

Tenth Series, Vol. VII, No. 12

Friday, December 6, 1991/

Agrahayana 15, 1913 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Second Session
(Tenth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. VII contains Nos. 11 to 22)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

*Friday, December 6, 1991/ Agrahayana
15, 1913 (Saka)*

the King, Prime Minister, the Parliament, the Government and the friendly people of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

11.02 hrs.

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTIONS

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[English]

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Production of Cloth

WELCOME TO THE JORDANIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

MR. SPEAKER: Hon'ble Members, at the outset, I have to make an announcement.

On my own behalf and on behalf of the Hon'ble Members of the House, I have great pleasure in welcoming Dr. Sa'ad Botross Haddadin, MP and the Hon'ble Members of the Jordanian Parliamentary Delegation who are on a visit to India as our honour guests.

The other Hon'ble Members of the delegation are:-

1. Mr. Mansour Saifeddin Murad,
2. Mr. Ahmad Kfaween
3. Dr. Daud Thaiso Quojag
4. Mr. Jamal Riad Hadad

The delegation arrived Delhi on 5 December, 1991 morning. They are now seated in the special box. We wish them a happy and fruitful stay in our country. Through them we convey our greetings and best wishes to

***222. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE:**
Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the production of cloth in the powerloom, handloom and mill sectors has declined in 1990-91 as compared in 1989-90;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to increase the production of cloth in these sectors; and

(d) the prospects of total cloth production in 1991-92.

[Translation]

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (ASHOK
GEHLLOT):** (a) to (d). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). The production of cloth in the powerloom, handloom and mill sectors

during the years 1989-90 and 1990-91 was as follows:

Sector	1989-90	1990-91
1. Powerloom	9788	10988
2. Handloom	4537	4888
3. Mill	2781	2720
	17106	18596

There was a marginal decline in the production by mill sector mainly due to sickness and closure of mills, competition from decentralised sectors, lack of modernisation etc.

(c) Government's policy of liberalisation and modernisation of Industry, including handloom sector and powerloom sector is expected to give further fillip to the production of cloth in future.

(d) The total cloth production during 1991-92 is targeted at 21990 ml. sq. mts.

[English]

SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Sir, the Indian mill sector cloth has great demand in the International market and hence there is a vast scope for an increase in the export of mill sector cloth. Does the Government have a modernisation programme? If so, what is it? Will the Government expeditiously and within a stipulated time frame implement such a programme?

Are you considering, within this programme, NRI involvement? If so, please give me the details. Will the Government come up with the composite policy in order to balance the powerloom, handloom and composite mill sector?

[Translation]

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: Mr. Speaker,

Sir, according to the information with the Government there is a great demand of Indian cloth in the international market. At one time Indian cloth had a great name and fame in the international market. But gradually the situation became adverse and this industry started running in loss and some of the mills became sick. Keeping this fact in view during the regime of Prime Minister, Rajivji, Textile policy was made in 1985 and efforts were made under this policy to revive and develop the industry to the extent that in the international market we are able to make our place by making the cotton our base. Keeping that thing in mind it has been the endeavour of the Government that all the three sectors whether it is mill, powerloom or handloom should make such a progress that our textile industry may have some reputation in the international market.

As far as the hon. Member has asked about the scheme, I would like to tell her that in 1985 the textile modernization fund was set up with an amount of 7 crores. That is why the number of mills which were running in loss and were almost closed has now come down from 142 to 105. Thirty seven mills have been recommissioned and the Government has made programmes for their modernisation and chalked out scheme to induct high technology in them. The industry has made progress in the area of man-made fibre and it has reduced the dependence on import. Besides, the efforts are going on through the model agencies to chalk out package programme for the sick mills so that these could be recommissioned and are not closed down. In the same way it is in the knowledge of the Government that the condition of the handloom sector is also grave. The condition of the weavers is also not good. The Government is trying how this sector can be taken to the high cost value so that these people can make a progress... (Interruptions)

SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Sir, the hon. Ministry is delivering a speech, he is not giving reply. (Interruptions)

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: When one talks

about the weavers, you do not like to listen but you like to listen about the mills... (Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker Sir, in this away the Government is trying that both the sectors should progress.

[English]

SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: The Minister has been very kind enough to read out whatever he is doing in the whole Ministry. I asked very simple question and I would like a very very simple answer. I asked him about a modernisation programme. He told me about a programme sanctioned in 1985. I asked him whether there is going to be NRI involvement. He has not to reply to that. I also asked him whether he is going to come up with a composite policy to balance the powerloom, the handloom and the composite mill sector. He tells me that the handloom people are having a very terrible problem. We knew that but he is not telling me whether he is going to come up with a composite policy to mitigate the problem. Apart from that, I would like very much to know whether the Government had set up some committee in the past to examine some individual cases. Some of these cases are hanging fire for over 10 to 15 years. I am sure, the Ministry must have informed him about that.

Will the Ministry consider setting up a committee comprising of the representatives of the Ministry of Textiles, Department of Banking and other concerned officials to clear such matters within a time frame of three to six months? There is no point letting them hung fire like this. I would like a direct and brief answer so that I may be able to understand it myself. Maybe I am not being able to communicate with him.

[Translation]

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the suggestion of hon. Member is good. There is no proposed to set up such a committee. But her suggestion would be considered sympathetically.

[English]

SHRI C. K. KUPPUSWAMY: If the Minister's reply is that the marginal decline in the production by mill sector is mainly due to sickness and closure of mills, then why action could not be taken in Coimbatore where so many textile mills have been closed down due to losses or sickness thereby throwing out of jobs thousands of workers? Will Government take steps to reopen these mills and increase the production of cloth?

[Translation]

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: Mr. Speaker Sir, the situation of Coimbatore may be different. I do not know, why the mills are lying closed there since it has got a separate system, for it one is supposed to go to the B.F.I.R and it does not have any direct connection with the Ministry. Even then, if the hon. Member gives a suggestion, we will go in to it so that the problem may be resolved.

SHRIDAU DAYAL JOSHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know if the handloom industry is lagging behind due to the powerloom industry. Men get direct work through the handloom industry. So, would the hon. Minister clarify whether the handloom industry would be encouraged in preference to the powerloom industry, if so, Government's scheme in this regard?

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already said that the handloom industry is not lagging behind. It is not lagging behind due to the powerlooms. The handloom industry may have its own problems and we are making efforts to remove them so that the handloom weavers may get full wages. The Government is finding out ways, to modernise their looms and to supply them yarn in time and to provide them assistance from financial institutions. We can not ignore powerloom sector as it has stabilised. But we will not let the handloom sector face any danger due to the powerloom sector.

SHRI AYUB KHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir,

as a poor has to struggle for earning his living in the same way the cheap clothes are out of his reach. May I ask the hon. Ministry that it was there in the manifesto of the Congress Party that if it comes in poor then it would make *Janta Sari* and *Janta Dhoti* available at the rates of 1990. My question is that keeping that in mind how much subsidy our Government has provided for *Janta Sari* and *Janta Dhoti*?

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is right it was there in the manifesto of the Congress Party. But the price of *Dhoti* increased by 96 paisa and the price of *Sari* had gone up by Rs. 1.12 paisa as compared to the prices prevailing in July, 1990. The Government has released Rs. 7 crores as subsidy. The sub-committee of the Cabinet had decided it and the direction were given accordingly. Now the prices are to be rolled back. Keeping that in mind we have tried to reduce the price of *Sari* by Rs. 1.12 per metre and the price of *Dhoti* by 0.96 paisa per metre. Today the N.T.C. has started selling *Sari* and *dhoti* at a low price on that basis.

[*English*]

SHRI G.M.C. BALAYOGI: Sir, there were starvation deaths in the weaving community in Andhra Pradesh. In addition, in the recent floods and rains, this community has lost their everything. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, through you, as to what are the steps the Government is going to take to help the weaving community in Andhra Pradesh?

[*Translation*]

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, only day before yesterday there was a calling attention in the Rajya Sabha. The condition of the weavers is really very miserable. Their condition has worsened due to the recent floods. For that, we have given full packages to them under which about 35,000 weavers will be benefited. There are separate schemes through which they will get employment. The Government has tried to bring the co-operative weavers into the public

sector so that they are also benefited by that. Alongwith it, the provision of insurance has also been made and the Government has held talks with the Chief Minister for their rehabilitation also so that the local schemes could also be run.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: This is not going on record.

Schemes for NRI Deposits in Banks

***223. SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ANZ Grindlays Bank has launched a currency swap scheme to attract Non-resident Indians deposits in India at a higher rate of interest than permissible under the Foreign Currency Non-Resident Scheme of the Reserve Bank of India;

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

(c) whether the RBI propose to permit the public sector banks also to introduce similar schemes to attract NRI deposits;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have reported that ANZ Grindlays Bank pay interest on FCNR deposits held in their Indian branches as per the rates of interest prescribed by the RBI. However, branches of the bank outside India accept deposits in various foreign currencies and convert them

into one of the designated currencies for placing in FCNR deposits in India through swap arrangements. A part of the profit earned from such transactions is passed on to the depositors in addition to interest at the prescribed rate. Such swap transactions effected abroad do not constitute a violation of the provisions of RBI's directives on interest rates on FCNR deposits.

Public sector banks having branches abroad can also offer similar swap arrangements, if they so desire.

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK:
The hon. Minister in his reply has stated that the ANZ Grindlays Bank entered into swap arrangements and passed on the profits earned to the NRI depositors. May I know from the hon. Minister, the total NRI deposits attracted by the ANZ Grindlays Bank during the last two years?

[*Translation*]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in reply to the hon. Member's question regarding the total deposits under the currency Swap Scheme, I would like to inform that there were Rs. 7090 crore in NRI accounts and Rs. 13405 crore in FCNR accounts in March 1991. There are Rs. 7545 crore in NRI accounts and Rs. 14455 crore in FCNR accounts up to 30.9.91 and Rs. 1505 crore have been deposited more during the last six months.

[*English*]

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK:
In his reply the hon. Minister has also stated that public sector banks, having branches abroad, can also offer similar swap arrangements, if they so desire. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any other banks, especially the public sector banks, have entered into such arrangements and if so the details of it and if not, why the public sector banks have not yet entered into such arrangements.

I also want to know whether they need

some permission from the Government.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no such restriction. We can also offer similar swap arrangements in our branches abroad, if they so desire. But we are not implementing it now because our nationalised banks are not so well equipped at this time. The question whether the scheme is to be implemented or not in our country, is under the consideration of RBI. We have to see that we should not suffer a heavy loss.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the swap scheme of the Government of India is very popular and hon. Minister of Finance and his colleague sitting beside him, know it very well. I am referring to Harvard trained school boy Shri Chidambaram. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

He went to a school, while the hon. Finance Minister went to University. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

India is suffering a great loss due to this swapping because the ratio fixed with dollar and rouble is causing a great loss to India. I want to know the ratio of dollar and rouble with rupee. What is the justification for new rate?

Because swapping of this currency is practised in Afghanistan.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the concrete question. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It is becoming unending. Amorphous questions will get amorphous replies. You will not be satisfied.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: What is

the exchange rate of rupee in terms of dollar, rouble, yen, deutsch mark in the world market and how much loss it is causing.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: That is the effective part of your question.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I told that we have received Rs. 1505 crore during the last six months. Upto 31 July, 1988, FCNR deposit was in two currencies U.S. dollars and ponds. Since August 1988 deutsch mark and yen were also included. Under swap arrangements branches of the Banks accept deposit in any foreign currency and convert them into Dollar, Pounds, Mark and Yen and can send to India for deposit. Its maturity period is three years. The depositor is paid total difference between spot rate and forward rate besides the interest. It is known as swap arrangements.

[*English*]

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on account of this higher rate of interest charged by the ANZ Grindlays Bank, it appears that there is a good amount of money that is likely to come to the country. I just wanted to know one thing. The hon. Minister has given greater details about the statistics 'lies, damn lies and statistics' as they call about statistics. But I just wanted to know that if, because of this higher rate of interest larger amount is going to come to the country, why not you encourage the units of the nationalised banks abroad to make such swap arrangement?

[*Translation*]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: I had told earlier also that there are 115 branches of our Banks abroad. We feel that our network is not enough. Foreign Banks are fully computerised. They keep continuous vigil on fluctuation that take place. We are unable to do so due to some reasons. Our Foreign

branches can implement these arrangements. R.B.I. does not impose any restriction in this regard. The matter to implement these arrangements in the country is under the consideration of R.B.I.

[*English*]

SHRI MIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE:

Sir, there is no loss to India because of swap arrangement. That is the understanding and our patriotic NRIs will naturally divert their money where they can maximise their return. That also is understandable. The question is, what fraction of the FCNR deposits are coming through these foreign banks because of this factor.

Part (b) of my question is that it is enough to state that our Indian public sector banks having branches abroad are also permitted to do this. Why should not the RBI encourage our public sector banks having branches outside the country to indulge in this kind of swap arrangements so that a part of the profit comes into Indian hands and not into the hands of foreign banks?

Part (c) of my question is: Is it this kind of a competition that is visualised by the Finance Ministry when they decide that foreign banks would be allowed to increase their number of branches in India infinitely?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): Sir, I do not have the precise details of the contribution of each bank to the FCNR account. We can supply this information to the hon. Member.

As regards the remaining part of the supplementary questions, we have said that this sort of competition is not at the cost of any Indian interests. But I also want to say that in the last 5 or 6 years there has been a revolution in international banking. Currency swap, rates swap and new techniques of international banking have developed. They require expertise, our banks have to develop that expertise. Until they develop that expertise, there are also risks in this sort of ventures. There is no barrier to Indian banks

having overseas branches for doing these things, but that decision must be based on their judgment whether they have the capabilities to take the risks that are involved in this swap taking exercise.

[*Translation*]

KUMARI UMA BHARTI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question which I want to know from the hon. minister was asked to me by several people when I was on tour in South Africa. Sir I would like to know whether citizens of Indian Origin in South Africa would also be given the same facilities, by classifying them as non-resident Indians, as we have been giving to the Indians in other countries under NRI.

[*English*]

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: Even South Africa, have moved with great speed and rapidity in the last one and-a-half years. Far reaching political changes have taken place. More are in the offing. At the recent Commonwealth Prime Ministers' meeting, some decisions were taken to normalise people-to-people contact. We would explore whatever is possible in the area of banking in the light of the decisions taken at the meeting of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers.

[*Translation*]

Changes in Import Policy

***224. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made some changes in the import policy;

(b) if so, whether certain items have been removed from the Restricted List and allowed to be imported under the Open General Licence; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to remove the imbalance in foreign trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). The new Trade Policy announced by the Government inter alia aims at linking imports with exports thereby providing a saving in the outgo of free foreign exchange with a view to removing imbalance in foreign trade. The items included in the Restricted as well as Open General Licence lists have been reviewed and a number of them shifted to the Limited Permissible List making them available for import against Exim Scrips. However, no item has been shifted from the Restricted List to Open General Licence.

[*English*]

SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: The relaxation by the Reserve Bank of India of the curbs on the import of capital goods by export oriented units amounts to very little in the context of expectations that import curbs will be lifted with the rise in India's foreign exchange reserves. The export oriented units will in fact protest that the fine print is not quite to their liking, and demand more. For example, it is very difficult if not altogether impossible to get a suppliers credit for 360. days Since under the relaxed regime.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Such questions are not replied to.

[*English*]

SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: This is part and parcel of the question.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: No, not like this you ask appointed questions

[*English*]

SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Since under the relaxed regime, the imports of capital goods between Rs. 50 lakhs and Rs. 100 lakhs require such credit, is it not

reasonable to infer that the relaxation is intended to be cosmetic. This inference is strengthened by the fact that imports of capital goods in excess of Rs. 100 lakhs will require even longer credits.

MR. SPEAKER: I will disallow this question if you continue like this.

SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: What should be the game plan for phasing them out?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are a large number of capital goods on the open general list. These can be imported. Of course, there are restrictions placed by the Reserve Bank of India on account of the foreign exchange position. As the FOREX reserve improves, the Finance Minister has assured me that these curbs will be lifted. But there are a number of capital goods which are not on OGL, which are not on Appendix-I, part A. These capital goods have been placed under Exim scrip last week and these capital goods can be imported against Exim scrips.

Therefore, today there are two channels—one under OGL and the other under Exim scrip. I do not share the pessimism of the hon. Member. What he said was true three or four months ago.

In the last week, many manufacturers come and told me that because of foreign exchange position improvement, credit worthiness has improved. Suppliers of capital goods are now willing to give us 3 to 5 years time as suppliers credit with one year moratorium. I think, things are improving in the capital goods front.

SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: The import curbs should stay until....

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing you to read out the supplementary.

SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: My second supplementary is, the imports

are not rising. The import trend is decreasing in 1991-92.

The figure is- 6.2. How is it possible to increase it in future? Please tell us.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: It is an entirely different question. But I will answer it.

MR. SPEAKER: I have said it is a good question.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: A large number of hon. Members seem to support this question in the House. This figure of -6.2 per cent is a statistical average. I want you to bear with me. When our Government assumed office, we took a conscious policy that imports must be compressed by at least Rs. 3,000 crores. We have achieved this in four months. What has happened is, certain events have overtaken us. The Russian market has collapsed. Russia is not importing. It is a rupee payment area. What we have done is to compress rupee exports and to encourage exports to hard currency areas. Both objectives have been achieved. RPA exports have been compressed to 54 per cent. GCA exports have increased in the first six months by 54 per cent in dollar terms. Both objectives have been achieved. Both are welcome. Unfortunately, statistically speaking, one welcome plus another unwelcome step equals to an unwelcome statistical average! 54 per cent plus 5.4 per cent has led to a statistical average of -6.2 which does not exist as such. Let me say one thing more. The 5.4 per cent, the average for six months, in real dollar growth of exports to GCA is, 4.9 per cent in the first quarter when the previous Government was in office and 7.04 per cent in the second quarter, after our Government assumed office and in the month of September, it is 10.3 per cent growth in dollar terms to GCA countries.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: This is one conscious policy.

SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Certain items are placed in restricted list. Certain commodities are placed in the canalised item

and I do not know why this system is followed.

You are aware that oil is an essential commodity. If private parties are allowed to import oil, news print and other essential items, it can be sold in the open market at a cheaper price and the public will be benefited. Why is this restriction put instead of allowing the private parties? This has got to be imported only through STC, MMTC etc.

MR. SPEAKER: Why oil cannot be put on the OGL List?

SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Will the hon. Minister consider to abolish this system to allow the private individuals to import at least essential commodities to sell it to the public at a cheaper rate? Of course, the hon. Minister is very intelligent. He will say that he has to nominate a number of inspecting agencies. A number of inspecting agencies were closed and, therefore, those agencies can be employed for this purpose and, therefore, I want to know specifically and categorically what is the difficulty in allowing the private parties to import oil.

MR. SPEAKER: You are unnecessarily prolonging the question. If you do like that, I will disallow.

SHRI ANBARASU ERA: I will put the question in a nutshell. Will the hon. Minister consider allowing the private parties to import essential commodities like palm oil to sell at a cheaper rate?

MR. SPEAKER: You had now put that question very beautifully.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Edible oil is a canalised import item. STC is the canalising agent. In view of the foreign exchange position, we could not import edible oil earlier. But in the last month, we have imported 66,000 metric tonnes of edible oil for the PDS. Keeping in view the demand for edible oil, another step forward is being taken. We have allowed State Government to import edible oil on escrow account. Initially, we

allotted 80,000 metric tonnes for States. But the demand is now close to 180,000 tonnes. We are allowing States to import edible oil on escrow account.

Should will to allow a third category of people to import edible oil is a matter which requires very careful consideration. Too many players in the edible oil market will only push up prices. Since the landed cost of palm oil is one half of the price of groundnut oil in the country, it will lead to a large-scale profiteering by private traders.

This is a very serious matter. We cannot take a hasty decision. The STC and the State Government are today the two agents who are importing palm oil.

[*Translation*]

DR. P.R. GANGWAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, our country imports sackcloth from Nepal, China, Japan etc. Similarly several other items are also being imported free of custom duty. It is causing loss to the Central revenue. Through you, I would like to know from the Government whether there is any scheme to stop this practice and if so, what steps are being taken in this regard? Our country imports sackcloth on large scale from Nepal, China, Japan etc.

[*English*]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: My charge is with regard to legitimate imports and legitimate exports. Smuggling should be addressed to the Ministry of Finance.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Sir, the hon. Minister informed us just now and indeed a little earlier also, that earning more hard-currency and reducing the trade gap are amongst the aims of the new Trade Policy which is entirely commendable. Also commendable is the energy with which the hon. Minister has moved towards implementation of the policy which has now been offered. But I have two connected worries. A policy is as good or as bad as its implementation. I have often voiced this worry. But I have yet

to receive the reply. There are two parts of this worry. One is that in the implementation of this Policy, unless there are corresponding harmonious simultaneous changes brought about in the Reserve Bank's regulation, in the Customs regulations, the implementation of the Trade Policy will not be effective. Would the hon. Minister inform us what changes are being brought about and with what kind of rapidity or speed?

Secondly, he spoke also about trade in Rupee-payment areas. There is indeed a very great worry here. The Rouble has collapsed as a negotiable currency. It is not even acceptable within the former Soviet Union. So, going by the old established norms of Rupee-Rouble Trade, there is an absurd exchange situation that has come about. The Rouble has virtually become equal to Rs. 400/- I just do not understand what kind of Trade Policy can be enforceable in the Rupee-payment areas if this kind of un-real Rupee-Rouble exchange obtains. Would the hon. Minister please clarify these two aspects?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I entirely share the hon. Member Shri Jaswant Singh's plea that there must be a harmonious action on the part of the Customs, Reserve Bank etc. While I think we are all agreed that it should be done, I must confess that the speed with which it is being done in some other sectors does not quite match the speed with which Policy has been made in the industrial, trade and fiscal sectors. This is a criticism. I accept it. But on Customs, we have taken a major step forward. We have now published the Harmonised Code of Classification. The Harmonised Code of Classification is quite comparable with what is used in all countries in the world. The Customs have assured us that they will abide by the Harmonised Code which was prepared in consultation with them. This should go a long way in removing the grievances of both the importers and exporters.

We have also had discussions with the Finance Ministry to clear a number of other bottlenecks in the customs. I think, the Fi-

nance Ministry is also doing a major exercise on improving the customs.

On RBI, my only concern is the curves. These are being lifted. I hope, the remaining curbs will be lifted. Any detailed question on that should be addressed to the Finance Minister. I agree that we should be more faster on this.

On the rupee-rouble trade, the collapse of the rouble is an absurd rate one of the reasons why we are following a policy of compressing exports to RPA countries. It is an artificial rate. It is we will not do business in roubles. In fact, we are doing business in rupees. Even there, the protocol is valid only up to 31st December. Our officers and the Soviet authorities are in discussion. I expect that a team will go from India to the Soviet Union for the final round of discussion in the middle of this month. One of the issues that will come up is the rupee-rouble rate. We have done our home work. We are ready. We are looking forward to signing a proper agreement.

Coffee Plantation in Orissa

***225 SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased plantation in Orissa;

(a) whether there is a great scope for increasing areas under coffee plantation in Orissa;

(b) if so, the steps taken in the matter so far;

(c) whether the Coffee Board has drawn up any scheme to grow coffee in that state; and

(d) if so, the details therefor and the area identified in the state for growing coffee during the Eight Plan period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The Coffee Board has identified 6335 ha. falling in the Koraput, Kalahandi, Ganjam and Phulbani Districts of Orissa as suitable for Coffee growing. Of this, an area of 1372 ha. is presently under this crop. The thrust of present policy is to consolidate the development of existing areas under coffee.

MR. SPEAKER: This is a question restricted to Orissa.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the climatic conditions of several districts in Orissa State are suitable for growing coffee. However, it is strongly felt that the Government officials, private entrepreneurs as well as the Coffee Board are not providing adequate encouragement for the growing of coffee. As the Indian coffee has good demand even in foreign markets, do we have the assurance from the dynamic hon. Union Minister about whether the Centre will coordinate with the State Governments and the Coffee Board to ensure that greater acreage is brought under coffee cultivation in Orissa?

