they have got placement to the extent of 45.5. It is above all the States. I am not jealous of Delhi. I am telling this because in every State, the notified vacancy is something and the placement is something. The placement is very poor. When Government declares this vacancy, there is also some backlog. They are not going to fulfil this quota also. But I can tell you one thing that it is not possible for the Government to sort out the unemployment problem altogether. It is a fact.

Secondly, the age-ceiling of 25 years to enter the Government of India service is absolutely unrealistic. Why I am saying this is that when the youths complete graduation, they attain the age of 18 or 20 years. After that, only 5 or 7 years are left to get employment. The age-ceiling fixed for entering the Central Government service is 25 years. I think, it is the duty and responsibility of the Government to provide job or to give self-employment scheme to the unemployed youths in order to atleast make them earn their livelihood. But, you will be surprised to note that the age-ceiling fixed for Central Government employment is 25 years. They have given some notified vacancies. But they will not even fulfil this target. Where will

the youths go ? I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister that when the unemployed youths register their names in the Employment Exchanges, they should be provided with job. Either you provide them job or give them self-employment opportunities through banks. They can be trained on these lines so that they get some opportunity to earn their livelihood. They can get money from the banks. They can establish themselves through self-employment schemes. But, as I have already pointed out, as per the present age-ceiling of the Central Government, the youths are left with only 7 or 5 years after they complete graduation. It is difficult to get job within this period. Who is to be blamed for this ? They are not guilty for this. They are the citizens of this country. So, the Government is responsible to provide them jobs. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to kindly increase the age-ceiling from 25 years to 35 years. Why I am telling this is because after 25 years of age, there is no scope for the youths to get employment. Where will the youths go ? Sir, you know that there are 2 lakh unemployed people from the Public Sector. So many industries have been closed. Thousands and thousands of workers are unemployed. There are two crores and odd unemployed poor youths in the country. This information is according to the Employment Exchanges. I do not know what is the number as far as the unorganised sector is concerned. That is why I am telling that in order to protect the interests of the unemployed youths, the Government has to raise the age-ceiling from 25 years to 35 years so that the youths will get atleast sometime to get employment.

Sir, there are also some discrepancies, as far as the age-ceiling is concerned. In some States, they are having the ceiling of 35 years of age. Whereas in some other States, they are having the age-ceiling of 30 years. Therefore, I would like to ask as to why there is difference of opinion as far as this question is concerned. There should be some same uniform policy adopted by both the Central Government and the State Governments so that the youths can get into the Government service.

Another point is Postal Order fees. It is a burden on the unemployed youth. Whenever a qualified youth is to apply for a job, he has to pay Postal Order of at least Rs. 25. Where will the poor youth get the money from to buy the Postal Order ? Government has already discontinued charging Postal Orders fees from Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people. I welcome this. But at the same time I would request the hon. Minister to think over this matter and stop charging Postal Order fees from the unemployed youth who apply for jobs. I think, by this, the unemployed youth will at least get a chance to apply for a job. So many unemployed youth are coming to us because we are public representatives and they say, "This Postal Order is a big burden on us; you are not providing us jobs, you are not giving us any scope; let us at least apply for a job". So, it is our moral duty. That is why I am requesting the hon. Minister to think over this matter seriously.

I would also like to point out what is happening in some Employment Exchanges. In fact, there should be a Commission of Inquiry to look into the working of the Employment Exchanges and their role in employment promotion and also to provide for remedial measures. Why I am saying this is because, in our country so many Employment Exchanges are there, at least 150 are there and some people are involved in corruption. When unemployed youth go to meet them for call-letters, these people take some money before giving the call-letters according to their choice. They are not going according to rules. That is why I am requesting the hon. Minister to set up a Commission of Inquiry to find out the real thing, to find out what is going on in the country.

It is a fact that in my State the unemployment problem is a crucial problem; 70 per cent of the unemployed youth are in my State; the percentage is much higher than in any other State. I know, it is not possible for the Government to provide employment to all the people. But you should set up some new industries there; you give more importance to small scale industries; in the rural

[Kumari Mamata Banerjee]

sector you can set up agro-based industries and in the urban sector, you can set up new industries. I know, you are trying to modernise factories. I welcome this. But the unemployed youth are increasing day by day. In the name of modernisation, you are going to retrench so many workers. Where will these poor workers go? You have to train them. Before you modernise any factory, you must train the workers there, so that they are absorbed there itself after training. Otherwise, where will these workers, after retrenchment, go? That is why I am requesting the hon. Minister to train the workers before any modernisation is done, so that they can be provided alternative jobs.

In our country you should start some training centres where unemployed youth can be trained so that they can establish their own industries and stand on their own feet.

I am now giving some suggestions. One is work-oriented educational system. The second is avoidance of overtime work as a regular feature. We have seen that, due to overtime work, some people are earning more but new people are not coming in; that is why, there should be some restriction on overtime work. Another suggestion is establishment of National Power Grid: this will also help. Then, linking major rivers in the country and providing a network of canal system both for irrigation and, wherever possible, for inland transport. Provision of a network of pucca roads so that no village is left without a road connection. Embarking upon a massive programme of urban and rural housing, Encouraging small scale industries. If you try to implement all these things, I think, one day our country may solve this unemployment problem. Otherwise, if you do not take proper action, if you do not take up proper projects, then 'Bekari Hatao' will only remain as a slogan. This slogan will remain only a 'Bekari Hatao' slogan and the opposition will be happy if we are not able to implement this slogan. That is why, I request that Government should take steps immediately. I want to the Hon. Minister that the Prime Minister has already given a call for 'Bekari

Hatao' slogan. But what steps Government is going to take to solve this problem and whether there is any time-bound programme to solve this problem. How are you going to implement this *Bekari Hatao* slogan? I believe that my Minister will be kind enough to reply to my question and he will consider something at least this age relaxation, withdrawal of postal order fees and to generate more employment for the unemployed youth. Otherwise these youths will go astray and some fissiparous forces will be happy to see it. That is why, I tell you to solve this problem as early as possible.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): Sir, I am grateful to the Hon. Member for raising this issue of unemployment. Last time when this question came up during the Question Hour, this was the will of the whole House that this should be given more time.

I would like to inform the Hon. Member that this Government is completely committed to eradicating unemployment from this country. Every decision taken by the Government—may be the Cabinet or the Prime Minister—is to see that the unemployment is removed from this country. Even recently, in our party meeting in Madras, this slogan of *Bekari Hatao* was taken up. This was just not a slogan but this was a scheme, a plan of the Government where ultimately, we hope, by 2,000 we will be able to give job to every registered unemployed person.

First, I would like to go into the figures. According to the Seventh Plan Document, the backlog of usually unemployed people at the beginning of the Plan period, that is, March 1985 was of the order of 9.20 million in the age-group of five plus. That means, right from plus five including people have been working in the agriculture. This comprises 7.01 million males and 2.19 million females. The rate of unemployment, calculated as percentage of total labour forces is 3.04 per cent. that is, 3.20 per cent for males and 2.65 for females. Now the Seventh

Plan Document also estimated that the net additions to the labour force during the plan period 1985-90 would be of the order of 39.38 million. If you look at the figures which have been given by the employment exchange, at the end of 1987, there was a total of 30.25 million of job-seekers registered in the various employment exchanges. Now this need not imply that to all those who have been registered are unemployed, because we had a survey recently conducted in Trivandrum, Kerala in the year 1987 by the Department of Economics and Statistics, Kerala, in three employment exchanges. This was done in Trivandrum, Ernakulam and Palghat. 32 to 41 per cent of the job-seekers on the live registers were already in employment and another 9 to 24 per cent were either students or housewives or people who are too old to work. They just got themselves registered in the employment exchanges. This left with only 34 per cent to 59 per cent of the actual job-seekers who were unemployed in the registers of the employment exchanges. I think, all over the country this must be the pattern.