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Sir, the hon. Member is asking for an assurance and that we will most willingly give except that keeping in mind the present world situation in coffee trade, it is our policy to first consolidate the areas where coffee is already growing and then to proceed with further acreage. Whatever cooperation the State Government will seek and whatever cooperation we can initiate, will always be available.

SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in order to prevent large scale migration of labour and side by side providing gainful employment to them, whether the Central Government will actively consider the proposal to extend the area of coffee plantation particularly in the non-traditional districts of Kalahandi, Phulbani, Koraput, Ganjam and even Mayurbhanj Also, I would like to know whether the Government will

introduce and propagate the speciality coffee, namely, Mysore Nuggets Extra Bold variety in the near future.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: This is just an amplification the hon. Member wants of the policy that we have given. In fact, Koraput, Kalahandi, Ganjam and Phulbani are the areas which we have identified where 6,335 hectares of land is available for growing coffee. We are already growing coffee in the area of 1,372 hectares. As I said earlier, we would like to consolidate this first before we go into greater acreage.

So far as migration of labour is concerned, certainly as the production of coffee grows and it becomes more profitable, we are quite confident that labour will not migrate from that area. We already have the demonstration farms and extension schemes from lap to land scheme by which we are providing assistance to the coffee growers. There are also schemes available for financial assistance both in terms of subsidy and subsidised interest rates. As I said, whatever specialist help that is required, will certainly be made available by the Coffee Board.

SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: The hon. Member had put a question about Kalahandi, Phulabani and others. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is an opportune moment to the back benchers and let it be used properly.

SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: The Government had already occupied the land of the Adivasi people and they are being exploited. The Taramakant tea plantation in the Adivasi area is more better than the Assam tea plantation. I request the Minister to please look into the matter and do the needful as the people there are suffering and sometimes.

MR. SPEAKER: You have to ask a question.

SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: How many acres of land had been acquired

by the Government in the Taramakant tea plantation area?

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: With respect to the hon. Member I submit that the notice is for coffee and not for tea. But if the Member has any information.

MR. SPEAKER: He is trying to understand whether any land had been acquired for coffee or tea and if yes he wants to know how much of land was acquired.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: We do not acquire the land as it is a State subject. However, what we would certainly welcome is that if any problem is being faced by the Adivasis or it is known to the hon. Member, if that information is given to us, we will certainly pay to utmost attention to it.

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Sir, Daripadi is in the district of Phulbani and it is located at a most higher altitude in Orissa from the sea level. It is called the Darjeeling of Orissa. Phulbani and Bolangir districts have been declared as backward districts as well as 'no industry' districts by the State Government. It has conducive fertility and congenial weather conditions. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he will give priority on this consideration, to take up these districts and include them for implementation of the project in a big way.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Sir, the hon. Member's desire for us to help the Darjeeling of Orissa is certainly most welcome. To begin with, I assure the hon. Member that I will take the first opportunity to visit the Darjeeling of Orissa and whatever help is part of the scheme that has already been laid down and whatever help we can give to that area, we will certainly be happy to give.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Sir, the Hon. Minister has stated that around 6,335 hectares of land is available in Orissa for coffee plantation and out of this only 1,300 hectares have been utilised. There are districts like Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj where coffee can

be planted and those areas have not been identified, due to the attitude of the Coffee Board on the consolidation. What is the meaning of consolidation? The coffee plantation is already there in 1,300 hectares. The demand is that more areas have to be identified and the point is whether Coffee Board is going to utilise those extra areas available in those four districts and other areas of the other districts.

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: The hon. Member has asked a very good question. I must explain that the consolidation relates to total productivity that we are able to get from the areas in which coffee is already produced. There are other problems. There are problems of fighting pests; there are problems of production. We want to ensure that coffee grown in Orissa gets the same conditions that are available in other parts of the country, if not better. As and when we are able to expand the acreage, we will certainly encourage the expansion of acreage. It also depends on the price that is available to us in the world market and the price agreement has to be reached under the National Coffee Agreement. There is some uncertainty which is the reason why we are not concentration on further acreage before we consolidate what we already have got.

Import of Rubber

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

(a) whether the exporters of rubber goods are allowed to import rubber; and

(b) if so, the reason thereof and the quantum and value of such imports during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Imports of rubber by exporters of rubber goods are allowed to make such exported goods competitive in the international market. The estimated quantum and value of such imports during the last three years are as under:-

	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. crores)
1988-89	8472	14.25
1989-90	17896	27.69
1990-91	20243	30.50

SHRI P.C.THOMAS: Though the import and export are continuing, it is a welcome step that this Government has stopped imports by STC. It is unfortunate that while Shri V.P Singh's Government was here, about 40,000 tonnes of rubber was imported by the STC. Along with that stock, the stock which has grown extends now to 86000 tonnes. The poor cultivators of rubber who account for 6.5 lakh in number, plus with the efforts of about 20 lakh labourers, the production of natural rubber has increased. Now there is a surplus of rubber. With this incentive import which comes to about 22000 tonnes estimated for the next year, the total surplus after the bufferstock.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question. If you have a long question, you don't get the answer. Please come to the proper question.

SHRI P.C.THOMAS: Along with the imported rubber, plus the rubber produced, plus the 22000 tonnes of rubber which is coming as import on export, there is a surplus of 50000 tonnes. My question is, whether the Government will at least lift the ban on export, so that the cultivators or consumer societies or dealers could export rubber and thereby save the poor cultivators.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: First of all I must thank the hon. Member for the very deep concern that he has shown in the last several days on the rubber front. I am sorry,

he had to go on a fast. But I assured him repeatedly that rubber is engaing my attention.

Four months ago when we assumed office, we were told that India would have to import rubber for the next three years. Today we are in a happy position to say that India would not have to import rubber, we are self-sufficient in rubber.

The next question is, are we in a position to export rubber. This is a very serious question which has to be addressed seriously. No country, in my view, should enter the export market in fits and starts. We should enter the export world market only if we are sure that we would be a regular and reliable supplier of a quality product at a competitive price. That situation in my honest judgment has not yet arrived.

Nevertheless, I have directed STC which has about 20000 metric tonnes of rubber imported last year and the year before and I must say without meaning to criticise anybody that last year there was excessive imports; it was poor judgment; 20000 tonnes of rubber - to explore the world market. In the world market Malaysia is the price setter Malaysian price is about two thousand rupees less than Indian rubber per tonne. It will be difficult to enter the world market. But I am seriously attending to the problem and I will try to find an answer in the next couple of weeks.

SHRI P.C.THOMAS: In the world market the present price is, in rupee terms, Rs, 20.5 per kg. What the cultivator gets is much less than that here. There is rubber latex which comes direct from the rubber tree. Rubber sheet which is produced by the farmer comes next. My humble question is, whether the Government will at least allow the rubber latex to be exported. There is one more aspect. There is 85000 tonnes of rubber latex which has been centrifuged and kept as stock.

MR. SPEAKER: There are many other Members who want to ask questions. I must

do justice to them also. Please come to the heart of the question.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: So, kindly explore the possibility of exporting latex.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: The hon. House will pardon me; I cannot give an assurance. I have directed the STC to explore world markets. If, as a result of that exploration, we find that there is market for latex, certainly we will export latex. I cannot give the assurance.

SHRIMATI SUSEELAGOPALAN: Now, we have an excess production of rubber in the country. So far, we have buffer stock in our hands. May I know from the hon. Minister as to whether he will keep this buffer in the custody of the Rubber Board so that it will not be mis-utilised against the interests of the farmers?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, the estimated stock at the end of the year is only an estimate. Our consumption is about 30,000 metric tonnes of rubber per month. There is a feeling that we should have three months stock. But when I visited Kottayam and Cochin, after speaking to both growers as well as the consumers, I agreed that we can reduce the buffer stock to two months' stock — one month's stock in the hands of the growers and one month's stock in the hands of rubber products manufacturers. Since the rubber crop has just started coming in the last month-and-a-half, I will have to wait and see. If at the end of the year stock is likely to be more than 60,000 metric tonnes, then, I can move confidently on the export front. The stock will remain in the hands of the growers as well as in the hands of the rubber product manufacturers. Rubber Board, as such, does not carry stock.

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: I thank the hon. Minister for his sincere attempts to tackle the situation. But in spite of the best assurances given by the Minister, a crisis situation is developing in the price front of the natural rubber. Under some pretext or the other, the industry is able to manage import of natural

rubber thereby, slashing the price of Indian rubber. Will the Minister and the Government think of banning the import of natural rubber completely, at least for the time being?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, as I said, STC does not import rubber. I have not allowed STC to import rubber this year. There is a scheme for the import of rubber which is under advance licence. This is by exporters who have to buy certain qualities of rubber at international prices in order to make rubber at international prices in order to make rubber products and sell them at international prices. That scheme operates separately.

Sir, I share the concern of the hon. Member and I am addressing the problem; the prices have dropped and the STC has entered the market. I am confident that in the next few days STC's intervention in the market will bring up the price to the benchmark of 20950 per tonne.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us see, what kind of question is put by the Member coming from a non-rubber producing State. Shri Chhedi Paswan.

[Translation]

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that there is little possibility of export in foreign countries. So I would like to know what steps are going to be taken by the Government to popularise and expand the rubber industry so that maximum people can get employment.

MR. SPEAKER: Would you like to use rubber products for providing employment?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: He is talking about natural rubber which is in the private sector. Rubber growers are essentially in the private sector. When you are asking about the rubber products, now that we are marginally surplus in rubber, we must encourage rubber and produce more. Last year for example, rubber products have fetched about Rs. 240 crores. There is more rubber; there

will be more rubber products and that will give employment for in organised sector. Growing of natural rubber will be in the private sector.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHLA: The rubber growers in Kerala are facing a grave situation. Now the Minister has mentioned about the prices. I would like to know the present position of the cost study done for the natural rubber for increasing the prices.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, the last study was done by the Cost Accounts Branch of the Finance Ministry and the revised prices of rubber were announced on the 15th of January 1991, about 11 months ago. I have already directed that the data should be gathered and another study should be done. As soon as the next study is completed, we will consider about revising the prices of rubber.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: What we understand from the answer given by the Minister is, we must have enough stock of rubber to enter the competitive export market. In my constituency of Mangalore in Sullia Taluk, the Government it self owns rubber plantation and the entire South Canara district is fit to be encouraged to grow more and more rubber.

So, I would like to know from the Minister whether the Government thinks of encouraging growing more and more rubber in this area so that we grow more rubber and enter the competitive export market.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, we have to grow more rubber. But our rubber must be competitive in the world market. If we grow costly rubber or our rubber costs more than the international rubber, we cannot export to the world market.

The problem today is not technology. The problem is the high cost of rubber culti-

vation in India. That is why Indian rubber price is approximately Rs. 2,000 per tonne more than the international prices. Now, on the one hand, the cost is already high. On the other hand, the rubber growers complain that it is not getting them a remunerative price. (*Interruptions*)

The cost cannot be reduced overnight. The labour charges are high in Kerala. Given a high-cost labour given that it is in the private sector, the only way to make our prices competitive is to increase productivity. And we have an approximately Rs. 700 crore plan to increase productivity. If productivity goes up, production per acre will go up and prices will come down. There are no short-cuts.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Export of Onion Seeds

*227. **SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether onion seeds were exported during January 1, 1989 to October 31, 1991;

(b) if so, the places from which these were exported and the quantity and value thereof;

(c) the countries to which the onion seeds were exported and the foreign exchange earned thereby;

(d) whether representations have been received from some organisations from time to time requesting for better price for their produce; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). Based on Phyto-sanitary Certificates issued by the Plant Quarantine & Fumigation Stations, a quantity of 792.889 MT onion seeds has been exported from Amritsar, Bombay and Hyderabad during 1.1.1989 to 31.10.1991. Other details of export of onion seeds are not readily available.

(d) and (e). No Sir.

Import of Newsprint from USSR

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

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation has held any negotiations with USSR for import of newsprint during the current year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Contracts have been finalised by STC from April to December, 1991 (upto 4th December) for import of 27,830 MTs of standard newsprint from USSR against the Trade Plan provision of 70,000 tons for the calendar year.

As the full quantity provided in the Trade Plan could not be contracted, STC made efforts to secure standard newsprint from USSR outside the Trade Plan. In pursuance of this, STC has signed an MOU on 11.10.91 with a USSR newsprint producing company for import of 40,000 tons of standard newsprint under Counter Trade. Payment of newsprint is to be made in rupees which will be used by the USSR company to import

from India Manufactured goods consisting of consumer goods/food/ engineering/textile/pharmaceutical items etc. STC is to negotiate in December, 1991 with the USSR unit to finalise the contract including various terms and conditions of price etc. of this transaction.

Export of Raw Cotton

***229. SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY:**
Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have been exporting raw cotton to stabilise its prices in the domestic market;

(b) if so, whether the Government have ensured that before releasing quotas of raw cotton for export, the requirements of domestic textile industry are met fully; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) The objectives of releasing quotas for export of raw cotton are stabilisation of prices in the domestic market, provision of remunerative prices to the cotton growers and to maintain India's presence in the International Market as a stable supplier.

(b) and (c). Government's endeavour is to fully meet the requirements of the domestic textile industry before releasing quotas for export of cotton.

Status of Court of Records to MRTPC

***231. SHRI M.V. CHANDRA SHEKARA MURTHY:**
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to grant the status of a court of records to the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission and empower it to prosecute parties violating its orders; and

(b) if so, when a decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS: (SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY) (a) and (b). The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission has recently asked the Government to declare it as a Court of Record by a suitable amendment in the MRTTP Act, 1969. The Government is considering giving powers of contempt to the MRTTP Commission.

Military Cantonments in Hamirpur and Una Districts (H.P.)

*232. PROF. PREM DHUMAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up Military Cantonments in Hamirpur and Una Districts of Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the time by which the work is likely to start; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (c). An offer received from the Himachal Pradesh Government to provide land in Hamirpur and Una Districts of that State, for setting up of Military Stations, is at a very preliminary stage of examination.

[Translation]

Widening of National Highway No. 8

*233. **SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA: SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:**

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to widen the National Highway No.8 into four lanes;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned for the purpose, and

(c) the time by which the work is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). Out of the total 1428 km length of National Highway No. 8 66.8 kms are already 4-lane. In addition, 4-laning of another 125.28 kms has been sanctioned since 1987 at an estimated cost of Rs. 39.30 crores. The sanctioned works are in varying stages of progress.

[English]

Bonus to Port and Dock Workers

*234. SHRI M. V. V. S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have paid bonus to the port and dock workers for 1990-91;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be paid to these workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). Government had authorised payment of 8.33% as an advance against Productivity Linked Bonus for the year 1990-91 to port and dock workers on 29.8.1991. Government have issued orders on 2.12.1991 for payment of Productivity Linked Bonus @12.60% of wage/salary for the year 1990-91 to the eligible port and dock workers (after adjusting the advance) expeditiously.

Export Promotion Bodies

***235. DR. C. SILVERA:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to bring all the export promotion bodies under one umbrella for the promotion of foreign trade;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the progress made in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). The feasibility of bringing all export promotion bodies under one umbrella organisation for promotion of foreign trade is under consideration. Specific proposals are yet to be worked out.

[Translation]

Development of National Waterways

***236. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:** Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Waterways were proposed to be developed in three phases for shipping and navigation ; and

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). There are at present two National Waterways. On National Waterway No.1 (Allahabad-Haldia Stretch of the Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly rivers), navigation channel of 1.5 metres depth and over 45

metres width is provided in the Haldia-Ballia Stretch. Cargo terminal facilities have been provided at Haldia, Calcutta, Berhampur, Pakur, Farakka, Bhagalpur, Monghyr and Patna.

On the National Waterway No.2 (Sadiya-Bhubri Stretch of Brahmaputra river), navigation channel of 2.25 metres depth and over 45 metres width is available from Dhubri to Gamari.

Cargo terminal facilities have been sanctioned for Pandu, Jogighopa, Neamati, Tejpur and Dibrugarh under North Eastern Council schemes.

Smuggling on Indo-Nepal Border

***237. SHRI RAM BADAN:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of smuggling cases detected on Indo-Nepal border during the last one year, till date;

(b) the contraband items and gold seized during the above period;

(c) The number of smugglers apprehended; and

(d) the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESH-WAR THAKUR):

STATEMENT

(a) to (c). The number of cases of smuggling detected, the value of gold and other contraband seized and the number of persons arrested in the Indo-Nepal sector of the land border during the calender years 1990 and 1991 (upto 26.11.1991) are given below:-

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Year	No. of cases of seizure	Value of gold seized (Rs. in lakhs)	Value of other contraband seized (other than gold) (Rs. in lakhs)	Total (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of per- sons arrested
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	1990	5277	2360.00	2276.28	4636.28	187
2.	1991*	3856	2422.06	2382.45	4804.51	170

(upto 26th November)

* Figures are provisional.

(d) The persons found involved in smuggling activities are penalised in departmental adjudications and prosecuted in courts of law in suitable cases. They are also liable for detention under the preventive detention law, if considered necessary.

[*English*]

Refund of Over-Subscribed Amount by Companies

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

(a) whether the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has detected a few cases where large companies are yet to refund over-subscribed portion of public issues;

(b) if so, the names of these companies;

(c) its impact on the capital market with the investors getting a bad deal; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for the refund of over-subscriptions and the interest accrued thereon by these large companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESH-WAR THAKUR): (a) to (d). SEBI has been receiving complaints from investors regarding delay and non-receipt of refund orders. SEBI has been taking up these complaints with the companies for redressal and with the Department of Company Affairs in appropriate cases. The names of companies having the largest number of complaints are given in the Press Releases issued by SEBI from time to time.

2. Prompt repayment of refund orders

by companies would facilitate further investments in the capital market.

3. Provisions of Section 73 of the Companies Act, 1956 provide for a time-limit of 10 weeks from the date of closure of the subscription list of a public issue for despatch of refund orders to the investors. Companies are also required to pay interest upto a maximum rate of 15% per annum for the period of delay as per the Rules prescribed under the said Section. The Department of Company Affairs has informed that as and when a complaint about non-refund of excess application money is received, it is taken up with the company concerned for necessary action. Further, prosecution in cases of default is also considered where justified.

Repatriation of Dividends by Foreign Share-Holding Companies

***239. SHRI KARIA MUNDA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some companies with foreign share holdings which have not paid huge amount of taxes/duties to the Government have been permitted to use foreign exchange amounting to Rupees one crore or more during 1990-91 for repatriation of dividends abroad; and

(b) if so, the names of such companies and the amount so repatriated by each one of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESH-WAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). Details regarding FERA companies who were allowed repatriation of dividends in excess of Rs. 1 crore during 1989-90 i.e. the latest year for which data are available and which have liabilities relating to taxes/duties are as follows:-

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Amount of dividend repatriated in 1989-90	Central Excise Arrears as on 1-6-91	Arrears of customs duties as on 30.6.91	Arrears of income tax as on 30-6-1991.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Asian Hotels Ltd., N. Delhi.	1.40	—	—	—
2.	Assam Co. (I) Ltd., Calcutta.	3.01	—	—	0.43
3.	Bayer (I) Ltd., Bombay.	1.86	—	—	—
4.	Chloride Industries Ltd., Calcutta.	3.69	0.86	—	5.65
5.	Doom Dooma India Ltd., Calcutta.	1.48	—	—	0.80
6.	George Williamson (Assam) Ltd. Calcutta.	1.32	—	0.17	2.63
7.	Goodricke Group Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta.	2.59	—	—	1.76
8.	Goodyear India Ltd., New Delhi	1.34	2.04	—	3.22
9.	Hindustan Lever Ltd.k, Bombay	6.42	3.40	0.12	1.75
10.	ICI India Ltd., Calcutta	2.04	2.39	—	23.48
11.	Ingersoll Rand (I), Bombay.	1.97	—	—	1.27
12.	Johnson & Johnson Ltd. Bombay.	2.53	1.82	—	0.11

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Amount of dividend repatriated in 1989-90	Central Excise Arrears as on 1-6-91	Arrears of customs duties as on 30.6.91	Arrears of income tax as on 30-6-1991
1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Kirloskar Cummins Ltd., Pune.	1.11	—	—	—
14.	Motor Industries Co. Ltd., Bangalore.	1.16	—	—	0.75
15.	Siemens India Ltd., Bombay.	2.49	—	—	0.51
16.	Tea Estates India Ltd. Coonoor	1.83	—	—	—
17.	Triveni Tissues Ltd., Calcutta.	1.06	—	—	0.13
18.	Warren Tea Ltd., Calcutta	1.93	—	—	0.52
19.	Zuari Agro Chemicals Ltd. Goa.	1.30	—	—	2.98

* Arrears of Income Tax, if any, is less than Rs. 10 lakhs in each case.

Facilities to Handloom Weavers

***240. SHRIDHAR MANNA MONDAYYA SADUL:** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of facilities for raw material, finance and marketing provided by the Union Government to improve the lot of weavers in Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Karnataka during the period from March to October, 1991;

(b) whether any assessment has been made by the Government to improve the overall economic conditions of the weavers during the above period; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) Central Government is implementing a number of Schemes for upliftment of handloom weavers through the State Governments including Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Karnataka. In order to ensure adequate and regular supplies of yarn to weavers at reasonable prices, Government has the arrangements of standing nature, such as (i) the Hank Yarn Obligation Scheme which requires every producer of yarn to pack at least 50% of the total yarn packed for civil consumption in hank form; (ii) loan assistance to National Cooperative Development Corporation for setting up of new weavers cooperative spinning mills and expansion of existing mills for encouraging captive production in the handloom sector; (iii) through the operations of National Handloom Development Corporation (NHDC); (iv) constitution of State Level Yarn Price Fixation Committees to regulate selling prices of hank yarn produced by cooperative and state sector mills for supplies to the handloom weavers; and (v) complete exemption of excise duty on plain reeled hank yarn and

levy of concessional rate of excise duty on double cross reel hank yarn in order to make available yarn to weavers at reasonable prices.

Under the NABARD re-financing scheme, short-term credit limits to State cooperative Banks for financing the production and marketing activities of primary weavers cooperative societies and procurement and marketing of cloth by Apex and Regional Weavers Cooperative Societies are provided at concessional rate of interest.

The arrangements for providing market support to handloom products include, (i) A comprehensive Market Development Assistance Scheme underwhich assistance to the extent of 80% of the sales turnover is released to Apex Societies and Corporations and also to National Handloom Organisations; (ii) Special rebate on sales of handloom goods at the National Handloom Expos; (iii) Setting up of Marketing complexes by NHDC ; (iv) National Design Collection Programmes for the promotion of unique weavers and designs through Exhibition-cum-sales; and (v) Preferential purchase of handloom goods for use in Government Departments/Agencies.

In addition to these arrangements Government has also taken the following measures with a view to improve the socio-economic conditions of weavers in the country:-

- (i) Financial assistance for modernisation of looms;
- (ii) Scheme of decentralised training to train weavers on improved technology;
- (iii) Scheme of training a cadre of 'Bunkar Sevaks' for assisting weavers in transfer of improved technology;

- (iv) Protection to handlooms by reserving certain varieties of cloth for their exclusive production in the handloom sector;
- (v) Design support and provision of technological inputs through a number of Weavers' Service Centres in the country;
- (iv) Special fiscal concessions to the handloom sector to remove the cost handicap of handlooms vis-a-vis the powerlooms;
- (vii) Thrift Fund Scheme;
- (viii) Workshed-cum-Housing Scheme; and
- (ix) The Janata Cloth Scheme under which it is ensured that reasonable level of wages is paid to handloom weavers.

Government has also announced a new Scheme entitled "Margin Money for Destitute Weavers" to be implemented during the current financial year for the benefit of handloom weavers living below poverty line.