As per the saying that number of unemployed people is going up, there is no doubt about it because when population is going up, the unemployment will also go up. But Government is doing everything possible to see that unemployment goes away from the country. I would like to tell you that in the Seventh Five Year Plan the generation of productive employment was achieved through different development programmes under the 20 Point Programme and different employment-oriented schemes. Programmes like the self-employment scheme for the educated unemployed youth, integrated rural development programme —IRDP— training of rural youth for self-employment —TRYSM—national rural employment programme—EREP—rural landless employment programme—NREP—rural landless employment guarantee programme, self-employment programme for the urban poor, etc., are there. All these schemes which were given by the Government are there to generate employment and this has benefited the people.

I would like to give you a little detail. The Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme was started in 1983 and its basic objective is to improve and expand the employment opportunities for rural landless with a view to providing guarantee of employment to at least one member of a family. This was the ultimate aim. I think the whole scheme is started 100% and I believe that ultimately a time will come when we would be able to fulfil our targets.

The second scheme for employment generation is the National Rural Employment Programme. This programme also was aimed at providing employment opportunities to rural workers, particularly during the lean period of the year when they are not able to find gainful employment. This also was aimed at creating durable community assets so that at the time of need this will create an infrastructure in the village level and will create jobs.

The third is the Integrated Rural Development Programme. This is the single largest programme for providing direct assistance to the rural poor and it is meant for the poorest of the poor in the country. This also is to provide productive asset to the poor enabling them to attain a higher income and better standard of living. The expenditure on this scheme is shared by the Centre on 50% basis.

The next is the Training for the Rural Youth for Self-Employment. This scheme was started in 1979. This was also for removing unemployment in rural youth. This scheme is also doing well.

There has not been a single scheme which has been started by the Government where you cannot say that the employment is not generated. No doubt, we have our problems: just like most of the problem you had mentioned—lock-outs, strikes, people going bankrupt, etc. Apart from them, there is increase in the population. Naturally when there is increase of population, the opportunity for people to ask for jobs also automatically grows.

[Shri Jadish Tytler]

We have also another big scheme which we started in 1983 for providing self-employment to educated unemployed, that is what you were referring to. I would like to inform you that this scheme extends to the whole of India and covers all the areas of the country excluding cities which have more than one million population as per 1981 census. We have got different norms. In this scheme the people who are eligible should have passed their matriculation of equivalent examination—i.e. 10th class—from the financial year 1986 onwards. ITI passed candidates should be within the age of 18 to 35 years and should be unemployed. The family income of the applicant from all sources should not exceed Rs. 10000 per annum. A composite loan not exceeding Rs. 35000 in respect of industrial venture, Rs. 25000 for service venture and Rs. 15000 for business trading venture is provided to the beneficiary under this scheme.

A capital subsidy equivalent to 25% of the assistance sanctioned is also available to the beneficiary. A minimum of 30% sanctions are reserved for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes. Mr. Vir Sen was speaking about this on a Bill just before this discussion started. Out of 30% that has been sanctioned for SC and ST, women and technically personnel are also given due consideration.

We have also another scheme-self-employment programme for urban poor. This scheme was also started in 1986. This is applicable to the cities which have population of more than 10000 and not covered by the integrated rural development programme. It has also been implemented in selected places.

18.00 hrs.

Sir, other than this the Government has identified areas all over the country where the employment can be generated. I have a long list of it. If the Members are interested I can place it on the Table of the House.

Now a very valued suggestion has come from Kumari Mamata Banerjee about raising the upper age limit for Government service. This has been examined many a time before and there are reasons why it cannot be done. If the older people are taken into service then they also need some time to gain experience in the job and that leaves a short span of service whereby Government will not be able to get full benefit of their service. This is one of the reasons. Age has also relevance to the time factor involved, prescribed qualifications and experience and the existing age-limits were prescribed after taking into account these factors. The raising of age-limit does not in any way increase the employment potential. Besides this the span of the competitive age will be very wide, that is, from 18 to 35 years thus creating a wide disparity in the quality and efficiency of those recruited belonging to the same batch. Further a person joining at a fairly advanced age will not be able to earn him full pension and may not, therefore, be a contented employee.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : I request you take up this matter with the highest authorities.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : I can assure you that this Government will make every effort to see that younger people are given more opportunities for jobs. I have already mentioned in the beginning this Government is committed to the younger generation.

Further Mamataji mentioned about charging of the examination fee. This has also been considered previously and there are certain things which I would like...

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : This age relaxation and postal order problems are the burning issues and I want you to consider these.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : I will examine these but at present I would like to say that these are the reasons but in future we can examine it.

I would like to end my little comments

on the points raised that we are committed to see that as many jobs as possible are generated so that our younger boys who come up with aspirations and pass schools and colleges should have an opportunity to have a job.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : It is an irony that just a little while ago you rejected a private members' Bill which sought to insert right to work as fundamental right into the Constitution. Now you come and claim that by 2000 AD you are going to provide employment to all those who will be there in the labour force. I wish you all success but past experience has shown us that all the measures that have been taken by the Government have failed. We have to go into the root of this failure. I do not have the time. It requires a big debate but the point is that if you refer to the National Sample Survey the data here says that the rate of growth of works on workers on usual status basis declined from 0.7 per cent in 1972-78 period to 1.3 per cent in 1978-84 period. On the basis of emerging trends, the total agricultural employment in the six major States they have referred to Punjab, Haryana, U.P., Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan—would decline. That would be the general feature in the agriculture also. Now this data shows that the growth rate of labour in the factory sector declined from 2.43 per cent in 1972-78 period to 2.23 per cent in 1978-84 period. The preliminary data for 1984-85 and 1985-86 shows the zero growth rate. There is also a decline in the growth rate of self-employment from 1.86 per cent in 1972-78 to 1.52 per cent in 1978-84 period. In all the sectors, that is, factory sector, agriculture sectors, self-employment sector, there have been failures. We all know that factories are closing down. Why? More than one lakh factories have closed down and many are sick. We have a big market—more than 700 million. So, you understand the failure is in policy and politics. It is not that you give a slogan and that will be automatically implemented.

About the self-employment programme, you give some money—some thousands. Who will guarantee the market? Who

will guarantee the raw material? This is very important. Otherwise, the money will be wasted. Apart from all that, bureaucratic bungling and all those obstacles-red-tapism—are there. I am not going into all that. But the emphasis is that we have to increase the purchasing capacity. How we can say anything about that? The way things are going on, in the near future, the Ministry of Labour will be irrelevant no labour will be there. It seems to me so. They will be retrenched and there will be computer. In-between there will be nothing; may be the Minister. Anyway, this is a very important thing. Now sophistication in the economy is a very good thing. Modernisation is a good thing. But modernisation for what? Is that to bring miseries to the labour force? Is that to take less labour in the production system? In our country, what is required? Till you do not do that, you will be facing failures. Nobody will seriously take your motives. Every body will question your integrity. You have to start from this point that you consider it as a right for the younger generation that they should get a job. Whether you are going to do that or not? That is very important.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You ask the question now.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : You tell me, when are you sincerely going to achieve and realise the slogan 'Bekari Hatao'? Or, will it meet the same fate as that of *Garibi Hatao*?

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister may reply at the end. Now, Dr. Rajhans,

[Translation]

DR. G. S. RAJHANS (Jhanjarpur) : Mr. Speaker, sir, the problem of unemployment is very acute. One cannot understand its intensity while sitting in Delhi. In order to know the real facts, Government officials should visit rural and remote areas. 200 graduates in each Panchayat of my constituency are unemployed. One can imagine the actual position from these figures. Shri Tytler must be aware that the people of my

[Dr. G. S. Rajhans]

constituency have joined the people of his constituency.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Every body has been provided with job.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS : Not a single person has been employed 6 lakh people from my constituency and the adjoining areas constitute the population of Delhi, Gaziabad, Faridabad and Ballabgarh. It is an acute problem. You cannot laugh it away. People from distant areas come to Delhi in the hope of getting jobs but they roam about aimlessly without getting job. Has the Government ever paid attention towards this problem? What is the reason that people come for jobs from distant areas and are disappointed. The situation has become so critical that graduates and post-graduates from Bihar are forced to do the meanest job in Delhi. Therefore, Sir, this problem is very acute. You may take it lightly or explain lame excuses or say this is the luck of Bihar's.....