During the period from 1st March to 31st October '91 the States of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Karnataka were released a total of Rs. 20.10 crore, Rs. 12.37 crore and Rs. 5.61 crore respectively under the various central schemes.

(b) and (c). During the period from March to October '91, the marketability of handloom products has been affected due to high prices of hank yarn. Government is constantly reviving the price situation and at required occasions interacted with the spinning industry to persuade them to reduce the yarn prices.

Filling up of Posts of Chairmen in Nationalised Banks

***241. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the posts of Chairmen of several nationalised banks are lying vacant for a long time;
- (b) if so, the details thereof bank-wise and since when these posts are lying vacant;
- (c) the reasons for delay in filling up the vacancies; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). At present the position of Chairman and Managing Director is vacant in 6 nationalised banks. The details of these vacancies are given below:-

Name of the Bank	Date from which vacant
Corporation Bank	10.7.1990
Vijaya Bank	22.9.1990
Bank of India	30.8.1991
Central Bank of India	31.8.1991
Canara Bank	1.9.1991
Syndicate Bank	5.11.1991

The process of selection and appointment of Chief executives on the boards of nationalised banks is a time consuming exercise as it involves evaluation of the persons eligible for such appointment and

completion of various other formalities. Government have already initiated necessary steps to fill up the vacancies.

[*English*]

[*Translation*]

Bank Dacoities in Karnataka

2499. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE pleased to state:

(a) the number of bank dacoities that took place in Karnataka during the last three years; and

(b) the number of persons killed in these incidents and the amount of compensation paid to the next of kin of the deceased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) As per available information, during the period from 1.1.1989 to 30.9.1991, one incident of dacoity at Jawalgere Branch of Syndicate Bank in Karnataka has been reported.

(b) Since no person was reported to have been killed in this incident, the question of payment of any compensation does not arise.

Recommendations of Fourth Pay Commission

2500. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission were received by the Government;

(b) the details of the recommendations which have not been implemented so far and the reasons therefore; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to implement these recommendations and time bound programme, if any, for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): (a) The Report of the Fourth Central Pay Commission was received by the Government on the 30th June, 1986.

(b) and (c). The details of the recommendations pending for implementation are given in the Annexure. The concerned Ministries/Departments have again, been asked to finalise decisions on these recommendations within a time frame.

STATEMENT		Para No. of the Report	Remarks
Sl. No.	Recommendations of the IV Central Pay Commission	2	4
1	MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS		
1.	Direct recruitment to the UT Civil/Police services may be regulated with due regard to vacancies which cannot be filled by promotion. This arrangements may be periodically reviewed and the cadre structure suitably readjusted.	27.10	
2.	The post of Law Secretary in UT may be filled as far as possible, by taking an officer on deputation from the judicial service and he may given a suitable special pay.	27.19	
3.	Some posts in UT are in higher scales of pay than comparable posts in other UT. The concerned administration should prescribe the appropriate scale of pay when filling the posts in future.	27.21	
4.	In BSF & CRPF pay scales applicable to the corresponding General Duty Ranks have not been given, as was given to the combatised non-gazetted Ministerial Staff belonging to, Group B, C and D in CPOs. These two organisations have suggested that the age of Superannuation may be retained at 58 years even after combatisation in respect of Group B, C and D non-gazetted employees of these organisation. The Commission has recommended that it is desirable that after consideration all its consequences should follow.		
5.	The carrier progression of Medical Officers in CPO should be re-examined at an early date and so restructure the review that the officer may have the same prospects of promotion which are available to Medical Officer of the same grade in CHS. They will draw such allowances as may be admissible to General duty officers of the force concerned.		10.259

Sl. No.	Recommendations of the IV Central Pay Commission	Para No. of the Report	Remarks
1	2	3	4
6.	At present a detachment allowance in BSF and CRPF is admissible to non-gazetted combatised personnel. This allowance is allowed at half the rate beyond 30 days of absence on tour from headquarters. We have made some recommendations regarding withdrawal of daily allowance and the rates thereof for employees on tour. These may be taken into consideration by Government for fixing the rates of detachment allowance for BSF and CRPF.	10.262	10.267
7.	Non-gazetted combatised personnel are entitled to special pay for proficiency in different trades and the rates of such special pay differ with the trade and rank of such personnel. The rates of special pay were fixed in 1973. Suggestions have been made for revision of the existing rates of special pay and for uniformity regarding its admissibility for specific trades in different CPOs. We have considered the matter and recommended that the existing rates of special pay admissible for various trades may be doubled. We also recommend that the trades for which special pay are admissible should be uniform in all the CPOs.	10.263	10.267
8.	We have recommended revision of house rent allowance (HRA) in chapter 14. Taking these into consideration Government may determine the rates of CILLO for those who are entitled to it in the CPOs.		10.267
9.	Funeral allowance is admissible to non-gazetted personnel in CPOs in the event of death of person at the unit headquarters or at the place of duty of help his family to meet the funeral expenses. Its rates vary from force to force ranging between Rs. 100 to Rs. 250. It has been suggested that the amount admissible at present is not sufficient to meet the funeral cost. It may therefore be increased. We recommend that the rate of funeral allowance may be increased to Rs. 500 in all CPOs.	10.271	
10.	At present subsistence allowance is admissible to junior commissioned officers (JCOs) other ranks (ORs) in Assam Rifles at the rate of Rs. 60 per month in the case of imprisonment of a person in military custody as he ceases to be under suspension. It has been suggested that this rate may be suitably increased to help the family of such a person. We recommend that the rate of subsistence allowance may be increased to Rs. 200 per month.	10.271	

Sl. No.	Recommendations of the IV Central Pay Commission	Para No. of the Report			Remarks
		1	2	3	
11.	JCOs and other ranks in Assam Rifles are entitled to draw toilet soap allowance at the rate of Rs. 2 per month in the event of their being in civil custody awaiting trial. It has been suggested that the rate of existing allowance may be suitably increased. We recommend that the rate of soap allowance may be increased to Rs. 10 per month.			10.272	
12.	It has been represented to us that numbers of Government employees are still on the pre-Third Pay Commission or even earlier pay scales for a variety of reasons. The administrations have brought to notice the existing pay scales. However, it is not clear if the existing holders of the post possess the prescribed qualifications for the post for which the pay scales were prescribed earlier. It is for the administrations to examine each case and take a decision about the eligibility of the person to the pay scale of the post.			27.22	
13.	It is not disputed that in view of their peculiar terms and conditions of appointment the Third Pay Commission recommended that the matter should be reviewed and these posts should be brought on the regular establishment where justified. It is not clear to us whether such a review has been done by the administration but it has nonetheless been brought to notice that they have not been given quasi-permanent status and are not entitled to pensionary benefits. In these circumstances it is necessary that the administration should carefully examine and bring them over to the regular establishment as recommended by the Third Pay Commission. Once this is done, they should be given the pay scale of Rs. 750-940.			27.24	
14.	Our general recommendations regarding special pay as well as uniform and washing allowance will also apply to the nursing staff in UT.			27.25	
15.	Policemen of the rank of Inspector and below are entitled to special pay for proficiencies in different trades and the rates of such special pay differ according to trade and rank of such personnel. It has been represented that these rates may be improved. We recommend that				

Sl. No.	Recommendations of the IV Central Pay Commission	Para No. of the Report	Remarks			
			1	2	3	4
16.	the rates of special pay admissible for the Delhi Police may be doubled and extended to all UT Police forces wherever applicable.				27.27	
17.	Rates of metropolitan allowance, fixed in 1987, are Rs. 30 per month for Sub-Inspector and Rs. 20 per month for lower ranks. We recommend that the rates of the metropolitan allowance may be increased by three times to Rs. 90 per month for Sub-Inspectors and Rs. 60 per month for lower ranks.				27.28	
18.	Good conduct allowance, washing allowance, outfit allowance and diet allowance for working continuously on duty for more than 9 hours are granted to policemen. It has been suggested that the rates of these allowance, which were fixed in 1979, may be improved.				27.30	
19.	Fixed conveyance allowance, washing allowance, outfit allowance and diet allowance for working continuously on duty for more than 9 hours are granted to policemen. It has been suggested that the rates of these allowance, which were fixed in 1979, may be improved.				27.30	
20.	At present, Government employees serving in UT are given various compensatory allowance. We have recommended a revised scheme for the special compensatory allowance in chapter 17. The same will apply to the employees of the UT Administrations.				27.31	
21.	In the Andaman and Nicobar Administration there are about 2400 Group D posts which are on a fixed pay of Rs. 220 per month. They are also given DA, and ADA including Interim Relief. These posts have been in existence for a long time.				27.23	

Sl. No.	Recommendations of the IV Central Pay Commission	Para No. of the Report	Remarks
1	2	3	4

DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL & TRAINING

22. In regard to scientific and technical personnel, the age of superannuation is 60 years in the departments of Atomic Energy and Space and Defence Research & Development Organisations and 58 years in other organisations. We recommend that Government may look into the matter and consider whether there is need for uniformity among various scientific departments in this respect taking into account the requirements of the organisation, need to retain suitable persons and other relevant considerations. In any case we are of the opinion that even in the case of scientific and technical personnel, who can continue in service upto 60 years of age under the existing orders, there should be a proper scrutiny before they are allowed to continue beyond 58 years. 19.8

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE

23. Technical Supervisors in defence establishment are allowed overtime payments. The Third Pay Commission desired that the system should be reviewed and payment of overtime to technical supervisors should be discontinued. This has not been done. We reiterate the recommendation of the Third Pay Commission and suggest that such payment should be discontinued.

MINISTRY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

24. The system of 'Flexible Complementing' and 'Merit Promotion' are specially suited to the needs of the Scientific Personnel. Government may after a review of the working of the system consider extension of this scheme to other scientific organisation where it is not applicable at present. 28.13

MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (DEPTT. OF EDUCATION)

25. Opening of more Kendriya Vidyalayas to meet the educational needs of transferable Central Government Employees. 15.13

Sl. No.	Recommendations of the IV Central Pay Commission	Para No. of the Report	Remarks
1	2	3	4
26.	Reservation of certain percentage of seats in Professional Colleges and other Institutions of higher learning for the children of the Government Employees having All-India transfer.	26.24	
27.	MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT The Third Pay Commission's recommendation for taking houses on long lease for allotment to Government Employees is reiterated.	14.24	

Exports of Products of Small and Tiny Units

2501. SHRI A. CHARLES: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to encourage the export of products of the small and tiny units by the Export Import Bank; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERECE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (e) and (b). Exim Bank supports exports of Small-scale and tiny units as also of other industries through its various programmes. Two of the these programmes, exclusively designed for Small Scale units are mentioned below:

- (i) 100% funding support by the Exim Bank to Commercial banks through rediscounting of export bills of small scale units and;
- (ii) Term-Loans extended by the Exim Bank under Export Marketing Funds at a concessional interest rate of 13.5% to Small-Scale units, enabling them to enhance their export production capabilities through import of technology and plant & machinery for modernisation/ expansion.

National Equity Fund Scheme

2502. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scope of National Equity Fund Scheme has been enlarged and equity assistance under the scheme reduced;

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

(c) whether the equity assistance scheme will now be operated through banks also; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE Minister of FINANCE (SHRIDAL BIR SINGH):

(a) and (b). The ceiling on capital cost of projects eligible for assistance under the National Equity Fund Scheme (NEFS) has been raised from Rs.5 lakhs to Rs. 10 lakhs. Simultaneously the equity type of assistance available under the Scheme has also been doubled from Rs.75,000 to Rs. 1.50 lakhs per project. Thus the equity assistance under the scheme has been increased, and not reduced. The scope of NEFS has been enlarged in pursuance of the policy measures announced by the Government on 6.8.1991 for promoting and strengthening small, tiny and village enterprises.

(c) and (d). NEFS is now operative through commercial banks as well as State Financial Corporations, twin function State Industrial Development Corporations and Scheduled Urban Co-operative Banks.

Development of National Highways in Orissa

2503. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa has submitted a detailed plan for development of National Highways in Orissa during Eighth Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and decision taken by the Union Government so far as the question of approval as well as outlay for the Eighth Plan period is concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government of Orissa had projected a requirement of Rs. 441.05 crores (Rs. 406.81 crores for Roads and Rs. 34.24 crores for Bridges) for development of existing National Highways during VIIIth Plan (1992-97). The outlay for National Highway for the entire country including Orissa would be known after VIIIth Plan is finalised by the Planning Commission and sectoral allocations are made.

Taxing of Gems and Jewellery of Late Nizam of Hyderabad

2504. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Ministers of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of items of gems and jewellery declared by the late Nizam of Hyderabad as "heirloom" items to get exemptions under the Wealth Tax Act, 1957 and their total value; and

(b) the number of items of gems and jewellery belonging to the late Nizam of Hyderabad for which his successors have been taxed so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESH-WAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). 26 items valued at Rs. 40.05 lakhs were declared as heirloom items by the late Nizam of Hyderabad. In the Assessment year 1957-58, 808 items of the late Nizam (excluding 26 items declared as heirloom) were taxed. Nawab Mir Barkat Ali Khan, the eldest male descendant in the direct male line, succeeded him on 24.2.1967. He received the heirloom jewellery from the trustees of HEH the Nizam's Jewellery Trust on 10.2.1972 after the abolition of the privileges of the ex-Rulers by the Government of India. In the Assessment year 1972-73, he claimed exemption for the heirloom jewellery but offered for tax the

other items of jewellery with him. Assessments have been made accordingly thereafter.

Economic Condition of Handloom and Powerloom Weavers

2505. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the economic condition of the powerloom and handloom weavers in the country is fast-deteriorating;

(b) whether the Government of Orissa has proposed certain measures to help these weaker sections of the society;

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) The recent increase in yarn prices had rendered the handloom and powerloom textiles costlier thereby affecting their marketability leading to temporary under-employment among the weavers. Necessary corrective action has already been taken to the ease the situation and to the bring about stability in yarn prices.

(b) and (c). The State Government of Orissa has informed that there is no specific report on deterioration of economic condition of handloom and powerloom weavers in the State. However, Central Government has formulated and announced a new scheme entitled "Margin Money for Destitute Weavers" for implementation during the current financial year for the benefit of handloom weavers living below the poverty line in all the States of the country. The Government of Orissa is implementing a number of

Central Schemes for the upliftment of weavers in the State, such as (i) Assistance for modernisation of looms, (ii) Training for upgradation of technology, (iii) Working capital loan for regular supply of inputs, (iv) Market Development Assistance, and (v) Welfare assistance through Housing and Thrift Fund Scheme. The State is also implementing Janata Cloth Scheme to provide employment to low and medium skilled handloom weavers.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Loans to Farmers in Haryana

2506. SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH
MALIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loans given to farmers by the scheduled banks in Haryana during each of the last three years; and

(b) the amount of loans recovered from them during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported the amount of direct agricultural loans disbursed by all scheduled commercial banks to farmers (excluding those for allied activities) during the last three years ending June 1987, June 1988 and June 1989 (latest available) in the State of Haryana as under:

(Rs. in crores)

Year ended June	Amount
1987	89.9
1988	103.3
1989	106.8

The recovery of direct agricultural advances of all scheduled commercial banks in the State of Haryana during the corresponding period is indicated below:

(Rs. in crores)

Year ended June	Demand	Recovery
1987	176.27	94.17
1988	203.72	97.77
1989	259.13	143.30

[English]

Chartered Buses Plying in Delhi

2507. SHRI JEEVAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5605 on April 19, 1990 state:

(a) the action taken against the chartered buses prosecuted during checking made by the enforcement authorities during the last one year;

(b) whether the checkings and penalties are not having any effect on the erring permit holders;

(c) if so, how the Government propose to deal with these errants to make them follow the rules;

(d) the details of the rules made under the Motor Vehicle Act pertaining to the plying of chartered buses on the parallel routes of the DTC; and

(e) the number of objections filed by the DTC with the Transport Directorate of the Delhi Administration during each of the last

three years, with details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) During the period 1.1.91 to 31.11.91, in all 1673 chartered buses which have been prosecuted have had fines levied upon them.

(b) and(c). Checking and penalties provided in the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and Rules framed thereunder have an impact on the erring permit holders.

(d) The chartered buses operate under contract carriage permits issued under Section 74 of the M.V. Act, 1988.

(e) No objections have been filed by the DTC with the Directorate of Transport, Delhi Administration during the last 3 years.

Export of Agricultural Products, Diamonds and Pearls

2508. KUMARI VIMLA VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a vast scope for the export of agricultural products, polished diamonds and pearls; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to boost their export?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHID): (a) and (b). There is a good scope for the export of agricultural products and diamonds. The Government introduced a package of trade policy reforms aimed at strengthening of export incentives, eliminating substantial volume of import licensing and optimal import compression. REP licences have been replaced by a new

instrument named Exim Scrips. These will be the means of obtaining access to certain categories of imports of raw materials, components and spares. The system of advance licensing as an instrument of export promotion has also been strengthened. Government has decided to allow established exporters to open foreign currency accounts in approved banks and allow exporters to raise external credits, pay for export related imports from such accounts. Besides, Government have taken other steps which include reducing controls through licensing, simplification of procedures for export, activisation of Board of Trade, bilateral discussion with selected countries, interaction with national organisations of trade industry, etc.

Export Policy in respect of certain agricultural commodities have been liberalised by shifting of items allowed for export under OGL, and also by de-controlling the export of selected agricultural commodities. The exchange trade adjustments will benefit agricultural exports also.

For boosting export of diamonds, Government has taken measures to facilitate availability of raw material, grant of replenishment facility ranging between 65% and 90% of FOB value of exports depending upon the carat realisation.

Rouble and Rupee Credits Held by USSR against India

2509. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts of Rouble and Rupee credits held by USSR against India as on January 1, 1991; and

(b) the details of the agreements entered into with USSR regarding these credits, their nature, additions, disbursement, repayment etc?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESH-WAR THAKUR): (a) The USSR extends all Government to Government credits to India in Roubles. As on 1st January, 1991 the total outstanding Soviet credit on Government account was Rs. 2134.26 crores, converted into Rupees at the rate of exchange of Rouble 1= Rs. 22.7855 on that date.

(b) From 2-2-1955 to 31-3-1991, the USSR Government have signed 18 agreements with Government of India for providing credits aggregating to Roubles 9995.36 million. The total disbursement in this period has been Roubles 2081.15 million. These credits are used for public sector projects in steel, power coal and oil sectors. Until April, 1977 the credits were repayable in 12 years with interest payment at 2.5% per annum. For agreements signed from April, 1977 the credits are repayable in 20 years inclusive of a grace period of 3 years with an interest of 2.5% per annum.

In case of recent power projects credits have also been extended to cover local costs. These credits are repayable in five annual instalments and carry an interest rate of 1.5% per annum over and above the rate against 91 days treasury bills of the Government of India.

The Soviet credits are denominated in Roubles but repayment of principal and payment of interest are made in non-convertible Indian Rupees which are utilised by the Soviet authorities for purchase of Indian goods for export to the USSR within the framework of the Indo-Soviet Trade Plan in force.

[*Translation*]

Export of Tea to USSR

2510. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of tea exports to USSR to the total quantity of tea exported during the last year;

(b) whether Indian tea has become costlier in the international market as a result of the devaluation of rupee;

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to prevent any adverse effects on the export of tea;

(d) whether the treaty to export tea to USSR has not been signed this year so far; and

(e) if so, the time by which the treaty is likely to be signed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) During 1990-91 the percentage of tea exports to USSR to the total estimated quantity of tea exported from India was 56.97 percent.

(b) and (c). The average unit export price at present would be US \$ 2.14 per kg. equivalent to Rs.55.57 as compared to US \$ 2.91 per kg. during 1990-91 equivalent to Rs. 52.40, which is on an average cheaper by about 26.46 percent as compared to the export price in dollars during the previous year.

(d) and (e). The trade plan for 1992 with USSR has not been signed so far. The annual protocol is normally signed by the end of the calendar year.

[*English*]

Modernisation of spinning Mills in Andhra Pradesh

2511. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh and National Textile Corporation have reached a Memorandum of Understanding for modernisation of Ajamjahi Mills, establishment a new spinning mill at Hyderabad and modernisation of four spinning mills under the control of National Textile Corporation in the State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b). a proposal envisaging signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between Government of Andhra Pradesh and National Textile Corporation for revival of NTC mills was considered by the Government of India. It was viewed that modernisation of NTC mills has to be done on the basis of specific project proposals with support from the Financial Institutions. It was also felt that the package of financial requirements and concessions etc. will be drawn up on unit-by-unit basis and only such unit-wise Memorandum of Understanding would be entered into if found feasible and essential. In view of this, it was decided that the stage for a Memorandum of Understanding proposed to be signed between NTC and Government of Andhra Pradesh has not yet been reached.

Complaints about rigging the elections

2512. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government have received any complaints about rigging in the recent elections;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to prevent rigging?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). Though the Government as such has not received any complaints directly, there appear to be some complaints made to other agencies about rigging in the recent elections. The information will be collected and placed on the Table of the House.

(c) The steps to be taken by the Government to prevent rigging in elections will be a part of the indepth study with reference to electoral reforms which the Government intends to take up soon.

[Translation]

Selling of Janata Cloth In Rajasthan

2513. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Janata Cloth is being sold in Rajasthan during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details of cloth varieties and the agencies through which such cloth is being sold there;

(c) whether a number of complaints of irregularities and bunglings have been received by the Government in the sale of Janata cloth;

(d) if so, whether any action has been taken by the Government in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Rajasthan Handloom Development Corporation, Jaipur and the Rajasthan Rajya Bunkar Sahakari Sangh Ltd. Jaipur are the two implementing agencies producing janata cloth including cotton items like Dhoti, Saree, Long cloth, Odhani, Lugidi, Ghagra and Phachara and Woolen items like Blankets, Shawl, Lohi and tweed. The janata cloth produced in Rajasthan is sold through Fair Price Shops and the retail outlets of Rajasthan Cooperative Federation and National Handloom Development Corporation. The implementing agencies in the State are also allowed to sell normally a maximum of 15% of their total production through their own outlets.

(c) to (e). Central Government has not received any specific complaint against any irregularity in the distribution of janata cloth in Rajasthan. However, at the instance of Central Government, a State Level Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Industries) Government of Rajasthan, was constituted to carryout a number of functions including monitoring the performance of distribution arrangements.

[English]

Rates of Interest of Primary Urban Cooperative Banks

2514. SHRISHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether following the increase in interest rates on loans, the Reserve Bank has raised the interest rates on deposits as well as on loans and advances of primary urban cooperative banks also; and

(b) if so, what are the revised rates and the extent of increase over the previous rates?

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

[Translation]

Rate of Interest of Bank Loans

2515. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rate of interest charged on the loans given by nationalised banks differ from bank to bank;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Reserve Bank has any check on the rates of interest charged on the loans by the foreign banks, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Subject to a minimum of 20% p.a. the banks are free to charge any interest rate for advances over Rs. 2 Lakhs.

(b) to (d). The Reserve Bank of India has removed the ceiling on rate of interest and stipulated a minimum rate of interest at 20% p.a. for advances over Rs. 2 Lakhs with a view to introducing an element of competition among the banks in the matter of charging interest on such advances. The banks use this discretion judiciously, keeping in view their funds position and also services rendered by them. The directives on rates of interest on advances issued by Reserve Bank of India are applicable to all Scheduled Commercial Banks including Foreign Banks

[English]

Pending Cases in Kerala High Court

2516. SHRI T.J. ANJALOSE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending in the Kerala High Court for more than five years, and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for expeditious disposal of such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAL-MANGALAM): (a) As on 22.11.1991, the number of cases pending in the Kerala High Court for more than five years was 1717. Of these 27 cases had been stayed by the Supreme Court.

(b) The Registrar, High Court has informed that all possible steps have been taken to expedite disposal of these cases.