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : you should talk of entire youth community of the country and not that of Bihar only.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru had observed that so long people of even one country of the world starve or had a wretched life, there can be no everlasting peace in the developed countries or western countries. In the same manner I would like to emphasise the fact that so long basic needs of the people of Bihar are not met, the well to do people of Delhi will not be able to enjoy life. I submit this fact with utmost emphasis and responsibility. I am sorry to say that Shri Sangma always paid proper attention towards the issues raised by me during his tenure in this Ministry.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : I shall also cooperate with you.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS : The most regrettable thing is that whenever a graduate from Bihar tries to get his name

registered in the Employment Exchange in Delhi, he is snubbed and told somenow or the other that his name cannot be registered. Should I expect from the hon. Minister that he will get the matter investigated. I hope that some treatment in being meted out to the young persons coming from other States also. The Government ought to formulate some integrated policy, because the problem is very acute. It might not directly related to the department of hon. Minister, but the Government has collective responsibility. Formost priority should be given to control population. A comprehensive policy should be made to achieve it. Unless stringent steps are taken in this regard, the unemployment problem cannot be solved. Secondly, education should be included in the Central list and only technical education should be imparted after matriculation or higher secondary. I would like to know whether the Government would adopt such an integrated approach or not?

In the end, I would like to point out that the number of sick industries in Bihar and West Bengal has been increasing manifold. About 40 thousand workers have become unemployed in Rohtas only. Same is the case with Ashok Mill and several other mills. Will the Government take some measures for rehabilitation of the workers who have become unemployed as a result of several industries becoming sick.

(English)

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA (Vishnupur) : In his reply, the Minister has said a fast rate of growth of agriculture, combined with faster rate of growth of industry together with specific employment generation programmes would, it is expected, make possible the provision of jobs to all in the labour force by the year 2000. But Sir, what is the real picture? According to the ILO Report, five million educated youths will be without jobs by the end of the Seventh Five Year plan. This Seventh Five year plan will be ending in 1989. Within this one year, how can he provide jobs to five million people?

Already in the live register of employment exchanges, 3,013 crores people were registered in December 1986 against 2,627 crores at the end of December, 1985. This shows an increase of 38.61 lakhs in twelve months only. I do not know how the Government is going to tackle this problem. We must have a look at the real picture.

Here, it is said that we are going to have a fast rate of growth of agriculture. But what about land reforms? There are no land reforms. What about irrigation system? After forty years of independence, only 35 per cent of our land has come under irrigation. What about industries? More than 1.47 lakh small big and medium industries are lying closed.

Kumari Mamata Banerjee said that the problem of unemployment in west Bengal was acute. No double about it. In West Bengal we have been asking for clearance of Petro-Chemical complex. In reply to my question the other day, the Industries Minister said that everything had been cleared from the Central Government. But the next day, Shri Panja said that every thing had not been cleared, something was pending. Then, the Finance Minister, Shri Tiwari said that he did not know whether it had been cleared from the Central Government or not. This is the position. If this project comes up, one million people will get jobs. Various ancilliary industries can be set up, while it is a petro-chemical project and the hon. Minister is not concerned directly, but he is a Minister in the Central Government, I would request him to use his good offices to get it cleared.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska): Sir, the problem of unemployment should not be considered as confined only to those who have registered themselves with the employment exchanges. Just like the unorganized labour, which constitute ninety per cent of labour, stress has to be given on this aspect also as mentioned by the Prime Minister several times.

The hon. Minister has mentioned about the poverty eradication schemes like RLEGP, IRDR etc. and also the

loans given to the educated unemployed youths. But have we got any positive data on all these things? What is required is that we must have a data bank at the grassroot level beginning from the blocks, so that we know how many persons remained unemployed in each area of skilled and unskilled labourers, workers and also the graduates, engineers and doctors, that will be the correct assessment and how best we can give them employment, i.e. inside and outside the country. In the morning I have already stated about the migrant labours and how they are exploited at times. But I have got volumes of praise for the Labour Ministry and the officers who are in charge of this migration. They have done the best work. What is required in that area is that we must have man power corporations in the States, Union Territories and even at the Centre so that we will know who are the persons who should be given job and who are the persons who should be sent abroad and they may not be exploited. These are the measures necessary.

SHRI SAIFFUDIN CHOWDHARY: Those who cannot be given job should be sent abroad.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH: It is not only the question of getting the job, for the information of the Hon. Member we get foreign exchange to a great extent by sending persons abroad. In fact there is a competition in China and other countries for sending people abroad. So, what I want to say, and invite the attention of the Hon. Minister to, is that this data banks and the man power corporation is necessary. I would like to know what steps the Government is going to take to see that by the turn of century the unemployment will be eradicated as per the clarion call given by our beloved Prime Minister. Unfortunately, at the grassroot level, at the district or the State level the labour officers employees are not involved at the as far as the implementation of the poverty alleviation scheme is concerned. How many persons are benefited; whether right persons are given loans or it is given to the affluent persons; whether banks are interested to

[Shri Somnath Rath]

give loans to the poor people or to the pro-rich people, all these facts are not gone into at the block level because at the block level, the coordinating Committee, the labour department employees or the officers are not a party to it. So, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether he will take up the case in this matter with his colleagues in the Ministry and see that with regard to implementation of these different programme and really the poor persons and unemployed are benefited. This can be known better when the employees or the officers of the labour department at the grassroot level are involved. I want the Minister to look into this and reply what steps he is going to take.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : Sir, most of the things I had in my mind I have spoken in the initial reply. Mr. Chowdhary has asked about the right to work. This has already been thought before also because the whole planning in the Seventh Plan has been done where the right to work has been taken into account but till such time, we have the right facilities and the situation exists where we can promise right to work, I do not think country is in a condition in which it can become a reality. That is how it has not been taken.

SHRI SAIFFUDIN CHOWDHARY : The condition has to be created.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : In that way the whole thinking and the planning has been thought of. I would just like to go back to the figures which you have quoted. You have quoted the survey of 32 round of the NSS. But after that we have another round. The 32 round of NSS was in 1977-78 and after that we have 38 round which was conducted in 1983, and the situation is not that bad as that of 1977-78. I can have a little dig and say that was the Janta time but I do not want to go into that. I would just like to tell this thing. The employment position has improved because

in the public sector alone, if you take the figures from 1971 to 1986, employment has increased by 65 per cent. That does not mean that we are all very happy and doing nothing, thinking that that is the end of it. My point is that one cannot say that we have not made any progress. We are working towards it and in spite of the financial constraints and other problems all around the country such as the closure of the factories, etc. as has been mentioned by many hon. members, still there has been an increase of 65 per cent in the public sector itself. The overall employment in the organised sector has increased by 43 per cent between 1971 and 1986. Again that does not mean that the Government is very happy and is sitting down thinking that nothing more need be done. Every effort should be made to see that we increase the employment potential in the country as much as possible.

As far as Shri Saha's query is concerned, I cannot say anything about the Petro-chemicals complex. But I can certainly convey his sentiments to the Minister concerned. I can answer him only after that or the concerned Minister may directly reply to him.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : what about land reforms ?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : That also does not come under my Ministry. I can say that it is something which we would like to implement.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS : You have not replied to my query about employment exchanges.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : I thought I replied. Employment exchanges come under the purview of the State Government. We too received certain complaints in this regard. The only thing I can assure you is that any problem or complaint regarding the working of my Ministry either directly or indirectly, will be looked into and remedied.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS : In future,

whoever comes to me for a job will be sent to you then.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Now, I come to distribution of loans. The hon. member mentioned that at the block level, there is a pro-rich bias on the part of the banks. I would say that the banks are competent enough to see as to who should get the loans. As you all know, these are the maladies in our structure. There are people who are dishonest and who do not think as you do. Here again the general thinking of the people must change and a feeling among people must be inculcated that this money belongs to the poor people to better their lives. The guardians of a particular area such as government servants, social workers or political workers should see that the money

reaches the right persons.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : What about the Data Banks and Manpower Corporations to have more reliable data on employment ?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : I think we are working on that. Of course, I speak subject to correction.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now adjourn to reassemble at 11,00 hours on Monday.

18.28 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, May 9, 1988/Vaisakha 19, 1910 (Saka)