Performance of Apex Cooperative Banks

2517. SHRI HARISH PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Apex Co-operative Banks and the branches of each bank along with the names of the places where they are located;

(b) the total amount of deposits and loans advanced by each Apex Bank;

(c) the profit or loss earned by each

Apex Bank during each of the last three years; and

(d) the reasons for the losses, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) As on 30th June 1990 there were 28 State Cooperative Banks (SCBs) and 19 State Land Development Banks (SLDBs) in the country. The names of SCBs and the number of their branches are given in Statement—I. The SLDBs function through 728 Primary Land Development Banks (PLDBs) and their 1001 branches. The SCBs have 634 branches. As regards furnishing information on the places where the branches of SCBs, SLDBs and PLDBs are located, the efforts involved would not be commensurate with the results to be achieved.

(b) Deposits/Loans advanced by SCBs as on 30.6.1990 and by SLDBs during the year 1989-90 are given in Statement II & III respectively.

(c) Information regarding profit earned and loss incurred by each of the SCBs during the last three years namely 1988, 1989 & 1990 and in respect of SLDBs for the years 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90 is given in Statement IV & V.

(d) It may be seen from Annexure IV that only the West Bengal State Cooperative Bank and the Assam State Cooperative Bank had incurred losses during the year 1988. The position of both the banks improved during 1989 and 1990. The losses of the two banks in 1988 could be attributed to low level of income compared to the cost of management. As regards the Assam State Cooperative Bank, the Bank is also afflicted by high level of overdoes both under principal and interest.

The important reasons for the losses of

the Land Development Banks are the unsatisfactory recoveries, particularly under inter- est, relatively high establishment cost and ineffective management of funds.

STATEMENT-I

Name and Number of branches of State Cooperative Banks

Sr. No.	Name of the State Cooperative Bank	No of branches
1.	Andhra Pradesh State Cooperative Bank Ltd	16
2.	The Maharashtra State Cooperative Bank Ltd	38
3.	Madhya Pradesh Raiya Sahakari Bank Maryadit Ltd Bhopal	18
4.	Jammu & Kashmir SCB	9
5.	Karnataka SCB Ltd.	29 branches + 3 extension branches
6.	Kerala State Cooperative Bank Ltd.	12
7.	West Bengal SCB Ltd.	33
8.	The Tripura SCB Ltd.	28
9.	Arunachal Pradesh State Cooperative Apex Bank Ltd	26
10.	Th Assam SCB Ltd.	65
11.	Bihar SCB	18
12.	Gujarat SCB Ltd	1 main office at At Ahmedabad
13.	Goa SCB Ltd.	23
14.	Haryana SCB Ltd.	5
15.	Himachal Pradesh SCB Ltd.	80
16.	Andaman & Nicobar SCB Ltd.	26
17.	Uttar Pradesh State Cooperative Bank Ltd	41
18.	Pondicherry SCB Ltd.	14

Sr. No.	Name of the State Cooperative Bank	No of branches
19.	The Tamil Nadu SCB Ltd.	38
20.	The Manipur SCB Ltd.	9
21.	The Meghsilaya SCB Ltd.	26
22.	Mizoram SCB Ltd.	8
23.	Nagaland SCB Ltd.	20
24.	Delhi SCB Ltd.	16
25.	Orissa SCB Ltd.	5
26.	Punjab SCB Ltd.	11
27.	The Rajasthan SCB Ltd.	12
28.	Chandigarh SCB	4
Total		634

STATEMENT-III*Deposits/Loan advanced of State Cooperative Banks as on 30th June, 1990*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of SCB	Deposit	Loans advanced (Issued)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20824	58405
2.	Assam	13264	13482
3.	Bihar	17821	21697
4.	Goa	4199	2939
5.	Gujarat	52483	40277
6.	Haryana	14389	44167
7.	Himachal Pradesh	13303	636

Sr. No.	Name of SCB	Deposit	Loans advanced (Issued)
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	NA	NA
9.	Karnataka	24288	17244
10.	Kerala	23074	27143
11.	Madhya Pradesh	37007	93484
12.	Maharashtra	181135	423229
13.	Manipur	621	421
14.	Meghalaya	4004	682
15.	Nagaland	NA	718
16.	Orissa	4633	8038
17.	Punjab	33070	67519
18.	Rajasthan	9634	18242
19.	Chandigarh	524	11
20.	Tamil Nadu	38724	134004
21.	Tripura	1865	1017
22.	Uttar Pradesh	71429	33470
23.	West Bengal	17078	7379
24.	Andaman & Nicobar	838	793
25.	Arunachal Pradesh	1768	922
26.	Delhi	NA	NA
27.	Mizoram	NA	NA
28.	Pondicherry	2547	6761
		587519	1022680

STATEMENT-III

Deposit raised and loans disbursed by each State Land Development Bank during the year 1989-90

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of the LDB	Fixed Deposit as on 30.6.90 30.6.90	Loans disbursed during 1989-90 1989-90	Loans outstanding as on 30.6.1990 30.6.90
1.	Andhra Pradesh	...	9886.09	54793.01
2.	Assam	...	190.38	1071.99
3.	Bihar	...	3.94	18475.27
4.	Gujarat	...	3457.37	17283.19
5.	Haryana	3.29	4571.82	26091.19
6.	Himachal Pradesh	...	185.49	509.81
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	...	442.26	1299.18
8.	Karnataka	...	7639.16	36796.03
9.	Kerala	0.73	5207.14	24933.96
10.	Madhya Pradesh	20.61	4106.60	27402.52
11.	Maharashtra	...	10395.38	54103.29
12.	Orissa	...	54.00	8302.20
13.	Pondicherry	...	62.81	302.60
14.	Punjab	...	6617.97	27768.35
15.	Rajasthan	187.36	2818.95	17034.78
16.	Tamil Nadu	0.61	2456.38	20120.64
17.	Tripura	...	49.71	193.22
18.	Uttar Pradesh	...	13313.63	50991.29
19.	West Bengal	...	2583.33	7909.60
	Total	212.60	74072.47	395772.02

STATEMENT-IV

The Profit earned (+)/Loss occurred (-) by each Apex Bank during the last three years 1988, 1989 and 1990

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of SCB	Profit (+) /Loss (-)		
		1988	1989	1990
1.	Andhra Pradesh	195	327	401
2.	Assam	(-) 15	19	NA
3.	Bihar	67	301	281
4.	Goa	14	49	70
5.	Gujarat	176	133	157
6.	Haryana	169	360	517
7.	Himachal Pradesh	86	134	246
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	1	5
9.	Karnataka	86	53	79
10.	Kerala	45	20	65
11.	Madhya Pradesh	392	418	353
12.	Maharashtra	409	456	593
13.	Manipur	6	12	16
14.	Meghalaya	3	4	6
15.	Nagaland	NA	NA	22
16.	Orissa	57	57	61
17.	Punjab	5	459	1353
18.	Rajasthan	130	137	105
19.	Chandigarh	-	-	1

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of SCB	Profit (+) /Loss (-)		
		1988	1989	1990
20.	Tamil Nadu	346	544	963
21.	Tripura	21	36	2
22.	Uttar Pradesh	207	235	139
23.	West Bengal	(-) 14	28	89
24.	Andaman & Nicobar	47	21	22
25.	Arunachal Pradesh	8	23	28
26.	Delhi	33	125	17
27.	Mizoram	56	5	93
28.	Pondicherry	19	21	13
Total		(+) 2578/ (-) 29	(+) 3978	(+) 5697

N.A. – Not available

STATEMENT-V

Profit and loss of State Land Development Banks (SLDBs) during 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of SLDB	1987-88			1988-89			1989-90		
		Profit	Loss	Profit	Loss	Profit	Loss	Profit	Loss	Profit
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	282.49	—	923.48	—	—	1768.02	—	—
2.	Assam	15.44	—	—	—	55.57	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
3.	Bihar	—	917.09	—	818.33	—	—	1509.24	—	—
4.	Gujarat	N.A.	N.A.	—	—	682.25	—	—	253.80	—
5.	Haryana	340.14	—	298.14	—	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
6.	Himachal Pradesh	N.A.	N.A.	3.00	—	—	—	2.24	—	—
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.25	—	0.30	—	—	—	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
8.	Karnataka	N.A.	N.A.	—	—	800.63	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
9.	Kerala	97.17	—	74.41	—	—	—	54.32	—	—
10.	Madhya Pradesh	79.84	—	68.87	—	—	—	61.44	—	—
11.	Maharashtra	8.00	—	11.48	—	—	—	21.66	—	—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Name of SLDB	1987-88			1988-89			1989-90		
		Profit	Loss	Profit	Loss	Profit	Loss	Profit	Loss	Loss
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
12.	Orissa	9.50	—	11.00	—	75.82	—			
13.	Pondicherry	—	1.11	—	0.84	—			9.11	
14.	Punjab	569.17	—	450.28	—	N.A.	N.A.			
15.	Rajasthan	N.A.	N.A.	419.32	—	129.10	—			
16.	Tamil Nadu	97.52	Accumulated Loss 499.98	—	734.16	—			161.08	
17.	Tripura	—	19.60	—	8.70	—			12.70	
18.	Uttar Pradesh	570.39	—	1013.15	—	1158.22	—			
19.	West Bengal	49.24	—	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.			

N.A.—Not Available.

Increase in Prices of Silk

2518. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is unprecedented increase in the prices of silk;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether a large number of silk handloom and powerloom units have already been closed;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, Statewise; and
- (e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b). One of the main reasons for the recent increase in the prices of raw silk in the local markets is the outbreak of pebrine disease mainly in the rearing areas of silk producing states of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. Due to occurrence of the disease, there was a decline in the arrivals of cocoons in the cocoon markets which has ultimately affected the availability as well as prices of raw silk in the country.

(c) and (d). No specific reports in this regard have been received from any of the State Governments.

(e) In order to overcome the situation, the following efforts are being made by the Central Silk Board (CSB) in collaboration with the concerned State Government:

1. Implementation of a mass disinfection programme.
2. Supply of hybrid layings to States.

3. Screening of basic stocks for pebrine

4. Deputation of study teams to conduct survey in Seed Zones and to demonstrate various measures to control pebrine disease.

Besides, a proposal to import 200 M.Tonnes of raw silk is also under consideration.

Newspaper Greater Vigilance Sought in Insurance, Banks

2519. KUMARI DIPAKA CHIKHLIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned "Greater Vigilance sought in insurance, banks" appearing in the Economic Times dated October 9, 1991;

(b) if so, the facts thereof, and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Central Vigilance Commission takes periodic reviews of the Vigilance activities of the insurance companies/public sector banks and gives suggestions/advice from time to time. The vigilance activities of these institutions are monitored and reviewed in the respective institutions, Central Vigilance Commission and the Government. Each of these institutions has a Vigilance Deptt. headed by the Chief Vigilance Officer. The Annual Action Plan on anti corruption measures is also formulated in these institutions in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Department of Personnel. Their Action Plan is constantly monitored by the Finance Min-

istry and a feed-back thereon is also provided to the Central Vigilance Commission.

Opening of Bank Branches In Balasore District, Orissa

2520. DR. KARTIKESWARPATRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of nationalised/cooperative banks and the places in Balasore district of Orissa, where they have branches;

(b) the places in Balasore District in respect of which survey has been done and the number of licences issued/pending to be issued till September 30,1991; and

(c) the guidelines issued by the Government/Reserve Bank in regard to opening of new branches of nationalised banks alongwith the provisions available to accommodate recommendations of area MPs in selecting the opening of bank branches?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The names and places in district Balasore where Public Sector Bank branches have their offices are given in the statement attached Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that under the extant policy for opening of branches in rural areas, the list of identified centres with necessary particulars in each district has to be given to the Lead Bank of that District. The Lead

Bank after consolidating the list received from all banks submits it to the District Collector of recommendations and onward transmission to RBI through the concerned State Government. The last date for submission of applications to RBI was 30.6.1991. RBI has not yet received the identified list from the State Government of Orissa for rural centres in Balasore District.

In respect of semi-urban areas, RBI has reported that they have received 24 proposals for opening of bank branches in semi-urban areas at Balasore District as per details given below:-

Centre	Proposals from Banks
Balasore	9
Basudevpur	2
Bhadrak	5
Jaleswar	4
Soro	4
	24

These proposals are being scrutinised by RBI and based on the prescribed eligibility criteria and the viability of the proposed branch, allocations would be made in due course.

STATEMENT

Branches of Public Sector Banks in Balasore District of Orissa

S. No.	Name of Bank	Name of centres
1.	Uco Bank	Ada, Asurali, Bahanaga, Balasore, Baliapal, Bansada, Bhadrak, Bhandari, Pokhari, Bhograi, Bideipur, Chowki, Debhog, Dhamnagar, Dhusuri, Dolasahi, Ganeswarpur, Gazipur, Ghanteswar, Gopalpur, Jamsuli, Khaira, Langaleswar, Nila-

S. No.	Name of Bank	Name of centres
		giri, Oupada, Raibania, Rajnagar at Gadi, Ranti, Sergarh, Shampur, Soro, Sugo, Tihidi.
2.	Allahabad Bank	Agarpada, Balasore, Bartana, Bhadrak, Idra, Manjuri Road (Satsola), Madhani.
3.	Bank of India	Akhupada, Balasore, Basta, Daulatpur, Kadabaram, Randihat Remuna, Turigadia.
4.	State Bank of India	Amarda, Antara, Aradi, Balasore(3), Balgopalpur, Baligan, Basudevpur, Bhadrak, Bishnupur, Chandbali, Chandipur, Dubal, Durgadebi, Fatepur, Jaleswar, Jamjhadi, Kandaganhat, Kans, Kendupada, Kupari, Mukulisi, Pratappur, Sarsada, Sendhatira, Similia, Soro, Srirampur.
5.	Bank of Baroda	Apanda, Balasore, Baradiha, Barungadia,
6.	Central Bank of India	Balasore, Bhadrak, Brahmansahi, Manipur.
7.	Indian Overseas Bank	Balasore, Bhadrak, Gujdarada, Kuruda, Nalang, Somanathpur
8.	Syndicate Bank	Balasore.
9.	United Bank of India	Balasore, Balimunda, Barapada, Baunsadiha, Berhampur, Charampa, Daruha, Dhamara, Jaleswar, Mangalpur, Motto, Nadigaon, Nalgunda, Rupsa.
10.	Vijaya Bank	Balasore.
11.	Punjab National Bank	Banth, Bhadrak.
12.	Union Bank of India	Bhadrak

Export of Fish Products

2521. SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRI-YAPPA:

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of fish and fish products exported during each of the last three years; and

(b) the details of tax exemptions for exporting fish and fish products?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) The quantity of fish products exported during the last three years are as under:

Year	Quantity (M. Tonnes)
1988-89	99777
1989-90	110843
1990-91	139419

(b) The export profits are exempt from Income Tax under Section 80 HHC of Income Tax Act. Import of certain machines used in seafood industry is also allowed on concessional customs duty.

Declaration of Quilon-Sachenkottah Road as National Highway

2522. SHRI. KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has requested the Union Government to declare the Quilon-Schenkottah Inter-State road as national highway;

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken in this regard;

(c) whether the Union Government have allocated any funds for the maintenance of this road in 1991-92 from the Central Aid Programme of Loan Assistance; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Setting up of Ordnance Factory in Kangra District, H.P.

2523. SHRI. D.D. KHANORIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total annual requirement of blankets for the Armed Forces;

(b) the States from where the requirements are met;

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up an ordnance factory in district Kangra, Himachal Pradesh, where sufficient wool is available;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) The number of barrack blankets purchased for the Armed Forces every year is not fixed. The demand varies from 5 to 6 lakhs blankets per annum.

(b) Orders for supply are placed on the Ordnance Factory Board to the extent capacity is available with it. As per Government policy, orders for the balance requirement are placed on the Association of Corporation and Apex Societies of Handloom (ACASH).

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Barrack Blankets, as per Government policy, have been reserved for procurement from the Handloom sector.

'Travel as you please' Tickets in D.T.C. Buses

2524. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Transport Corporation issues 'Travel as you please' tickets valuing Rs. 4/- on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays;

(b) if so, whether these tickets are not valid in private buses under DTC operation whereas all other types of passes are valid in these buses;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to allow such tickets in private buses also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The private bus owners had represented for a share of the income earned by the DTC on the sale of 'Travel as you Please' tickets of Rs. 4/-. As DTC were not prepared to share these earnings as these were remunerative and in view of the difficulties in determining the share, it was decided that 'Travel as you please' tickets of Rs. 4/- which were earlier valid in private buses under DTC on Saturdays, Sundays and Gazetted Holidays would not be allowed in the private buses operating under DTC w.e.f. 19.1.1991.

(d) This is a commercial decision of the DTC and Government do not propose to take any action in the matter.

Resettlement of Ex-Servicemen in Andhra Pradesh

2525. SHRI GANGADHARA SANIPALLI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

STATEMENT

Sl.No.	Name of the ZSBs	No. on Live register
1.	Adilabad	16

Sl.No.	Name of the ZSBs	No. on Live register
2.	Anant Pur	292
3.	Chittoor	475
4.	Cuddapah	405
5.	East Godavari	244
6.	Guntoor	1699
7.	Hyderabad	1299
8.	Karimnagar	53
9.	Kurnool	197
10.	Krishna	878
11.	Khammam	181
12.	Mehoobnagar	229
13.	Medak	156
14.	Nellore	296
15.	Nalgonda	117
16.	Nizamabad	54
17.	Parkasam	648
18.	Rangareddy	2383
19.	Srikakulam	283
20.	Vishakhapatnam	958
21.	Vijaynagaram	129
22.	Warangal	106
23.	West Godavari	380

Export of Cashewnuts to USA

2526. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cashewnuts exported to United States of America have been rejected on account of high pesticide residues;

(b) if so, the loss suffered on this account; and

(c) the corrective steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (c). According to Cashew Export Promotion Council and Export Inspection Agency, Cochin, no case of rejection of cashew kernels by USFDA has come to their notice, though there have been cases where consignments have been detained to assess the level of pesticides residues. The Export Inspection Agency has taken the following corrective steps:-

- (1) To assess the magnitude of the problem and source of contamination of cashew kernels with pesticides, samples of cashew kernels from stages of production and from different processing centres were drawn and tested in EIA laboratory at Cochin.
- (2) At present, samples of cashew kernels are being tested for pesticide residues and certificates issues to this effect as per the requirement of the buyers in USA and other countries.
- (3) A technical consultant of EIA visits cashew processing units regularly and gives necessary advice to the

processors. EIA also conducts training programmes for the workers/technical personnel on the safe use of pesticides. A brochure has also been brought out on pesticides and their use in cashew factory with assistance from the CEPC and circulated to all processors.

- (4) Approved Fumigation Agencies have also been advised not to use of DDT/BHC or their formulations in cashew factories.
- (5) Circulars have been issued to all exporters on the ill-effects of using DDT, BHC, etc.
- (6) An All India Seminar on Pesticide Residue in cashew kernels was organised in Quilon (Nov. 1991) in which more than 100 delegates of managerial level from different parts of the country participated.

Illegal Import of Chemicals

2527. DR. (SHRIMATI) PADMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence has detected large scale illegal import of chemicals through air consignments during 1991 at Madras and other Airports;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the corrective measures taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESH-WAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). During September-November, 1991, the officers of the Madras Zonal Unit of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence have noticed 5 instances of import of chemicals through Madras Airport

where the description and/or value have been misdeclared resulting in alleged eva-

sion of Customs duty to the tune of Rs. 85.50 lakhs as per details given below:-

S. No.	Declared Commodity	Alleged duty evasion (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Sodium Bromide	14.00
2.	Neomycin Sulphate	55.00
3.	Carbamezapine	8.00
4.	Phenylprine HCL	4.00
5.	Carbenezapine	4.50
Total		85.50

(c) The field formations have been alerted and directed to take all necessary steps to thwart such attempts in future.

Newsprint Prices

2528. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the average CIF price in rupees of imported newsprint of various grades paid by the STC during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91;

(b) whether any contract has been signed by the STC for the year 1991-92;

(c) if so, the CIF price agreed to;

(d) the successive changes in the wholesale price at which the imported newsprint was sold by the STC to the newspapers since April, 1988, date-wise; and

(e) whether any reduction in the wholesale price is expected during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The average CIF of imported newsprint paid by STC is given below:-

Standard newsprint			
Year	Qty. in thousand MTs	CIF value in crores (Rs.)	Average CIF PMT (Rs.)
1988-89	188	183.01	9735
1989-90	195	213.86	10967
1990-91	190	215.64	11350

Standard newsprint

Year	Qty. in thousand MTs	CIF value in crores (Rs.)	Average CIF PMT (Rs.)
<i>Glazed newsprint</i>			
1988-89	36	40.44	11233
1989-90	29	40.00	13793
1990-91	36	60.38	16772

(b) and (c). During 1991-92, import contracts for news-print have been concluded by STC as under:-

Qty. (MT)	CIF value* Rs. in crores	Average CIF price PMT (Rs.)
140,730	182.06	12,937
<i>Glazed newsprint</i>		
19,000	36.01	18,953

*CIF value is based on exchange rate as on the date(s) of contract.

(d) There was no wholesale price. The high-seas sale prices of imported Newsprint from April 1988 are given in the enclosed statement.

(e) The sale prices of imported Newsprint are fixed quarterly by Newsprint Price Fixation Advisory Committee under the

Chairmanship of the Secretary, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting and in the Committee, representatives of Newspaper Industry are also represented. Due to lower CIF prices at which the quantity has been recently contracted, release prices could be reduced in the next quarter.

STATEMENT*Sale Prices of Imported Newsprint from April, 88 Onwards*

Standard Newsprint High-Seas Sale Price (Rs. per MT)	Glazed Newsprint (60 GSM) High Seas Sale Price (Rs. per MT)
April-June, 1988	8300.00
	9180.00

	Standard Newsprint High-Seas Sale Price (Rs. per MT)	Glazed Newsprint (60 GSM) High Seas Sale Price (Rs. per MT)
July-September, 1988	9535.00	11085.00
October-December, 1988	10350.00	11835.00
January-March, 1989	11700.00	12610.00
April-June, 1989	12715.00	12610.00
July-September, 1989	12965.00	13610.00
October-December, 1989	11715.00	15750.00
January-March, 1990	11170.00	15070.00
April-June, 1990	11070.00	14970.00
July-September, 1990	11510.00	15820.00
October-December, 1990	11800.00	16600.00
January-March, 1991	12260.00	17645.00
April-June, 1991	13000.00	18735.00
July, 1991	16000.00	23300.00
August-September, 1991	16000.00	23300.00
	+ Surcharge of Rs. 800.00	+ Surchage of Rs. 2300.00
October-December, 1991	16770.00 + Surchage of Rs. 800.00	24200.00 + Surchage of Rs. 23000.00

**Reimbursement of Expenditure on
Paradip Port**

2529. SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the outstanding amount of the Government of Orissa towards the reimbursement of the initial capital expenditure incurred on the construction of Paradip Port;

(b) whether the Union Government have

since taken any decision in this regard;

(c) if so, when this amount is likely to be reimbursed; and

(d) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRIJAGDISH TYTLER): (a) An amount of about Rs. 11.93 crores incurred by the Orissa State Government in the construction of Paradip Port is payable by Paradip Port Trust to the State Government.

(b) to (d). The question of finalisation of terms & conditions of repayment of initial capital expenditure by Paradip Port Trust to the Orissa State Government is taking time as the question involves a policy issue regarding the sharing of capital investment on such ports.

Weeding out of Redundant Projects

2530. SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have issued directions to all the ministries to priorities the projects under their control and defer or weed out schemes which have become redundant so that expenditure could be gradually reduced;

(b) if so, the details of the projects which have been deferred or weeded out by each ministry; and

(c) the expenditure likely to be reduced by each ministry as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): (a) to (c). As indicated in para 38 of Finance Minister's speech while presenting the Budget for 1991-92 (July, 1991) all Ministries have been re-

quested to priorities their activities so that those which figure at the bottom of the list can be abridged, while those which have outlived their utility can be abandoned altogether. The result of the prioritisation of existing schemes will be taken into account while sanctioning 8th Plan schemes. Further, while the results of the prioritisation will be fully realised only over a period of time, the savings that will arise in the immediate future will be incorporated in the revised estimates of 1991-92 and Budget estimates for 1992-93 which will be presented to the Parliament in February, 1992.

Cases Pending against Drug Offenders

2531. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending in different courts under the Prevention of Illegal Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (PITS-NDPS) Act, 1985;

(b) the number of cases out of them pending for more than three years;

(c) the number of cases out of them which are against foreigners;

(d) whether representations have been made by foreign offenders to the Consulates and international civil rights organisations to file petitions for them because of the delay in trying the cases;

(e) the number of posts of special judges lying vacant in courts trying these offences; and

(f) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government for early trial of such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (f). Prevention of illicit

Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1988 provides for preventive detention only. Cases under the Act are not tried by any court. Therefore, the question does not arise.

Scheme for Export Successes for Small and Tiny Industries

2532. SHRI A. CHARLES: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation and the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation have formulated certain schemes to promote and build export successes for small and tiny industries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof; and the assistance/facilities provided to these industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). STC and MMTC generally provide the following support services to small scale and tiny industries to generate exports:-

arrange imported and indigenous raw materials/ accessories, wherever required;

Display of samples in Fairs and Exhibitions;

Sending of samples and offers to the potential foreign buyers;

Providing post shipment advance, wherever required;

Provide expertise for marketing and product development;

Provide financial assistance, wherever necessary.

[*Translation*]

Alleged Irregularities in Granting Loans in Phulbani and Kalahandi Districts or Orissa

2533. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received complaints regarding irregularities committed in granting loans to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and weaker sections under the National Rural Employment Programme in Phulbani and Kalahandi districts of Orissa during the last three years till October 31, 1991;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been conducted by the Union Government in this regard;

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

(d) the action taken against those found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). The Commercial Banks do not grant loans under National Rural Employment Programme. Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) the identified beneficiaries are assisted in taking up a viable ventures for which they get capital subsidy from Government and loans from Commercial Banks. Under IRDP, 50% of the beneficiaries identified and the amount spent is earmarked for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. The complaints regarding granting of loans and alleged irregularities by nationalised banks

received are taken up with the concerned banks for remedial action. The progress of banks' lending in such anti-poverty programmes including those for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes is reviewed in the District Level Coordination Committees, State Level Bankers Committee and the meetings of the Board of Directors of the public sector banks at periodical intervals.

[*English*]

Recommendations of High Power Committee set up for Development of Roads in Delhi

2534. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a High Power Committee representing various agencies has been set up to coordinate and expedite the road broadening and subway works in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Committee has submitted its report;

(d) if so, the recommendations made by the Committee; and

(e) if not, when the Committee is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Constitutionally Government of India is responsible for development and maintenance of roads declared as National Highways only. All roads/bridges, other than National Highways, are essentially the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territories concerned. The roads and subways in Delhi, not being on National Highways, are, therefore, the

responsibility of Delhi Administration, Municipal Corporation of Delhi & New Delhi Municipal Committee. According to information received from them, no such High Power Committee has been set up.

(b) to (e). Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Financial Assistance for Rural Electrification by NABARD In Orissa

2535. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development for rural electrification in Orissa during the Seventh Plan period, district-wise;

(b) the amount spent so far; and

(c) the details of the proposals for rural electrification in Orissa during the Eighth Plan which have been under consideration of the NABARD, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The Special Project Agriculture (SPA) is a programme of Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) to provide programme of Rural Electricity Boards (SEBs) to draw transmission lines and other infrastructure support for pumpsets energisation in rural areas. The Programme is financed by REC, Commercial Banks and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) by providing financial support to SEBs in the States. District-wise allocation is done by the SEBs. The amount allocated by NABARD under the programme during the 7th plan from 1985-86 to 1989-90 and the achievements made in Orissa is as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Allocation	Achievement
1985-86	*	112
1986-87	150	158
1987-88	200	77
1988-89	81	56
1989-90	100	81

*No separate allocation for REC/SPA programme was made as the same was clubbed with allocation made under minor Irrigation.

(c) NABARD have reported that they have not worked out allocations for individual States for the VIII Plan period.

[English]

Kuwaiti Reconstruction Contracts**Revision of Electoral Rolls**

2536. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether electoral rolls have again been revised for holding elections in New Delhi Parliamentary Constituency; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). Summary revision of electoral rolls in respect of all Parliamentary constituencies in the Union territory of Delhi, including New Delhi Parliamentary constituency, has been ordered by the Election Commission with reference to 1st January, 1992, as the qualifying date. Draft rolls have been published on 25th November, 1991, inviting claims and objections.

2537. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRI B. DEVARAJAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any efforts are being made to bag Kuwaiti reconstruction contracts to bring in the directly-needed foreign exchange and to find placement for the displaced skilled and semi-skilled work force; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b). Government have already taken a number of steps to exploit the available opportunities in the Reconstruction of Kuwait. A Special Group has been set up to evolve a strategy for promoting project exports in the Gulf in the post war situation. A Special Committee with Inter-Ministerial representation has been set up to expedite Government clearance for project exports through high level Inter-Min-

isterial discussions. Former Commerce Minister visited Kuwait to get first hand knowledge of the war damage in Kuwait and for talks with the concerned Kuwait authorities. This was followed up by trade delegations from different sectors to explore the possibilities of securing contracts and sub-contracts for participation in the re-construction by Indian companies. Our Embassy in Kuwait resumed functioning from 28th March, 1991. It is progressively being strengthened to properly look after our interest in Kuwait, especially concerning the labour and commercial matters. Government have recently decided to remove "Immigration Clearance Required" condition from a number of categories of employment in Kuwait and elsewhere in the Gulf Region. The number of Indian labourers returned to Kuwait since March, 1991 is estimated to be around 50,000.

[Translation]

Recovery of Bank Loans Question

2538. SHRI RAM SARAN YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a decline in the recovery of bank loans given to agricultural sector during the last one year;

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

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the process of recovery?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The recovery to Demand of Direct Agricultural advances of all Public Sector Banks declined from 57.3% as on June 1989 to 46.8% as on June 1990. One of the main reasons for the above decline can be attributed to the vitiation of

recovery climate on account of unjustified expectations of waiver of all kinds of agricultural loans. Following are the other reasons for poor recovery of Agricultural advances;

1. Misutilisation and Diversion of income generated out of investment.
2. Unsatisfactory marketing arrangements resulting in borrowers getting lower than expected prices for their produce.
3. A substantial section of borrowers wilfully defaulting.
4. Natural calamities such as drought and floods etc.
5. Defective planning while sanctioning loan proposals particularly in terms of assumptions made in respect of yields, input costs and output prices.
6. Lack of suitable adequate staff for effective supervision and recovery of Agricultural loans at block level.

(c) Various steps have been taken by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to improve recovery of Direct Agricultural Advances. Some of the important steps are as follows:

1. Banks have been impressed upon to institute a viable recovery system with a view to help recycling the scarce resources of the banks to the needy and productive sectors of the economy on the one hand, and to improve the profitability and viability of the lending banks, on the other.
2. The Chief Executives of the banks have been advised to pay their personal attention to the monitoring of large advances.

3. Introduction of a comprehensive and uniform grading system to indicate the health of individual advances for the purpose of their effective monitoring and follow up.
4. To keep a watch on the recovery of top sticky accounts.
5. Taking corrective action where advances are found to have become sticky.

[*English*]

Special 301 Provisions of US Act

2539. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:
SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO
DESHMUKH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United States Government has agreed to lift India out of Special 301 provisions of the US Omnibus Trade & Competitiveness Act, 1988; and

(b) if so, its impact on the trade relationship between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) No, Sir. However, the United States Trade Representatives announced on 26.11.91 the decision to extend the deadline of investigations against India under Special 301 provisions by 3 months upto 26 February, 1992.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Recovery of Income Tax

2540. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of income tax recovered during the current year upto October 31, 1991?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESH-WAR THAKUR): The amount of income-tax (including corporation tax) collected during the current financial year, upto October 31, 1991, was Rs. 4011.01 crores.

[*English*]

Performance of Modernised Sick Textile Mills

2541. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sick textile mills modernised during the last two years have not shown any sign of improved performance; and

(b) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) No, Sir.

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

Development of Coastal Shipping

2542. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Shipping Board has submitted any proposal to the Government for development of coastal shipping;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up a separate Directorate for development of coastal shipping;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the SDFC have allocated any funds for development of coastal shipping during the current year;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether the Government have formulated any plan to ensure supply of salt through coastal shipping to every coastal district;

(h) whether Government of Maharashtra has shown any interest for starting coastal shipping; and

(i) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) The National Shipping Board (1983-85) had made recommendations to develop coastal shipping.

(b) The Government is taking all feasible measures to develop coastal shipping.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f). No, Sir. The S.D.F.C. was wound up in 1987.

(g) No, Sir.

(h) and (i). Government of Maharashtra has shown interest in the resumption of

Bombay-Goa Coastal Passenger Service. To this end, they have given a No Objection Certificate to a private party to operate such a service.

[Translation]

Ex-Servicemen in Hill Districts in Uttar Pradesh

2543. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the district-wise number of ex-servicemen in the eight hilly districts of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the number of ex-servicemen getting pension and the number of ex-servicemen to whom pension is not being paid due to non-completion of 15 years of service;

(c) the number of cases pending for grant of pension;

(d) the time by which these pending cases are likely to be disposed of; and

(e) the scheme formulated by the Government for the livelihood of ex-servicemen not being paid any pension?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (e). The District-wise-number of ex-Servicemen in the 8 hill districts for Uttar Pradesh, as furnished by the U.P. Rajya Sainik Board, is as follows:-

Sl. No.	District	No. of ex- Servicemen Pensioners	No. of non- pensioner ex-Servicemen
1.	Pauri including Landsowne	21,016	44,831
2.	Chamoli	23,735	17,990

Sl. No.	District	No. of ex- Servicemen Pensioners	No. of non- pensioner ex-Servicemen
3.	Dehradun	30,155	10,637
4.	Tahri Garhwal	3,838	18,294
5.	Uttarkashi	Break-up not available 4,800 (Total)	
6.	Almora	27,620	10,760
7.	Nainital	10,000	11,425
8.	Pithoragarh	33,538	2,178

2. Information regarding the number of cases pending grant of pension to ex-Servicemen in the 8 hill districts of Uttar Pradesh is not separately available. Eligible cases are sanctioned pension promptly and without any delay.

changes for employment on the civil side if they fulfil the eligibility conditions of the jobs applied for.

[English]

Assistance to Carpet Weavers in Garhwal Region

2544. SHRI CHETAN P.S.
CHAUHAN:
KUMARI DIPAKA CHIKHLIA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have decided to introduce the group approach to assist the carpet weavers of the Garhwal region;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to introduce this approach for carpet weavers in other regions also;

(d) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefore; and

3. Various concessions/relaxations have been granted and schemes formulated by the Government for the resettlement of ex-Servicemen. However, only those of the ex-Servicemen who fulfil the eligibility conditions (as per the definition of ex-Serviceman in force at the time of retirement/release from service) are eligible to avail themselves of the benefit of these concessions/relaxations and the schemes. Others can avail themselves of several other general schemes formulated by the Government, from time to time, for encouraging and giving financial support by way of loans/ subsidy to entrepreneurs intending to set up small and medium industries, if they have viable projects. They can also register themselves with the general Employment Ex-

(e) the facilities proposed to be provided by the Government to carpet weavers in the country?

THE MINISTRY OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b). A Carpet Weaving Training-cum-Service Centre has been set up at Dehradun to assist carpet weavers of Garhwal region.

(c) and (d). Areas having potential for development of Carpet industry are identified and concentrated upon for expansion of the Carpet Weaving Training Scheme. This policy is proposed to be continued by the Government.

(e) The following facilities are being provided:-

- i) A Carpet Technology Institute is coming up at Bhadohi.
- ii) Training through departmental centre and through other organisations is provided where a stipend of Rs. 250/- p.m. is given to each trainee. Preference is given to children from traditional carpet weaving families.
- iii) Studies on wool and related subjects are undertaken through institutions by giving grants for the purpose.

Recommendations of National Road Safety Council

2545. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of meetings of the National Road Safety Council held during 1990 and 1991;

(b) the details of the recommendations made by the Council and the action taken thereon;

(c) the steps taken for providing essential services on National Highways; and

(d) the details of the Highways which are in bad shape and the action taken to improve their condition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Nil.

(b) A Statement is annexed.

(c) Steps have been taken to provide facilities along National Highway such as wayside amenities, parking complexes, laybys etc. In addition, in order to reduce accidents, steps have been taken to improve road geometrics and junctions, provide necessary caution sign boards, rumble strips etc. on National Highways.

(d) The National Highways are generally maintained in a traffic worthy condition and their improvement is taken up in a phased manner, keeping in view the traffic intensity, existing condition of the Highway, *inter-se* priority on an All India basis and funds available for the purpose. Keeping in view the traffic intensity and in order to ensure free and fast flow of traffic, 352 kms. of National Highways have already been widened to four lane.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Recommendations	Action taken
1	2	3
1.	State Govts./JTs should set up State Level Road Safety Councils and Distt. level Road Safety Committees.	Almost all State Govt./JTs have set-up such concils and Committees
2.	The state Councils should invite proposals on Road Safety Schemes/measures for providing financial assistance.	This recommendation has been forwarded to the State Govts. for necessary action.
3.	Finance for Road Safety Schemes should be raised by earmarking 1% of revenue realised from Motor Vehicle Taxes; contributions by the Central Govt. and contributions from voluntary organisations.	This recommendation has already been conveyed to State Govts./JTs for necessary action.
4.	Text books for children should contain chapter on Road Safety.	Recommendations have been conveyed to ministry of Human Resources and Development for taking necessary action.
5.	Necessary publicity should be arranged on TV/Radio/Film Division.	Necessary publicity has been arranged.
6.	Road Safety Week should be organised every year throughout the country with a view to creating awareness on Road Safety.	The first Road Safety Week was observed during 6-12 June, 1988 and 2nd Road Safety week was observed during 3rd to 9th April, 1989.

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The Third Road Safety has been scheduled to be observed throughout the country during 1-7th Jan. 1992.

Sl. No.	Recommendations	Action taken
1	2	3
7.	Comprehensive and reliable data based should be developed by devising simple forms for reporting and recording accidents.	Comprehensive and reliable data for road accidents has been developed.
8.	Facilities like telephone, rest rooms etc should be provided in the truck parking complexes along the National Highways.	Facilities like telephone, rest rooms are provided in the truck parking complexes as per availability of truck.
9.	State Govts. should identify locations having deficiencies on the State Highways	This recommendation has been brought to the notice of State Govts. for appropriate action.
10.	Separate financial provisions be earmarked for Road safety by the States/JTs as well as the Central Govt.	Recommendation of the Council brought to the notice of States for appropriate action. For the Central Govt., separate provision have been made for Road Safety.
11.	State Govt. should put up uniform road signs and signals on the highways.	This recommendation has been forwarded to the State Govts. for necessary action.
12.	Though the mobile patrolling on the Highways was the responsibility of the State Govts. in their jurisdiction an appropriate scheme could be evolved and financial assistance from the Centre can be considered.	Recommendation brought to the notice of State Govts. The Ministry of Surface Transport has proposed suitable schemes for inclusion in the each Plan.

Meeting of Top Level Bank Officials

2546. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have convened a meeting of top level bank officials in view of reports about withdrawal of deposits from some banks; and

(b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The trends in the growth of bank deposits remain under constant review of Reserve Bank of India and Government and corrective steps are taken whenever called for. No separate meeting on the

subject was convened with bank executives. The total deposits of banks have been progressively increasing in absolute terms.

[*Translation*]

Indian Joint Ventures Operating in Singapore

2547. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the particulars of Indian joint ventures operating in Singapore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): The particulars of Indian joint ventures operating in Singapore are given in the statement annexed.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of Indian Promoter company	Name of Joint Venture company	Field of activity
1	2	3	4
1.	M/s. TELCO, Bombay	Tata Precision Industries (P) Ltd.	High Precision Tools
2.	M/s. Amitral Chemaux Ltd. Bombay	Multibis (Singapore) Pvt. Ltd.	Trading & Marketing
3.	M/s. Godrej Boyce Mfg. Co. (P) Ltd. Bombay	Godrej (Singapore) Pvt. Ltd.	Mfg. of Steel Office equipment etc.
4.	M/s. Hindustan Computers Ltd. Delhi	Far East Computers	Mfg. of Micro & Mini computers
5.	M/s. Essar Bulk Carriers Ltd. Bombay	Scandia Essar Pvt. Ltd.	Shipping, off shore Engg. & related activities.
6.	M/s. First Leasing Co. of India Ltd. Madras.	Responsive Leasing Singapore Pvt. Ltd.	Leasing operations
7.	M/s. Goetze India Ltd. New Delhi	Goetze Asia (P) Ltd.	Trading & marketing
8.	M/s. Durametallic India Ltd. Madras	Durametallic Asia Pvt. Ltd.	Mfg. of mechanical seals and related products
9.	M/s. National Engg. Industries, Calcutta	Birla Associates (P) Ltd.	Technical Management & marketing consultancy services.
10.	M/s. Bhuvu International Ltd. Bombay	Darshan Overseas Pvt. Ltd.	Trading & Marketing of chemical dyes etc.
11.	M/s. Steel Tubes of (I) Ltd. Dewas	Steel Tubes Singapore (P) Ltd.	Mfg. of Precision Steel Tubes
12.	M/s. Voltas International Ltd. Bombay	Ensus (pte) Ltd.	Mfg. of Textile Industry

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Indian Promoter company</i>	<i>Name of Joint Venture company</i>	<i>Field of activity</i>
1	2	3	4
13.	M/s. Poddar Udyog Ltd., Calcutta	Indus Integrated Assets (Pte) Ltd.	Mfg. of Synthetic resins
14.	M/s. Titanium Equipment & Anode Mfg. Co. Ltd. Madras	Sian ching Mfg. Industries Pvt. Ltd.	Mfg. of Titanium based special chemicals
15.	M/s. Oberoi Hotels Pvt. Ltd. Delhi	Oberoi Services Pvt. Ltd.	Restaurant

[English]

Role of Financial Institutions in Stock Market

2548. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINNACE be pleased to state:

- (a) the role of financial institutions in the purchase and sale of shares in the corporate sector;
- (b) whether the Government are contemplating to limit the investment of financial institutions in one company to a certain percentage;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government propose to day on the table a white paper on the role of financial institutions in the stock market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The financial institutions undertake transactions in shares in the corporate sector with a view to providing capital for orderly and healthy growth of industry.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

Conversion of State Highways into National Highways in Tamil Nadu

2549. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government have received any proposals from the Government of Tamil Nadu for the conversion of State Highways into National Highways;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the action taken so far for the clearance of these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is annexed.

(c) Pending finalisation of the 8th Five Year Plan, no decision for declaring new National Highways in any State including Tamil Nadu could be taken.

STATEMENT**PROPOSALS OF GOVERNMENT OF TAMILNADU IN THE 8TH FIVE YEAR PLAN FOR NEW NATIONAL HIGHWAYS**

Sl. No.	Name of Road	Length (in Kms)
1	2	3
1.	Nagapattinam-Thanjavur-Trichy-Colmbatore-Ooty-Cadulore-Mysore Road.	504
2.	Cuddalore-Ulinthupet-Selam Road	192
3.	Trichy-Viraimala-Thuvankurichi-Madurai-Road.	122
4.	Trichy-Pudukottai-Karaikudi-Ramnad	185
5.	Dindigul-Palani-Udumalpet-Pallachi-Colmbatore Road	159
6.	Cuddalore-Vellore-Chittor Road	203
7.	Madurai-Arupukottai-Tuticorin Road	133
8.	Madras-Cuddalore-Kanyakumari Road	737
9.	Perambalur-Manamadurai Road	228
10.	Thondi-Madurai-Thenkumbam-Kottayam-Cochin Road	268
11.	Madurai-Thenkasi-Quilon Road	134
12.	Thiruvannamala-Krishnagiri Road	130
13.	Tirunelveli-Shencottah Road	59

Sl. No.	Name of Road	Length (in Kms.)
1	2	3
14.	Madurai-Anmaliyanchannur-Ganguvarpatti-Kodalkanal Road	140
15.	Thoppur-Mettur Bhavani Road	81
16.	Vaniyambadi-Thirupathur-Dharmpuri Road	80
		3355 Kms.

Electoral Reforms

2550. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
SHRI LAL. K. ADVANI:
SHRI SIMON MARANDI:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to take up the three bills about electoral reforms pending before parliament;

(b) if so, when and whether the Government propose to enforce the electoral reforms in Punjab before election there; and

(c) if no, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF LAW, JSUTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Bill would be taken up as early as possible. Enforcement of the electoral reforms in Punjab and elsewhere would depend upon the passing of these Bills by the parliament.

Service Charges on Cheques

2552. SHRI RAJNATH SONKARSHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Service charges on cheques - consumer grievance body's judgement against bank" appearing in the Indian Express of September 11, 1991;

(b) whether the nationalised banks are still charging Re. 1/- per cheque from the

customers despite clear directions from R.B.I. to charge only 2 paise per cheque; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Government have seen the news item referring to the judgement passed by the Consumer Dispute Redressal Forum, Bombay against Canara Bank about levy of service charges for issue of cheque books to account holders. Canara Bank has reported that it has preferred an appeal against the said judgement before the Maharashtra State Consumer Dispute Redressal Commission which has since been admitted.

The public sector banks have revised their service charges with effect from 1/7/1990. A charge of Re. 1/- per leaf has accordingly been levied in four metropolitan cities namely, New Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta on issuance of cheque books. This charge is not levied however on Savings Bank accounts of individuals.

Defence Electronic Complex at Cochin

2553. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to establish 'Defence Electronic Complex' at Cochin in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the proposed complex is likely to be completed; and

(d) the estimated cost of this complex?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (d). A suggestion

has been made in this regard. This will be looked into.

Rs. 1 lakh or more were outstanding as on 31.3.1991 was Rs. 5130.60 crores.

[*Translation*]

Recovery of Outstanding Taxes

2554. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 463 on July 19, 1991 and state:

(a) whether the Government propose to formulate any scheme to recover the outstanding dues of income tax and excise duty within a specific period;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefore;

(d) total amount of income tax due from assessee against whom arrears of Rupees one lakh or more are outstanding as on date;

(e) the effective steps being taken for early settlement of cases pending in courts for recovery of these taxes;

(f) whether non-payment of income tax and excise duty beyond a specified amount and a specified time frame is proposed to be made a cognizable offence; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). The recovery of outstanding dues is a continuous process. One one hand, old dues are recovered and on the other hand, fresh demands are raised. Therefore, at any given point of time some tax demands are bound to remain outstanding.

(d) The total amount of Income-tax dues from assessee against whom demands of

(e) Appropriate administrative, legal and other measure as necessary continue to be taken. Courts are moved for early hearings and vacation of stays.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) Legal provision already exist to effect recovery of taxes.

[*English*].

Replacement of MIG-21

2555. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to replace the ageing inventory of MIG-21 by the Light Combat Aircraft;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the proposed replacement is likely to be affected due to the delay in the accomplishment of the LCA project; and

(d) if so, the alternatives being considered in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (d). The phasing out of old aircraft and planning for the induction of new ones is an on-going process, related to the operational requirements of the IAF. Decisions on selection of aircraft are based on techno-economic viability assessments of all the possible alternatives.

Judicial Reforms**2556. SHRI Pawan Kumar Bansal:**

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

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce certain reforms in the judicial system;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the progress made in the matter so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (c). A number of reform recommendation are under consideration of various Departments of the Government which aim at decentralisation of system of administration of justice, reforms of procedural laws, reduction/avoidance of litigation, etc. These include recommendations regarding Tax Courts, Forum for National Uniformity in Labour Adjudication, Urban Litigation-Mediation as Alternative to Adjudication, Benami Transactions, etc. Besides, a number of procedural and jurisdictional reforms recommended by Malimath Committee have been commended for suitable adoption to the High Courts/ State Governments.

Establishment of Rural Bank of India

2557. SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to merge all Regional Rural Banks into a consolidated Rural Bank of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Each Regional Rural Bank is a separate legal entity under the Regional Rural Banks' Act, 1976 and operates within the specified local limits. As per extant policy, the separate identity and character of such banks is to be maintained.

[Translation]

Branches of Nationalised Banks in Parbhani in Maharashtra

2558. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches of the nationalised banks functioning in Parbhani district of Maharashtra at present and their locations;

(b) whether the Reserve Bank of India has issued any licences to nationalised banks to open new branches in backward rural areas of Maharashtra this year;

(c) if so, the names of the places where new bank branches are proposed to be opened; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) 48 branches of nationalised banks are functioning in Parbhani District of Maharashtra. Their locations are given below:-

S.No.	Name of Centre	No. of branches	S.No.	Name of Centre	No. of branches
1.	Akhada Balapur	1	23.	Purna	2
2.	Aundha Naganath	1	24.	Sallu	3
3.	Basulgaon	1	25.	Sakhara	1
4.	Basamba	1	26.	Sonpath	1
5.	Basmath	2	27.	Takli Kumbhkarna	1
6.	Bori	1	28.	Zari	1
7.	Daithana	1			Total 48
8.	Deogaon	1	(b) to (d). Under the extant policy of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for opening of branches in rural areas, the list of identified centres with necessary particulars in each district has to be given to the lead bank of that district. The Lead Bank after consolidating the lists received from all banks submits it to the District Collector for recommendations and onward transmission to RBI through the concerned State Government. Under the Branch Licensing Policy (1990-95), opening of branches of Public Sector Banks is a continuous process and hence it is not possible to project the number of branches that will be opened this year in the backward rural areas of Maharashtra.		
9.	Deulgaon Gath	1			
10.	Dongarkada	1			
11.	Gangakhed	2			
12.	Goregaon	1			
13.	Hindgoli	4			
14.	Isad	1			
15.	Jamb	1			
16.	Jawala Bazar	1			
17.	Jinture	2			
18.	Kalamnuri	1			
19.	Manwath	1			
20.	Palam	1			
21.	Parbhani	10			
22.	Pathri	3			

Pherwani Committee Report on New Financial Instruments

2559. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pherwani Committee constituted to formulate the guidelines for new financial instruments such as non-voting share, zero coupon bonds and warrents, has submitted its report to the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to implement the recommendations of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESH-WAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). A Study Group constituted by this Ministry in March, 1991 under the chairmanship of Sh. M.J. Pherwani has recommended the following financial instruments for consideration.

- (i) Non-Voting Shares
- (ii) Detacheable Equity Coupons/ Warrants.
- (iii) Participating Preference Shares
- (iv) Participaitng Debentures
- (v) Convertible Debentures with Options
- (vi) Third Party Convertibel Debentures
- (vii) Mortgage Backed Securities
- (viii) Convertible Debentures redeemable at premium
- (ix) Debt for Equity Swap
- (x) Zero Coupon Convertible Bonds

(c) It is too early to indicate the steps since decisions on the recommendations have not yet been taken.

[English]

Openig of New Branches of Insurance Companies in Andhra Pradesh

2560. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESHWARLU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for opening of new branches of insurance companies;

(b) whether there is any proposal to open new branches of Insurance Companies in Andhra Pradesh during the 1991-92; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Population, potentiality of the area together with viability are the main criteria for opening of new offices of insurance Companies.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) During 1991-92, new branch offices in the districts of Rangareddy, Hyderabad, Mehboob Nagar, Vijayawada and Nizamabad by the subsidiaries of the GIC, are being proposed.

[Translation]

Fraud Cases in Banks

2561. SHRI JANARDAN MISRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of gangs committing frauds with banks have been identified during the last three months;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the States in which these gangs were active; and

(d) the action so far taken by the Government against these gangs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). Reserve Bank of India

has reported that in September, 1991 a fraud involving an amount of about Rs. 250 lakhs in different branches of UCO Bank was reported. On the basis of FIR lodged with the police, the police, have arrested an Officer of Kalol branch and a Clerk of Navrangpura branch of UCO Bank, the suspected mastermind and his accomplice. The Officer of the bank has been suspended from bank's service. The concerned Clerk was already under suspension for his involvement in another case of misappropriation. The bank has also requested the Central Bureau of Investigation for detailed investigation.

NTC Mills Running in loss

2562. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of TEXTIELS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of N.T.C. mills which are running in heavy loss;

(b) whether the Government have taken any decision about the future of these mills; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTIELS (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) During 1990-91, out of 122 mills in operation under NTC, only 40 mills made cash profits and the remaining incurred cash losses.

(b) to (c). In order to improve the performance of National Textile Corporation, various alternatives are under consideration, at various levels. However, no decision has been taken in this regard.

[English]

Export of Engineering Goods

2563. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide adequate assistance and incentives to help promote the export of engineering goods; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b). Government have already been providing adequate assistance and incentives to help promote the export of engineering goods. Some of the important incentives which were being given include grant of Cash Compensatory Support, provision of inputs for exports at international prices, supply of export finance at concessional rates, replenishment licence facility, import of capital goods at concessional rate for export production, warehousing facility for export to European countries, extension of lines of credit to various countries for importing Indian engineering goods and market entry support which provides finance for the product liability insurance for export to developed markets.

While the scheme to provide cash Compensatory Support has been withdrawn from 3.7.91, additional incentives have recently been made available for exports of engineering goods and other items. These additional incentives include restructuring the replenishment scheme to provide for grant of Exim Scrips in place of replenishment licences at the uniform rate of 30% of f.o.b. value, grant of 10% additional Exim Scrips for exports of high technology engineering products and strengthening and streamlining of the advance licence system.

Gold Smuggling

2564. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether smuggling of gold continues to be on the increase;

(b) the quantity and value of the gold seized (Domestic and International) in India in 1985-86 and till October, 1987;

(c) the areas and regions where smuggling has increased;

(d) the airports where maximum seizures have been reported during the last three years; and

(e) the preventive measures taken to stop smuggling of gold and plug the loop holes in anti-smuggling measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESH-WAR THAKUR): (a) to (d). Since smuggling is calandestine activity, it is not possible to say whether the smuggling of gold has been increasing. However, available reports indicate that the West Coast of India, the land borders with Pakistan, Nepal and Bangladesh and the International airports located at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Trivandrum continued to be especially sensitive to the smuggling of gold into India.

The quantity and value of gold seized in India in the calender years 1985, 1986 and 1987 (upto October) are given below:

Year	Quantity (in kgs.)	Value of gold seized (Rs. in lakhs)
1985	2525	5189
1986	2174	4666
1987 (upto October)	1804	5001

(e) The anti-smuggling agencies are on the alert to check smuggling of contraband including gold. The emerging trends and new modus operandi are being studied and disseminated to the field formations for ob-

taining better results. Close co-ordination is also being maintained between all the agencies concerned with the prevention and detection of smuggling. Sophisticated equipment such as X-ray baggage machines, metal detectors and night vision binoculars are being increasingly used.

Seizure of Brown Sugar at Madras Airport

2565. SHRI N.DENNIS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether brown sugar was seized at the Madras airport during August, 1991; and

(b) if so, the quantity and value thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESH-WAR THAKUR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 6.035 Kgs of Heroin (which is also known as Brown Sugar) was seized at Madras International Airport by Customs authorities on 22.8.1991. No precise valuation of heroin, which is often of indeterminate chemical strength and composition, and is liable for destruction, is feasible.

Recovery of Excise Duty from Cigarette Manufacturing Companies

2566. SHRI V. SOBHANDREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of excise duty outstanding against each of the cigarette manufacturing companies as on September 1, 1991;

(b) the latest position of recovery of these dues from each of these companies; and

(c) the effective steps taken or proposed to be taken for their recovery?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESH-
WAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). A statement is
enclosed.

(c) Administrative, legal and other
measures, as are considered necessary,
are being taken.

STATEMENT

		(Rs. in crores)	
Sl. No.	Name of the Cigarette Company	Amount of Central Excise Duty	Present Position of recovery
1	2	3	4
1.	M/s. ITC Ltd.	114.20 (Out of which a sum of Rs. 20.20 crores has been deposited for appeal.	Balance recovery has been stayed by Courts/ CEGAT/Collector (Appeals).
2.	M/s. godfrey Phillips India Ltd.	0.14	
3.	M/s. J. K. Cigarette Ltd.	0.07	
4.	M/s. International Tobacco Co. Ltd.	0.49	
5.	M/s. North East Tobacco Co. Ltd.	0.43	
6.	M/s. Trupati Cigarette Ltd.	0.31	
7.	M/s. Asia Tobacco	0.10	
8.	M/s. NTC Ltd.	21.49	Factory closed since 8.1.91. Recovery of Rs. 0.60 crores only stayed.
9.	M/s. Master Tobacco Co.	2.67	A demand of Rs. 2.42 crores confirmed only on 31.8.91. Another case of Rs. 0.56 crores with CEGAT. Party has paid 0.31 crores.

(Rs. in crores)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Cigarette Company</i>	<i>Mount of Central Excise Duty</i>	<i>Present Position of recovery</i>
1	2	3	4
10.	M/s. North India Tobacco Co. Ltd.	0.36	Recovered Rs. 0.20 crore.
11.	M/s. Universal Tobacco Co. Ltd.	2.11	Party is defunct.
12.	M/s. Suvarna Filters & Tobacco Productions	0.49	Party has furnished bank guarantee.
13.	M/s. Navbharat Tobacco Enterprises Ltd.	0.09	Party has furnished Bank guarantee.
14.	Tamil Nadu Tobacco Co. Ltd.	1.34	Appeal period not yet over.

Smuggling of Gold and Narcotic Drugs

2567. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the major commodities including narcotic drugs and gold which were smuggled into the country, the main sources of their smuggling and the countries through which these reach India;

(b) the estimated quantity of each of the above items which reach India yearly, country-wise; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to curb smuggling effectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESH-WAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). Available re-

ports indicate that gold, silver, electronic goods etc. continued to be favoured for smuggling into the country by smuggling syndicates operating from Dubai, Hongkong and Singapore. India also continues to be affected by the transit traffic of heroin from across the Indo-Pakistan and Indo-Burma borders for onward clandestine export to Western destinations mainly through Bombay and Delhi Airports. Hashish and ganja have also been reported to be sensitive to smuggling into the country, mainly from Nepal and/or Pakistan.

Since smuggling is a clandestine activity, it is not possible to estimate the quantity of each of the above items which reach in India every year from different countries. However, the value/quantity of gold, heroin, hashish and ganja seized in 1989, 1990 and 1991 (upto October, 1991) are given in the table below:

	Value (Rs. in crores)		
	1989	1990	1991*
Gold	Rs. 259.60 (8215 Kgs)	Rs. 192.96 (5721 kgs)	Rs. 156.53 (4269 Kgs)
Heroin	2714 Kgs	2193 Kgs	534 Kgs
Hashish	8179 Kgs	6388 Kgs	3244 Kgs
Ganja	54463 Kgs	39090 Kgs	46158 Kgs

* Figures are provisional.

(c) The anti-smuggling agencies are on the alert to check the smuggling of the above items. The emerging trends and new modus operandi are being studied and disseminated to the field formations are obtaining better results. Close co-ordination is being maintained between all the agencies such as the Customs, Border Security Force, Coast Guard, Narcotics Control Bureau, Director-

ate of Revenue Intelligence etc which are concerned with the detection and prevention of smuggling.

Trishul Missile

2568. SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent tests of the Naval version of the Trishul missile at Chandipur range have confirmed its capability as a ship launched, sea-skimming, antiship missile similar to the French Exocet weapon system;

(b) if so, its technical capability as compared to the Exocet missile; and

(c) when it is likely to be inducted into regular service?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) TRISHUL is a surface-to-air missile and not an anti-ship missile like the Exocet missile. In naval version TRISHUL has capability to destroy the sea-skimmer anti-ship missiles. Naval version of TRISHUL has been successfully flight tested from Interim Test Range Chandipur.

(b) Does not arise. TRISHUL and EXOCET are missiles of different classes.

(c) TRISHUL naval version is likely to be inducted into regular service by the Navy in 1993.

[Translation]

Compensation to Persons Affected due to Acquisition of Land for Field Firing Range in Bikaner Distt.

2569. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mahajan Field Firing Range was established after acquiring the land of 34 Villages of Bikaner district in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, whether full compensation has been paid to the residents of these villages; and

(c) if not, the time by which the Government propose to pay the remaining amount of compensation to them?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) The Mahajan Fld Firing Range was established by acquiring the land of 33 villages of Bikaner district in Rajasthan.

(b) and (c). Full compensation was deposited by Ministry of Defence with the locai civil authorities. The entitled persons have been paid compensation except where, due to disputes, the amount is held by the Court.

[English]

Allocation of Funds to Karnataka from Central Road Fund

2570. SHRI G. MADEGOWDA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to Karnataka from the Central Road Fund during each of the last three years;

(b) the details of amount sanctioned for different projects and the amount actually released during the above period; and

(c) the funds proposed to be released during 1991-92?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRNSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Amounts allocated and actually released to Karnataka during last three years are as given below:-

Year	Amount allocated (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount released (Rs. in lakhs)
1988-89	68.23	78.00
1989-90	10.00	6.024
1990-91	7.00	7.00

Following two road projects costing Rs. 119.45 lakhs have been sanctioned during above period, out of which an amount of Rs. 45.00 lakhs is debitible to Central Road Fund:-

S.No.	Name of work	Approved cost (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Construction of bridges across Cauvery river near Kadu-Vinalisaltali in Arkalgud Taluk	59.45
2.	Providing 4 lane carriageway for the road between Mysore & Krishnarajpet	60.00

Funds under Central Road Fund are released in lumpsum and not work-wise, keeping in view operative sanction and funds available for the purpose.

arrange for quality inspection of the carpets for export;

(c) if so, the details in this regard; and

(d) the export target fixed for the year 1991-92?

[Translation]

Development of Carpet Industry

2571. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK:
Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to save the carpet industry from the economic crisis and for its overall development;

(b) whether the Government propose to issue export licences to this industry and

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT):(a) Exports of carpets have shown an upward trend as evidenced by exports during April-September, 1991 amounting to Rs. 273.05 crores (Provl.) as compared to Rs. 182.91 crores (Provl.) during corresponding period in 1990. The steps taken for the over all development of carpet industry are as follows:-

- Government is setting up a Carpet Technology Institute at Bhadohi.
- 437 Carpet Weaving Training

Centres have been imparting training in carpet weaving.

iii) A Carpet Export Promotion Council has been set up to cater to the interests of carpet exporters. The Council participates in international fairs and organises buyer-seller meets etc. An annual All India Carpet Trade Fair at New Delhi is organised with financial assistance from the Government.

(b) and (c). Exports of carpets are permitted under Open General Licence. Standards evolved by the Bureau of Indian Standards are applicable and action is being taken to evolve separate international standards for hand-knotted carpets.

(d) An export target of Rs. 720 crores is fixed for 1991-92 in respect of hand-knotted woolen/siiken/synthetic yarn carpets, rugs, druggets etc.

Schemes under UNDP and World Bank Aid in Barabanki District, Uttar Pradesh

2572. SHRI RAM SAGAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the projects/development schemes being undertaken in Barabanki District of Uttar Pradesh under the United Nations Development Programme; and

(b) the details of projects being executed there with the World Bank assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESH-WAR THAKUR): (a) There are no projects/development schemes being undertaken in Barabanki District of U.P. under UNDP.

(b) There are no independent World Bank assisted project for Barabanki district

alone, however there are several state-wide projects like Technician Education Project-I, VIth National Family Welfare Training and Systems Development Population Project, National Agriculture Extension Project-III and National Social Forestry Project.

[English]

Diversion of Bulk Cargo Vessels from Bombay Port to Jawaharlal Nehru Port

2573. SHRI MOHAN RAWLE: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have issued directives to divert bulk cargo vessels from Bombay Port to Jawaharlal Nehru Port;

(b) if so, the percentage decline in the traffic at Bombay Port during the years 1990 and 1991 till date;

(c) the extent to which the decline in traffic has affected the financial position of the Bombay Dock Labour Board and Bombay Port Trust; and

(d) the remedial measures proposed to be taken by the Government to compensate the Bombay Dock Labour Board and Bombay Port Trust for the financial loss resulting from such diversion of traffic?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Instructions were issued that bulk carriers suitable for mechanised handling at Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust carrying Foodgrains/Fertilizers to the Bombay-Nhava Sheva Region should be handled at Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust.

(b) Total cargo handled by Bombay Port Trust during 1990-91 was more by 4.6% as compared to previous year. During April-October 1991-92, the provisional figures

indicate a decline of about 8.5% as compared to the corresponding period of previous year.

Rate of Inflation

2574. SHRI PALA K.M. MATHEW: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(c) Decline in traffic has not affected the operating income of Bombay Port Trust. However there has been a decline in the financial position of Bombay Dock Labour Board due to several factors including uneconomic labour practices and decline in bulk traffic. Cause wise allocation has not been done.

(d) Government have already offered a voluntary retirement scheme for Bombay Port Trust and Dock Labour Board workers in order to reduce the surplus staff and have also asked management & workers of Bombay Dock Labour Board to eliminate uneconomic practices to achieve financial viability. The question of any compensation being paid does not arise.

(a) whether the rate of inflation is on the rise, going by the All-India consumer price index for agricultural labour;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the position regarding the price index for industrial workers; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to keep the rate of inflation down?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESH-WAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). The All-India Consumer Price Indices (CPI) for Agricultural Labourers and Industrial Workers along with rate of increase in these indices during the current financial year upto September, 1991 (latest available) are given below:

STATEMENT**Rate of Increase in All-India Consumer Price Indices during 1991-92**

Sl. No.	Month	CPI for Agricultural Labourers (Base: 1960-61=100)	Rate of Increase during current financial year (%)		CPI of Industrial Workers (Base: 1982-100)	Rate of Increase during current financial year (%)
			1	2		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	April	853	—0.6	202	204	0.5
2.	May	854	—0.5	211	209	1.5
3.	June	876	2.1	214	217	4.0
4.	July	904	5.4	214	221	6.5
5.	August	936	9.1	217	221	8.0
6.	September	975	13.6	221	221	10.0

(d) The steps taken by the Government to bring down the rate of inflation include a substantial reduction in fiscal deficit, check on expansion of money supply to curb effective demand, more effective management of supply and demand of essential/sensitive commodities, streamlining of the Public Distribution System, providing incentives for higher production and savings, and strict action against hoarders and profiteers.

Counter Trade Agreements

2575. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the extent of counter trade commitments obtained against import of various canalised items through MMTC during the last three years;
- (b) whether the Government have faced any difficulty in this regard;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government have formulated any policy on counter trade; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the list of items eligible for counter trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMRC (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Counter trade against import of canalised items by MMTC during the last three years are as follows:-

Year	Counter trade Commitments (Rs. Crores)
1988-89	52.68
1989-90	176.70
1990-91	295.90

(b) and (c). It is not always possible to build counter trade on all canalised imports especially in commodities which are in seller's markets or for which possibility of diversifying the sources of imports is limited.

(d) and (e). Counter trade arrangement are encouraged to increase exports of non-traditional and slow moving export items finalised from time to time.

Additional Dearness Allowance to employees working in Tourist Centres

2576. DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government propose to give additional dearness allowance to Central Government employees working in tourist centres in view of high cost of living there;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the manner in which the Government propose to help these employees to tide over the increasing cost of living at these tourist centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): (a) to (c). Dearness Allowance to Central Government employees is sanctioned with reference to the percentage increase in 12-monthly average of the All India Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (General) Base 1960=100 over the average index of 608. The rates of dearness allowance for employees in different pay groups are uniform in all places in the country and do not depend on high cost of living or otherwise of any particular place. In view of the above, the question of compensating Central Government employees working in tourist centres over and above what is admissible at present does not arise.

[Translation]

Setting up of Sub-office of CCI and E in Bharuch District of Gujarat

2577. SHRI CHANDUBHAI DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a sub-office of CCI&E in Bharuch district of Gujarat where various types of industries have been set up and whose products are being exported to several countries;

(b) if so, when it is likely to start functioning; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). No such proposal is under consideration.

[English]

Financial/Technical Collaboration

2578. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received by the Reserve Bank of India for financial/technical collaborations during 1990-91;

(b) the number of applications cleared by the Reserve Bank of India; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESH-WAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). RBI received a total of 183 applications upto 30.11.1991,

out of which 130 have been cleared. The total foreign investment involved in the approved cases is US \$ 37.352 million.

Conversion of Bangalore-Coimbatore Road into National Highways

2579. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Vohra Panel has recommended for the conversion of Bangalore-Coimbatore road via Mysore and Nanjan-gud-Ooty road into National Highways on priority basis; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Renewal of Export House Certificates

2580. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1430 on January 4, 1991 and state:

(a) the number of renewals granted out of the applications received during 1989-90 for renewal of previous Export House Certificates which expired on March 31, 1987, 1988, 1989 and 1990 separately;

(b) the number of cases out of them rejected during the same period and the number of cases pending for disposal; and

(c) the number of cases under appeal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). The requisite infor-

mation is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

[Translation]

Monghyr Gun Factory

2581. SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL:
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government propose to set up gun testing centre at Monghyr Gun Factory itself;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether there is any proposal to manufacture pistols and revolvers in this factory;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (f). The Monghyr Gun Factory is a private sector unit which was in existence even prior to the declaration of the Industrial Policy Resolution (IPR) 1956. Although as per this policy manufacture of arms and ammunition is reserved for the State Sector the units which existed prior to the declaration of the IPR 1956 were allowed to continue their manufacturing business subject to various conditions. One of the conditions was that revolvers pistols, rifled weapons and their ammunition were not to be manufactured in such units. They were allowed to manufacture only Muzzle Loading Breech Loading Guns, blank fire and live cartridges. There has been no change in this regard even in the revised policy declared in 1991.

2. Government has no proposal to set up any gun testing centre at Monghyr Gun Factory. The testing of fire arms manufactured in this unit is already being done in the proof test house at Ichapore in West Bengal under the Ministry of Defence.

[English]

Tax Evasion by Transport of Goods through Railways

2582. SHRI NARAIN SINGH CHAUDHRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is no provision in the Railway Act, 1989 to furnish various forms stipulated in the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944 and the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 in respect of goods transported by the railways whereas these provisions of the Acts are strictly adhered to in the case of goods transported by road.
- (b) if so, whether the Government have considered this aspect of tax evasion by the companies by transporting goods through the railways; and
- (c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to plug this loophole of tax evasion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESH-WAR THAKUR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The alleged evasion of sales tax through transportation of goods by railways was discussed in the Chief Ministers' conference held in February 1989. A Committee comprising of Central Government and some State Government officials has been constituted to study the problem and suggest remedial measures.

Repair of National Highways in Andhra Pradesh

2583. SHRI K.V.R. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state the steps taken by the Government to repair the National Highways in Andhra Pradesh damaged by the recent rains and floods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): To carryout amergant repairs to the stretches of National Highways in Andhra Pradesh damaged by the recent rains and floods a sum of Rs. 40.00 lakhs has already been released on an adhoc basis.

Construction of Roads in Bihar under Central Loan Assistance Programme

2584. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for the classification of roads of inter-state or economic importance;

(b) the details of works undertaken under the Central Loan Assistance Programme in Bihar during each of the last three years; and

(c) the areas where work is being done under this programme in Bihar during 1991-92?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Broadly, the criterial is as under viz:

- i) Inter-State roads/bridges necessary for ensuring through communications;
- ii) Roads/bridges required for opening up new areas to which Railway

facilities cannot be provided in the near future;

iii) Roads/bridges which can contribute materially to rapid economic development e.g. in hilly areas and places having rich mineral resources for exploitation.

(b) No work has been approved for financing under the Centrally Aided programme of State roads of Inter-State or Economic Importance during the last three years in Bihar.

(c) No work is under progress in Bihar during 1991-92.

[English]

Separate High Court for Manipur

2585. SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to set up a separate High Court in Manipur; and

(b) if so, the time by which is likely to be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). It has been decided, in principle, that there should be separate High Courts for the States in the north eastern region, and that in the first instance permanent Benches of the Guhati High Court be established in the Capitals of these states after the requisite infrastructural facilities have been provided by the State Governments. Accordingly, a permanent bench of the Guhati High Court is to be established at Imphal in Manipur, after the State Government have proposed in consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court a date of the bench to start functioning.

Value of Rupee

2586. ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the value of rupee is continuously falling in the domestic as well as international markets;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the value of rupee assessed at the end of 1980-81 and 1990-91 on the basis of 1970 as base year; and

(d) what was the exchange value of rupee in the international market at the end of 1970-71, 1980-81 and 1990-91 in comparison to major currencies of the world?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESH-WAR THAKUR): (a) to (d): Internal value of Indian Rupee, measured as a reciprocal of the All India Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (Base 1970-100) was 44 paise at the end of 1980-81 and 19 paise at the end of 1990-91 respectively. The external value of the Indian rupee vis-a-vis leading currencies of the world as at the end of 1970-71, 1980-81 and 1990-91 was as indicated in the table below. The decline in the internal value of the rupee reflects the secular rise in the level of consumer prices. In a regime of floating exchange rate where the exchange value of the rupee is linked to a basket of currencies, frequent adjustments in the exchange value vis-a-vis other currencies is a normal phenomenon.

<i>Currency</i>	<i>Rupees per unit of foreign currency (end March)</i>		
	<i>1970-71</i>	<i>1980-81</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
Us Dollar	7.502	8.190	19.620
Pound Sterling	18.132	18.379	34.051
Deutche Mark	2.067	3.897	11.427
Yen	0.021	0.039	00.139
French Frenc	1.361	1.652	3.373

Opening of Branches of Indian Banks Abroad

branches outside the country especially in Gulf countries;

2587. SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to amend the branch licensing policy of Banks;

(b) if so, whether the Indian Banks are proposed to be permitted to open bank

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) (a) to (c). Reserve Bank of India have reported that there is no proposal, at

present, to amend branch licensing policy in regard to opening of branches of Indian banks abroad.

(d) There are 11 branches of public sector banks in Gulf countries. In addition, there are 7 exchange houses managed by public sector banks in these countries. The existing net-work in Gulf countries is considered adequate.

**Securities and Exchange Board of India
Question**

2589. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the powers vested in the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) to regulate the functioning of the stock exchanges;

(b) the criteria/guidelines adopted by the SEBI in granting authorisation and allocation of categories, if any, to the merchant bankers;

(c) the details of the merchant bankers with their categories authorised by the SEBI so far to undertake management of capital issues and related activities;

(d) whether the SEBI has any plans to regional offices in the near future;

(e) if so, the places where such offices are likely to be opened; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR) (a) SEBI deals with matters relating to development and regulation of securities market and investors' protection. Accordingly, SEBI regulates the functioning of Stock Exchanges through inter alia, regu-

lar inspections and scrutiny of daily reports from Stock Exchanges.

(b) The criterial for authorisation of merchant bankers by SEBI include, inter alia, factors such as professional competence, adequacy of infrastructure and personnel; capital adequacy and past record and experience. Categorisation of merchant bankers is done on the basis of networth.

(c) SEBI has so far authorised 86 merchant bankers, of which 78 are in category I and 4 each in categories II and III.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Regional offices of SEBI are not considered necessary at present.

Tea Exports to UK

2590. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI:
SHRI PALAI K.M. MATHEW:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state: (a) whether the tea exports to United Kingdom have shown a downward trend during the current year:

(b) if so the details thereof;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.CHIDAMBARAM) (a) and (b): No, Sir. Export of tea to the U.K. during April-October, 1991 were 21.40 M. Kgs. at a value of Rs. 120.55 crores (Prov.) as compared to 20.75 M. Kgs. at a value of Rs. 105.82 crore (Prov.) during the corresponding period of previous year.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) An industry delegation was recently sent to the UK to explore the possibility of enhancing our exports to the UK further. Other promotional measures like Darjeeling and Assam Logos Campaign and value added tea promotion in the UK are also being stepped up.

Delay in Payments of Compensation to Victims of Road Accidents

2591. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:
Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the compensation to the victims of road accidents is not given before two-three years or even more;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken to speed up the process to ensure the payment of the compensation at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) (a) and (b): Instances have come to the notice of Government wherein delay in the settlement of claims in road accidents have occurred. The reasons for delay include:-

1. Inadequate staff.

2. Cumbersome Court procedures.

3. Issue of notices to the Respondents.

4. Filing of written statements by the Respondents.

5. Framing of issues by Tribunal Petitioners

6. Examination of witness and

7. Recording of evidence by Tribunal.

(c) State Government as also the Nationalised Insurance Companies have been asked to take appropriate action to facilitate disposal of the claim cases.

Production of Cloth and Yarn

2592. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI:
Will the Minister of TEXTILE be pleased to state: (a) the total production of yarn and cloth during the year 1988-90 as compared to the year 1988-89;

(b) the per capita availability of cloth during the last two years;

(c) the total earnings from textile exports during the above period;

(d) whether the Government propose to allot more quantity of coarse cloth in the public distribution system; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) The production of cloth and yarn during the year 1988-89 and 1989-90 was as follows:

Production

Years	Yarn (in Ml. Kg.)	Cloth (in Ml. sq. mts.)
1988-89	1786	18896

Production

Years	Yarn (in Mi. Kg.)	Cloth (in Mi. sq. mts.)
1989-90	1883	19434

(b) The per capita availability of cloth during the last 2 years was as follows:

Year	Per capita availability (in sq. mts.)
1989-90	19.86
1990-91	20.89

(c) The total earning from exports during above period of 89-90/90-91 was as follows:

Year	Earning from exports (Rs. in crores)
1989-90	6473.22
1990-91	8362.87

(d) and (e): Controlled cloth produced by NTC is distributed through NCCF/NTC retail outlets/State Federations/State co-operatives and authorised retail dealers of NTC.

As far as Janata Cloth is concerned atleast 85% of the total production of Janata Cloth is distributed through Public Distribution System and such other approved agencies.

Recruitment in Shipping Corporation of India

2593. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstar-

red Question No. 168 on December, 27/1990 and state:

- (a) whether the CBI has since brobed the matter;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the action taken against the persons found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c): CBI has informed that there is sufficient material for prosecution in a Court of Law of Shri J.A.Kamble, Shri A.G.Gopalakrishnan Nair and Shri K.C.Nair. CBI has asked for sanction for prosecution of these three persons from Shipping Corporation of India Ltd. Out of the three persons, Shri J.A.Kamble and A.G.Gopalakrishnan Nair were employees of Shipping Corporation of India. On the basis of departmental enquiries conducted, SCI had earlier terminated the services of these two persons. Therefore, SCI has informed CBI that the question of SCI giving sanction for prosecution of these two persons does not arise. As regards the third persons Shri K.C.Nair, he is the Head Master in a Government School at Trivandrum (Kerala) and the sanction for his prosecution is to be issued by the Government of Kerala.

Working of RRBs in Karnataka

2594. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Regional Rural Banks in Karnataka are not working satisfactorily;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD) have reported that as at the end of March, 1991, out of 13 Regional Rural Banks functioning in the State of Karnataka, 8 incurred losses amounting to Rs. 2.83 crores whereas the remaining 5 made profits aggregating to Rs. 1.67 crores resulting in a net loss of Rs. 1.16 crores for the State as a whole.

(b) The reasons for the weak financial health of the Regional Rural Banks functioning throughout the country including those in Karnataka are attributable to several factors like restriction on the choice of clientele, area of operation, low interest margin, mounting establishment costs particularly after implementation of the Award of the National Industrial Tribunal etc.

(c) NABARD, Reserve Bank of India and Government are seized of the problem of financial weakness of the Regional Rural Banks and are in the process of evolving appropriate financial measures for making these institutions viable.

Registration-Cum-Membership Certificate of Export Promotion Council for Exporters.

2595. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is necessary for the exporters to become Members of an Export Promotion Council and to hold a valid Registration-cum-Membership Certificate for

applying for Exim Scrips or advance licences;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to simplify the procedure in this regard?

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

(b) The reasons are as under:-

- (1) To establish the identity of an exporter.
- (2) To collect the export data.
- (3) To make future projections of exports.

(c) The formulation of the Import & Export Policy and Procedures is a continuous process. The appropriate corrective measures are taken as and when considered necessary.

[Translation]

Reopening of Closed Textile Mills in Maharashtra

2596. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM: Will the Minister of TEXTILE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction has rejected the proposal for re-opening of the textile mills lying closed in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the names of the Mills lying closed and not allowed by B.I.F.R. to start functioning;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by

the Government for re-opening for these mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b) 36 Textile units of Maharashtra are registered with B.I.F.R. upto October, 1991. A statement alongwith the disposal position is attached 'A'.

(c) It is not possible to indicate the reasons regarding the rejection of the re-he-

bilitation packages. In fact, B.I.F.R. is a quasi Judicial Body and decides the references as per the provisions of the sick Industrial Companies (Special provision) Act, 1985.

(d) In the case of closed/sick mills registered with B.I.F.R., it is the Board itself which determines the viability of the mills and appoints operating agency to prepare rehabilitation packages for the revival. There is no proposal with the Union Government for reopening of the mills mentioned at statement 'A'.

STATEMENT

Reopening of Closed Textile Mills in Maharashtra

List of Textile Mills in Maharashtra as on 23.11.91

Company	Disposal
1. National Rayon (8/87)	18 (4)
2. Kamla Mills (28/87)	Winding up Notice
3. Modern Mills (45/87)	Stay Order by Court
4. Raghuvanshi Mills (70/87)	Winding up Notice
5. Seth Industries (71/87)	20 (1)
6. Lokmanya Mills (73/87)	20 (1)
7. New Great Eastern Spg. (144/87)	20 (1)
8. Rajabahadur Motilal (164/87)	18 (4)
9. Madhavanagar Cotton (208/87)	18 (4)
10. Sedhna Textiles (227/87)	Draft Scheme
11. Swan Mills 254/87)	Draft Scheme
12. Nirlon Ltd. (293/87)	Stay Order by Court
13. Fancy Corpn. (307/87)	18 (4)

Company	Disposal
14. Shroff Textiles Ltd. (39/88)	Not maintainable
15. Eldee Velvet (50/88)	18 (4)
16. Teritex Knitting Inds Ltd. (132/88)	17 (2)
17. Ilac Ltd. (205/88)	Winding up notice
18. Seth Woollens (241/88)	Draft Scheme
19. Emerald Wollen Mills (277/88)	18 (4)
20. Ashok Silk Mills (12/89)	Not Maintainable
21. MGM Textiles (88/89)	Failed & Reopened
22. Laxmi Vishnu Text. Mills (121/89)	18 (4)
23. Ind. Dev. & Inv. (124/89)	18 (4)
24. Pogul Spg. Mills (127/89)	18 (4)
25. Khatau Makanji Spg. & Wvg. (135/89)	Under enquiry
26. Matulya Mills (150/89)	Under enquiry
27. Bahwant Textile Mills Ltd. (165/89)	Not maintainable
28. Khanna Rayons Inds (188/89)	Under enquiry
29. Ambika Silk Mills (13/90)	Not maintainable
30. Fabina Textile (51/90)	Under enquiry
31. Fashion Prints Ltd. (60/90)	Not maintainable
32. Jay Bharat Synthetics (99/90)	Under enquiry
33. Krislam texturisers (100/90)	Not maintainable
34. New Vinod Silk Mills (137/90)	Under enquiry
35. J.B. Textile Ind (P) Ltd. (22/91)	Under enquiry
36. Philot Textiles Ltd. (51/91)	Under enquiry

Company	Disposal
37. Alapa Textile Processing (64/91)	Not maintainable
18 (4) Scheme sanctioned under Section (18(4)	
17 (2) Company's own scheme approved u/s 17 (2)	
20 (1) Recommended to the High Court for winding up.	

Assistance to Textile Workers In Maharashtra from Textile Workers Fund

2597. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM: Will the Minister TEXTILE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of textile mills lying closed in Maharashtra;
- (b) whether the Government have provided relief to the workers of these mills from the textile Workers Rehabilitation Fund; and
- (c) if so, the number of workers provided relief so far and the amount of relief given to them mill-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLLOT): (a) As on 31.10.91, 47 mills are reportedly lying closed in Maharashtra.

(b) and (c): The Government have provided relief under the TWRFS only to eligible mills, namely (i) M/s Modelia Textile Industry and (ii) M/s Kishco Mills Pvt. Ltd. 1127 workers of M/s Modelia Textile Industry have been paid Rs. 1,73,24,204 and 76 workers of M/s Kishco Mills Pvt. Ltd. have been paid Rs. 13,477,696.

***Textile Workers' Rehabilitation Fund Scheme (TWRFS)**

Refund of Assistance by Textile Workers Drawn from Textile Workers Fund

2598. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM: Will the Minister of TEXTILE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether some closed textile mills have resumed functioning and their workers also resumed duty after receiving the interim relief from Textile Workers Resettlement Fund;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, mill wise;
- (c) whether the Government propose to recover the amount of relief given to them in instalments or recover the same from the mills concerned; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, and the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILE (SHRI ASHOK GEHLLOT): (a) and (b) only two mills namely, (1) M/s. Nagari Mills Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad and (2) M/s. P.G. Textile Mills, Baroda have reopened on 1.9.90 and 10.8.1991 respectively. However, M/s. P.G. Textiles Mills has not commenced actual functioning as the cleaning work is in progress. 574 workers of M/s. Nagari Mills have been employed inclusive of the workers who have been given relief under the Textile Workers Rehabilitation Fund Scheme.

(c) The issue regarding the recoverability of the disbursed amount either from the workers or from the mills have not been examined.

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

[English]

Recovery Cases of Banks Pending In Courts

2599: SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of cases for recovery of huge amounts of loans sanctioned by the public sector banks to various institutions, individuals, etc. are pending in the courts for the last several years;

(b) if so, the amount involved therein; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken for expeditious disposal of these cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that as on 30th September, 1990 there were 15,33,387 suits filed for recovery cases pertaining to the public sector banks involving an amount of Rs 5,623,64 crore.

The public sector banks resort to legal proceeding against borrowers/guarantors only if their efforts to recover their dues fail. The banks follow up their recovery suits vigorously by close monitoring and periodical review. Reserve Bank of India has advised the banks to utilise the services of their whole time legal officers except where difficult issues or complicated questions of law are involved. Besides pursuing suits, the banks encourage compromise proposals wherever feasible. The Indian Banks' Association has also advised the member banks to take recourse to Lok Adalats for expeditious settlement of their dues.

Setting up of Joint Projects in Iran

2600. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up some joint projects in Iran;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which these projects are likely to be set up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (c) Government has no specific proposal to set up joint projects in Iran as of now. However, during the recently concluded Fifth Session of the Indo-Iranian Joint Commission, both sides have agreed to explore the possibilities of establishment of joint ventures with possibilities for the third country markets, and greater cooperation in industrial and other projects.

Companies with Foreign Equity Ownership

2602. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of companies in the country with foreign equity ownership; and

(b) the names of companies as on October 31, 1991 having more than 40 per cent shares owned by foreigners?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY, LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGANRAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) As on 31.3.1990

there were 229 dividend paying companies with foreign equity ownership of less than 40 percent. In addition there were 102 companies with foreign equity ownership of more than 40 per cent. Information on non-dividend paying companies with foreign equity ownership of less than 40 per cent is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Names of companies as on 30th June 1991 having more than 40 per cent shares owned by foreigners are given in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

Sr. No. Name of the Indian Company

Sr. No.	Name of the Indian Company
1.	Angus Co. Ltd., Calcutta
2.	Apoll. Chain Zips Pvt. Ltd.
3.	Ark Investmant Ltd., Madras
4.	Assam Co. (India) Ltd., Calcutta
5.	Assam Frontier Tea Co. Ltd., Calcutta
6.	Atic Industries Ltd., Atul
7.	Audco India Ltd., Bombay
8.	BASF (India) Ltd., Bombay
9.	Bayer India Ltd., Bombay
10.	Bengal Linn (Industrial Furnace) Ltd., Culcutta
11.	Brakes India Ltd., Madras
12.	Buckau Wolf India Ltd., Pune
13.	Chloride India Ltd., Calcutta
14.	Cemendia Co. Ltd., Bombay
15.	Coromandel Fertilizers Ltd., Secunderabad
16.	Craigmore Plantations India Ltd.
17.	Darjeeling Plantations Industries Ltd., Calcutta
18.	Doom Dooma India Ltd., Calcutta
19.	Drayton Greaves Ltd., Bombay
20.	E.Hill & Co. Pvt., Mirzapur
21.	Empire Plantation (India) Ltd., Calcutta
22.	English Electric Co. Of India Ltd., Madras
23.	Ennore Foundries Ltd., Madras
24.	Everest Building Products Ltd., New Delhi (Formerly Asbestos Cement Co. Ltd.)
25.	Eyre Smelting Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta
26.	Flakt India Ltd., Calcutta (Formerly S.F. India Ltd.)
27.	Flender Macneill Gears Ltd., Calcutta
28.	Frick Indie Ltd., Faridabad
29.	Gannon Norton Metal & Diamond Dies Ltd., Bombay
30.	Jhalani Tools (India) Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi
31.	General Electric Co. of India Ltd., Calcutta

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Indian Company</i>	<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Indian Company</i>
32.	Coorge Williamson Assam Ltd., Calcutta	52.	Malcha properties Ltd. Calcutta
33.	Goodricke Group Ltd., Calcutta	53.	Metalias India Ltd., Calcutta
34.	Good Year India Ltd., New Delhi	54.	Moran Tea Co. (I) Ltd., Calcutta
35.	Graaves Fosaeco Ltd., Bombay	55.	Motor Industries Co. Ltd., Bangalore
36.	Groz Beckert Seboo Ltd., Chandigarh	56.	NGEF-ASG Engineering Co. Ltd., Bangalore
37.	Guest Keen Williams Ltd., Howrah	57.	Norindia Ltd., Bombay
38.	Hain Lehmen (I) Ltd., Calcutta	58.	Nowrosjee Wadia & Sons Pvt. Ltd., Bombay
39.	Hindusta Dorr Oliver Ltd., Bombay	59.	O/E/N India Ltd., Cochin
40.	Hindustan Forrodo Ltd., Bombay	60.	Otis Elevator Co. (I) Ltd., Bombay
41.	Hindustan Gum & Chemicals Ltd., Bhiwani	61.	Pashtaney Tejapaty Co. (I) Pvt. Ltd., Amritsar
42.	Hindustan Lever Ltd., Bombay	62.	Plasser India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi
43.	ICI India Ltd., Calcutta	63.	Porrits & Spencer (Asia) Ltd., New Delhi
44.	Ingersoll Rand (I) Ltd., Bombay	64.	Roche Products Ltd., Bombay
45.	Johnson & Johnson Ltd., Bombay	65.	S.K.F. Ballbearings India Ltd. (Formerly Associated Bearing Co. Ltd.)
46.	Jokai (India) Ltd., Calcutta	66.	Sandoz (India) Ltd., Bombay
47.	Kirloskar Cummins Ltd., Pune	67.	Sandvik Asia Ltd., Pune
48.	L.M. Van Moppe Diamond Tools India Ltd., Conoor	68.	Sansar Machines Ltd., New Delhi
49.	Lakshmanan Isola Ltd., Bangalore	69.	Saurashtra Cement & Chemical Industries Ltd., Ranavar
50.	Lucas T.V.S. Ltd., Madras		
51.	Mahindra Sintred Products Ltd., Puna		

Sr. No.	Name of the Indian Company	Sr. No.	Name of the Indian Company
70.	Schraader Scoville Duncan Ltd., Bombay	90.	Hazeneyer Eleon Kandla Ltd.
71.	Siemens India Ltd., Bombay	91.	Ultra Tek Devices Pvt. Ltd., Bom- bay
72.	Singlo (India) Tea Co. Ltd., Cal- cutta	92.	Dynaconp (I) Pvt. Ltd.
73.	Spirax Marshall Ltd., Pune	93.	Pfered Tools Pvt. Ltd.
74.	Stewart Holl (India) Ltd., Calcutta	94.	Silicon Valley Technology (I) Ltd.
75.	Stone India Ltd., Calcutta (Formerly Stone Platt Electrical India Ltd.)	95.	South India Refractories Pvt. Ltd.
76.	Tea Estates India Ltd., Coonoor	96.	Indeutsch Schotten Pvt. Ltd.
77.	Toyo Ingineering India Ltd., New Delhi	97.	Tata Klockner Industrial Plants Ltd., Bombay
78.	Tractor Engineers Ltd., Bombay	98.	GEC Power Engineering Services of India
79.	Tribeni Tissues Ltd., Calcutta	99.	Vionyl (India) Pvt. Ltd.
80.	Udhe India Ltd., Bombay	100.	Hoganas India Ltd.
81.	Union Carbide India Ltd., Calcutta	101.	Radiation Technologies (I) Pvt. Ltd.
82.	Warren Tea Co. Ltd., Calcutta	102.	Paradeep Phosphates Ltd.
83.	Widia India Ltd., Bangalore	103.	Cargill Seds India Pvt. Ltd.
84.	Indian Xerographic Systems, Bombay	Recruitment of State in Branches of Nationalised Banks in Kashmir Valley	
85.	Texas Instruments (India) Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore	2603. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minis- ter of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1367 on August 2, 1991 and state the number and designation of the posts in public sector banks in the Kashmir valley for which special recruitments have been made, appointment letter issued and the candidates who have actually joined the posts so far?	
86.	Citycorps Overseas Software Ltd., Bombay	THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): Special recruitment was made for	
87.	Cherokee (India) Pvt. Ltd.,		
88.	Tandon Motors Pvt. Ltd.,		
89.	Midco Holdings (P) Ltd.		

State Bank of India and Punjab National Bank for appointment to their clerical cadres in their branches in Kashmir valley. The

number candidates allotted/offered appointment etc. as reported by the banks, is given below:

	State Bank of India	Punjab National Bank
Number of candidates allotted by the Staff Selection Commission	328	33
Number of candidates offered appointment	319	33
Number of candidates joined durties	299	32
Number of candidates refused to join	2	—
Number of candidates granted time for joining late.	2	—

Enforcement of Price Adjustment Formula of RBI in NTC

2604. SHRI M.V.CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 641 on July 26, 1991 and state:

(a) whether the contractor have been demanding the revision of contract prices on the basis of Price Adjustment Formula of the Reserve Bank of India and not on the basis of PWD rates;

(b) whether all the public sector undertakings engaging civil works contractors have been following the Price Adjustment Formula of the Reserve Bank of India; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to taken by the Government to resolve the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) Yes, Sir. One of the contractors who was awarded civil works contract in Bengal Fine Spg. and Weaving Mills No. 2, a unit under NTC (WBAB&O) Ltd. has been demanding revision of contract prices on the basis of Price Adjustment Formula of the Reserve Bank of India.

(b) and (c): In so far as NTC is concerned, as per the Policy guidelines issued by Bureau of Public Enterprises, PWD formula for price escalation is being followed for engaging civil work contracts. Since the contractor was not willing to complete the work, his contract was terminated in the year 1989 to resolve the issue.

Welfare of Troops in Siachen Sector

2605. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the newsitem captioned "Siachen-Nature is the prime enemy" appearing in the Indian Express dated November 7, 1991; and.

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to look after the welfare of the troops deployed at such great heights and difficult tract by ensuring adequate provisions and amenities for them?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government is committed to the welfare of our troops deployed in the Siachen sector. Adequate provision of all the required items of clothing and equipments to meet the extreme cold weather conditions is being fully ensured. Special high calorie diet is provided to these troops. Keeping in view the possible adverse effects of prolonged deployment in such a harsh weather conditions, personnel are posted for a maximum of six months and adequate medical facilities are provided to them. Provision has also been made for air evacuation of casualties, if any.

A special allowance known as the Siachen Allowance, at Rs. 900/- per month for the officers and Rs. 600/- per month for personnel below officer rank, has been sanctioned with effect from 1.5.1991.

Recovery of Income-Tax

2606. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of firms, individuals, Public

Ltd. companies and others against whom income-tax amounting of Rs. one crore and above is outstanding as on November 1, 1991; and

(b) the effective steps taken or being taken to recover the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESH-WAR THAKUR): (a) The latest information available in the Ministry about the cases all over the country against whom income-tax demand of Rs. one crore and above is outstanding, is as on 30.6.1991. There were 667 such cases as on that date. A statement of these cases is enclosed.

(b) Apart from the action permissible under the Income-tax law for the recovery of tax dues, suitable administrative steps are continuously taken to recover the tax arrears. Legal actions include levy of penalty for non-payment, issue of garnishee orders to attach bank accounts, debts etc. drawing up of tax recovery statement by Tax Recovery Officers enabling them to effect recovery by attachment/sale of assets, appointment of recover for managing defaulter's property, arrest of defaulters, etc; in appropriate cases. Administratively, Action Plan targets have been fixed for reduction of outstanding demands and the progress of recovery is monitored at various levels. The Assessing Officers are also required to send desired reports in these cases indicating the progress in the recovery of taxes and these reports are reviewed at the level of Commissioner of Income-tax and above. Since a large part of the demand is disputed in appeals etc. steps have also been taken for expeditious disposal of appeals.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT

(List: Following abbreviations have been used in this list:

1.	CIT	Commissioner of Income-tax
2.	CIT (C)	Commissioner of Income-tax (Central)
3.	DIT	Director of Income-tax
4.	B.C.	Bombay City
5.	W.B.	West Bengal
6.	A.P.	Andhra Pradesh
7.	Co.	Company
8.	AOP.	Association of Persons
9.	PF	Registered Firm
10.	URF	Unregistered Firm
11.	Indl.	Individual
12.	HUF	Hindu Undivided Family

S.No.	CIT's charge	Name of the assessee	Status
1	2	3	4
1.	Gujarat-I	Gujarat Heavy Chemicals Ltd.	Co.
2.		Rustom Mills & Inds. Ltd.	Co.

S.No.	CIT's charge	Name of the assessee	Status
1	2	3	4
3.		Mehsana Distt. Co-pop Milk Producers Union Ltd.	A.O.P.
4.		Bistery Beverages Pvt. Ltd.	Co.
5.		The Ahmedabad Mag. & Co. Calico Printing Co. Ltd.	Co.
6.		M/s Vasani Wire Prods. Pvt. Ltd.	Co.
7.		Poly Steel India Ltd.	Co.
8.		M/s New India Business House	R.F.
9.		Trusums Chemical Inds. Pvt. Ltd.	Co.
10.	Gujarat-III	Shri H.R. Trivedi	Indl.
11.		Shri Sushil Kumar Jalari	Indl.
12.		Shri Ram Purushottam G. Agarwal	Indl.
13.		Shri R.N. Shroff	Indl.
14.	Baroda	Indian Petro Chemicals Corpn. Ltd.	Co.
15.	Gujarat-II	Alkapuri Investment (P) Ltd.	Co.
16.		Shri N.I. Patel & Others	A.O.P.

S.No.	C/I's charge	Name of the assessee	Status
1	2	3	4
17.	Opac Innovation Ltd	Co.	
18.	Sarabhai Pvt. Ltd.	Co.	
19.	Narain Bhai I. Patel	Indl.	
20.	Shri Narain Bhai I. Patel	H.U.F.	
21.	Pravin Prakash Family Trust	A.O.P.	
22.	Shri Amba Lal Val Das Patel	Indl.	
23.	Shri Jivan Bhai A. Patel	Indl.	
24.	Shri Mohammad Akhtar Hussain alias Kadar Ahmed Bhatti	Indl.	
25.	Shri Harish Popat Lal Prajapati	Indl.	
26.	Shri Kanti Lal M. Mali	Indl.	
27.	Shri V.C. Shroff	Indl.	
28.	M/s Bharat Vijay Construction Co.	Co.	
29.	M/s J.J. Corporation	R.F.	
30.	Shri Devi Lal G. Shah	Indl.	

S.No.	CIT's charge	Name of the assessee	Status
1	2	3	4
31.		Shri Shanti Lal N. Sopriya	Indl.
32.		Surat Textiles Market Corp. Chons & Warehousing Society Ltd.	A.C.F.
33.	Surat	K.K.Jhevari	Indl.
34.	Rajkot	Shri Popat Lal Kanji Ghelani	Indl.
35.		Shri Dilip Kumar Hanas Raj Prop. of Barai Oil Inds.	Indl.
36.		Shri Jyotindra Singh of Gondal	Co.
37.		Sunrise Tiles (P) Ltd.	Indl.
38.		Shri Rajendra Nana Lal Kateria	Indl.
39.		Shri Haji Ismail Subhani	Indl.
40.		Shri D.N. Deoni	Co.
41.		State Bank of C vrashtra	Indl.
42.		Shri Anop Chand H. Shah	Indl.
43.		Ahri Anop Chand Chunni Lal Sangavi	Indl.

S.No.	CIT's charge	Name of the assessee	Status
1	2	3	4
44.	Karnataka-I	Shri Vasumal Bhagwan Das	H.N.F.
45.		Shri Vasund Bhagwan Das	Indi.
46.		M/s Hegde & Golay Ltd.	Co.
47.		Shri B.T. Shankar Hegde	Indi.
48.		M/s Reva Jeetu Builders	R.F.
49.		M/s V.S. Dempo & Co. (P) Ltd.	Co.
50.	Karnataka-II	Shri R.P. Metrani	H.U.F.
51.		H.M.T. Ltd.	Co.
52.		N.G.E.G. Ltd.	Co.
53.		The Belgaum Distt. Central Syndicate Bank	Co.
54.	Karnataka-III		A.O.P.
55.		Dr. T.M.A. Pai Foundation	Indi.
56.		Shri A. Vishwanath	
57.		M/s Satish Chandra & Co.	R.F.

S.No.	CIT's charge	Name of the assessee	Status
1	2	3	4
58.		Shri K. Satish Chandra Hegde	Indl.
59.		Shri Michael Fernandes	Indl.
60.		M/s Narayan Swami & Sons	R.F.
61.		M/s Thiru Ia Traders	R.F.
62.	Bhopal	Shri Loku Mai C. Virmani	Indl.
63.		M/s. Bhagirath & Broths.	A.O.P.
64.		Kalyan Solvant Extraction Ltd.	Co.
65.		Nand Lal Bhandari & Sons (P) Ltd.	Co.
66.		M/s. Pitambar Das Dulichand	R.F.
67.		Jasra Sugar Mills Ltd.	Co.
68.		M/s Dwarakdas Ghasi Ram	H.U.F.
69.	Jabpur	M/s. Surja Singh Dhillion & Co.	R.F.
70.	B.C.I.	M/s. Ram Kumar Jalan	R.F.
71.		Tata Sons Ltd.	Co.

S.No.	CIT's charge	Name of the assessee	Status
1	2	3	4
72.	Indian Hotels Co. Ltd.	Co.	Co.
73.	Indian Express News Papers (P) Ltd. Co.	Co.	Co.
74.	TELCO	Co.	Co.
75.	Tata Power Co. Ltd.	Co.	Co.
76.	Andhra Valley Tower	Co.	Co.
77.	Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Co.	Co.	Co.
78.	Tata Iron & Steel Co.	Co.	Co.
79.	M/s. Madan Lal & Co. (P) Ltd.	Co.	Indl.
80.	Shri S.M.Shah	Co.	Co.
81.	Western India Spinning & Weaving Co. Ltd.	Co.	Co.
82.	Poona Electricals & Industrial Co. Ltd.	Co.	Co.
83.	M/s. Kanodia Brothers	R.F.	R.F.
84.	Late Shri Mahavir Prasad Kanodia	RF	RF
85.	Kamal Vijay Production		

S.No.	CIIT's charge	Name of the assessee	Status
1	2	3	4
86.		Late Shri Savaji Rao P. Gaikwad	Indl.
87.		Madhusudan Gowardhan Das & Co.R.F.	
88.		Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd.	Co.
89.		Premier Automobiles Ltd.	Co.
90.		Hindustan Spinning & Weaving Mills Ltd.	Co.
91.		Kadar Nath Kishan Chand (P) Ltd.	Co.
92.		B.A.S.F. India Ltd.	Co.
93.		Traders (P) Ltd.	Co.
94.		Chirag Investment & Trading (P) Ltd.	Co.
95.		Lana Publishing Co. (P) Ltd.	Co.
96.		L.M.L. Fibres Ltd.	Co.
97.		Videp Con International (India) Ltd.	Co.
98.		Sachin Transport Co. (P) Ltd.	Co.
99.		Volta's Ltd.	Co.

S.No.	CIT's charge	Name of the assessee		Status
1	2	3	4	
100.		Tata Unisys Ltd.	Co.	
101.		Indian Sewing Machine Co. Ltd.	Co.	
102.		Jolly Makers (I) Premises Co. Housing Society Ltd.	AOP.	
103.	B.C.-II	Indian Oil Corpn. Ltd.	Co.	
104.		National Organic Chemical India Ltd.	Co.	
105.		Miccospergy S.P.A.	Co.	
106.		Aditya Finance & Investment India (P) Ltd.	Co.	
107.		Parmanand Investment & Trading Co. (P) Ltd.	Co.	
108.		Pluto Exports & Consultants Ltd.	Co.	
109.		Shri Dr. C.V. Jain	Indl.	
110.		M/s. Shah & Co.	RF	
111.		Backau Wolf (I) Ltd.	Co.	
112.		Hindustan Lever Ltd.	Co.	
113.		Jolly Brothers (P) Ltd.	Co.	

S.No.	C/I/T's charge	Name of the assessee	Status
1	2	3	4
114.	T.V. Patel (P) Ltd.	Co.	
115.	Parekh Marketing (P) Ltd.	Co.	
116.	M/s Whantor Williams Taylor	Co.	
117.	I.B.M World Trade Corp.	Co.	
118.	M/s Raxon O.Y. Co.	Co.	
119.	Mazagaon Dock Ltd.	Co.	
120.	M/s C.E. International Inc.	Co.	
121.	Hinditron Computers (P) Ltd.	Co.	
122.	B.C.-IX	National Building Corpn.	RF.
123.		Shri D.D.Ghai	Indl.
124.		Shri P.D.Ghai	Indl.
125.		Shri Shanti Lal M. Kapadia	Indl.
126.		M/s International Enterprises	RF
127.		Shri B.M. Chheda	Indl.

S.No.	CIT's charge	Name of the assessee	Status
1	2	3	4
128.		Shri N.K. Tanna	Indl.
129.		Shri Abdulla Gani	Indl.
130.		Mohan Thakur	Indl.
131.		Ms. Khira Mehta Shah & AssociatesIndl.	
132.		Ms Udal Raj Golivs	HUF
133.	B.C.-XII	Ms Amstrdum Ballast	Co.
134.		Ms Karan Impex Prop. Shri Vinod Bhatia	HUF
135.		Ms Bhatia Enterprises	RF
136.	B.C.-III	Mannu Holdings (P) Ltd	Co.
137.		Orsi Holdings (P) Ltd.	Co.
138.		Jitpan Holdings (P) Ltd.	Co.
139.		Bomsi Holdings (P) Ltd.	Co.
140.		State Bank of India	Co.
141.		I.C.I.C.I. Ltd.	Co.

S.No.	CIIT's charge	Name of the assessee	Status
1.	2	3	4
142.		M/s Linde A.G.	Co.
143.		Castile rock sea Foods (P) Ltd.	Co.
144.		Orkav Silk Mills Ltd.	Co.
145.		Oreons Electronics Ltd.	Co.
146.		Maharashtra Electronics Corp.	Co.
147.		Matushree Textiles Ltd.	Co.
148.		Nihon Electronics Ltd.	Co.
149.		M/s American Express Bank	Co.
150.		Deposit Insurance & Credit Guarantee Corpn.	Co.
151.		Union Bank of India	Co.
152.		Avan Investment Ltd.	Co.
153.		Bombay Extraction Ltd.	Co.
154.		Banque National De Paris	Co.

S.No.	CIT's charge	Name of the assessee	Status
1	2	3	4
155.	C.M.C. Ltd.		Co.
156.	Dai Ichii Karkoria Ltd.		Co.
157.	Duetsho Bank A.G.		Co.
158.	Shri D.M.Power		Indl.
159.	D.S.P. Financial Consultants Ltd.		Co.
160.	Dena Bank		Co.
161.	Frontline Dress Materials (P) Ltd.		Co.
162.	Gujarat Ambuja Cement Ltd.		Co.
163.	Garware Nylons Ltd.,		Co.
164.	Geylord Investment & Trading Co. Ltd.		Co.
165.	General Electric Technical Services Co. Ltd		Co.
166.	Cadbury India Ltd.		Co.
167.	Harterbecks Ltd.		Co.
168.	International Plastics & Pipes (P) Ltd.		Co.

S.No.	CIT's charge	Name of the assessee	Status
1	2	3	4
169.		Intertechnique Consultants (P) Ltd.	Co.
170.		Mudra Communication Ltd.	Co.
171.		Moti Hira & Co.	U.R.F.
172.		Medpna Commercial (P) Ltd.	Co.
173.		Metazine India Ltd.	Co.
174.		New Era Fabrics Ltd.	Co.
175.		Prierna Premises (P) Ltd.	Co.
176.		Poysha Industrial Co. Ltd.	Co.
177.		Sujata Electronics Ltd.	Co.
178.		Unde GmbH Co.	Co.
179.		Unique Estate Development Co. Ltd. Co.	Co.
180.		Uniferro International	Co.
181.		Varsha Plastics (P) Ltd.	Co.
182.		Videocon Appliances Ltd.	Co.

S.No.	CIT's charge	Name of the assessee	Status
1	2	3	4
183.		Wellman Hindustan (P) Ltd	Co.
184.		Bank of Credit and Commerce International (Overseas) Ltd.	Co.
185.		Zakaria Shahid Impex (P) Ltd.	Co.
186.	B.C.-IV	Sigma Medical Aid & Research Society Ltd.	Co.
187.		Vanilal Exports House (P) Ltd.	Co.
188.		A.C.C. Ltd.	Co.
189.		J.B. Boda & Co. Ltd.	Co.
190.		Cest Ltd.	Co.
191.		Clockner Windsor India Ltd.	Co.
192.		Raymonds Woslen Mills Ltd.	Co.
193.		Diners Club India (P) Ltd.	Co.
194.		Mahindra Ugine & Steel Co.	Co.
195.		Oils Elevator Co. (I) Ltd.	Co.
196.	B.C.-VII	Shri Surendra Kumar Garg	Indl.

S.No.	CIT's charge	Name of the assessee	Status
1	2	3	4
197.		Shri Banwari Lal H. Jain	Indl.
198.		Shri Sudhir M. Zaveri	Indl.
199.		Shri Inder Mal Mansji	Indl.
200.		M/s Super Star	Co.
201.		Shri Vijay Kumar M. Shah	Indl.
202.		Shri Vishwanath G. Sharma	Indl.
203.		M/s Nainmal C. Shah & Co.	Co.
204.		Shri Girdhar G. Shurma	Indl.
205.	B.C.-XI	M/s. Systems Communications	Co.
206.		M/s. Chhabria International	A.O.P.
207.		Mrs. Satish Shouri	Indl.
208.		M/s. Sal Enterprises	U.R.F.
209.		M/s Sharji Star Builders	A.O.P.
210.		Shri J.b. Motwani	Indl.

S.No.	CIT's charge	Name of the assessee	Status
1	2	3	4
211.	B.C.V	M/s. Crest Hotels	Co.
212.		Parekh Broths.	R.F.
213.		Shri R.K. Parekh	Indl.
214.		Shri N.K. Parekh	Indl.
215.		Nagpal Stainless Steel Ltd.	Co.
216.		Overseas Chinese Cuinise (P) Ltd.	Co.
217.		Acquerious Agencies (P) Ltd.	Co.
218.		Amortex Agencies (P) Ltd.	Co.
219.		Ewac Alloys Ltd.	Co.
220.		Hindustan Organic Chemical Ltd.	Co.
221.		Baron Engineering Co. (P) Ltd.	Co.
222.		Sandoz India Ltd.	Co.
223.		Lotus Electronics (P) Ltd.	Co.
224.		Rochie Prods. (P) Ltd.	Co.

S.No.	CIT's charge	Name of the assessee	Status
1	2	3	4
225.		Audco India Ltd.	Co.
226.		M/s Ercos Traders	U.R.F.
227.		German remedies Ltd.	Co.
228.		Alsales (P) Ltd.	Co.
229.		Glaxo India Ltd.	Co.
230.		Genelac Ltd.	Co.
231.	B.C.-VI	Universal Petro & Allied Chemical Ltd.	Indl.
232.		Shri S.N. Kanadia	Co.
233.		M/s Cable Corpn. India Ltd.	Co.
234.		M/s V.I.P. Inds. Ltd.	Co.
235.		Soutline Trading Ltd.	Co.
236.		Rachne Building (P) Ltd.	Co.
237.		Markson Trading Ltd.	Co.
238.		Maharashtra State Road Transport Corpn.	Co

S.No.	CIT's charge	Name of the assessee	Status
1	2	3	4
239.		Mather & Platt India Ltd.	Co.
240.		Lila Scottish Lace (P) Ltd.	Co.
241.		Laxmi Chand Bhagji	Co.
242.		Kapadia Construction Co. (P) Ltd.	Co.
243.		K. Raheja Construction Ltd.	Co.
244.		J.B. Textiles Inds. (P) Ltd.	Co.
245.		Indian Rare Earth Ltd.	Co.
246.		International Data Management Corpn.	Co.
247.		Indian Smelting & Refining Co. Ltd.Co.	Co.
248.		Ingersoll Rend (I) Ltd.	Co.
249.		Hindustan Fridge Ltd.	Co.
250.		Hindustan Dorr Oliver Ltd.	Co.
251.		Canon Dunkerley & Co. Ltd.	Co.
252.		Govardhan Investment Co. (P) Ltd	Co.

S.No.	CIT's charge	Name of the assessee			Status
		1	2	3	
253.		Blue Star Ltd.			Co.
254.		Bush India Ltd.			Co.
255.		Shri B.P. Goenka			Indl.
256.		Ms Asian Distributions			Co.
257.		B.M. Thakur & Co. (P) Ltd.			Co.
258.	B.C.-VIII	Ms Joychem Chemical & Pharmaceuticals Indl.			Co.
259.		Ms Alishtoy Mohammad			R.F.
260.	B.C.-X	Shri Maneesh Lal Jagda			Indl.
261.		Shri J.B. Rupani			Indl.
262.		Shri Bhupat Patel K. Seth			Indl.
263.	W.B.I.	Ms Schluimberger Senco Inc.			Co.
264.		Pelco Electronics & Electricals Ltd.			Co.
265.		G.E.C. of Indian Ltd.			Co.

S.No.	CIT's charge	Name of the assessee	Status
1	2	3	4
286.		Cosmo Steel Ltd.	Co.
267.		Oberai Plaza (P) Ltd.	Co.
288.		Hindustan Development Corpn. Ltd. Co.	Co.
289.		Nippon Deniro Ispat Ltd.	Co.
270.		Bajrang Bali Engineering Co. Ltd.	Co.
271.		Barangore Jute Factory Pte.	Co.
272.		Machinery Manufacturers Corpn. Ltd.	Co.
273.		C.E.S.C. Ltd.	Co.
274.		Flakt India Ltd.	Co.
275.		Imperial Chemical Indus.	Co.
276.		Chloride Indus. Ltd.	Co.
277.		British India Steels Ltd.	Co.
278.		Ms D.V.C.	Co.
279.	W.B.-II	Brook Bond India Ltd.	Co.

S.No.	CIT's charge	Name of the assessee	Status
1	2	3	4
280.		Worthington Plumb India Ltd.	Co.
281.		Rails India Ltd.	Co.
282.		Bishwanath Tea Co. Ltd.	Co.
283.		Mo Neil & Major Ltd.	Co.
284.		A. Tosh & Sons (P) Ltd.	Indl.
285.		Major Dev Dutta	Co.
286.		Goodric group Ltd.	Indl.
287.		Shri R.P. Agarwala	Indl.
288.		Shri G.D. Agarwal	Indl.
289.		Makalbari Kanoj Tea Estate (P) Ltd.	Co.
290.		East India Coal Co. Ltd.	Co.
291.		Anerew Yuli & Co. Ltd.	Co.
292.		Shri Haridas Mundra	Indl.
293.		Late Shri Ram Nath Bajoria	Indl.

S.No.	CIT's charge	Name of the assessee	Status
1	2	3	4
294.		S. Barkatulla	Indl.
295.	W.B.-III	United Bank of India	Co.
296.		Indian Aluminium Co. Ltd.	Co.
297.		Shri Chandra Nath Banik	Indl.
298.		Kohinoor Rubber Works (P) Ltd.	Co.
299.		New Tobacco Co. Ltd.	Co.
300.		M/s G.S. Atwal & Co. Engg. (P) Ltd. Co.	Co.
301.		Oberai Hotels (P) Ltd.	Co.
302.		Capri Home Prods. Ltd.	Co.
303.		Jaymac India (P) Ltd.	Co.
304.		Favourite Small Inv. Ltd.	Co.
305.		G.S. Atwal & Co. (Ssansol)	RF
306.		Bengal Lamps Ltd.	Co.
307.		Remington Rend Of India Ltd.	Co.

S.No.	CIT's charge	Name of the assessee	Status
1	2	3	4
308.		Peerless General Finance & Inv. Co. Ltd.	Co.
309.		Tejmali (P) Ltd.	Co.
310.		Great Eastern Hotel Authority	Co.
311.	W.B.-IV	M/s Sanchaita Investment	RF
312.		Ganapati Exports Ltd.	Co.
313.		M/s I.C.I. (India) Ltd.	Co.
314.		Simon Carves (I) Ltd.	Co.
315.		Metal Box (I) Ltd.	Co.
316.		Shalimar Paints Ltd.	Co.
317.		Mukidhar & Co. (Exports) (P) Ltd.	Co.
318.		Kayan Udjoy Ltd.	Co.
319.		Brittanica Indus. Ltd.	Co.
320.		M/s Hind Galvanizing & Engg. Co. Ltd.	Co.

S.No.	CIT's charge	Name of the assessee	Status
1	2	3	4
321.	W.B.-X	Mr Reckitt & Colman of India Ltd.	Co.
322.	W.B.-X	Moti Lal Malpani L/H Late Shri Nand Kishore Malpani.	Indl.
323.	W.D.-V	Debi Key Electronics Indus. Ltd.	Co.
324.	W.B.-VI	Phipson & Co. Ltd.	Co.
325.	W.B.-VI	Shri Hari Ram Agarwal	Indl.
326.		Shri Laxmi Narayan Khemka	Indl.
327.		Shri Vinod Kumar Vhamaria	Indl.
328.		Shri Ramesh Kumar Agarwal	Indl.
329.	Cochin	Kerala State Civil Supplies Ltd.	Co.
330.		Mr Bhagirath Engineering Co. Ltd.	Co.
331.		Shri E.K. Chandrasenam	Indl.
332.		Shri P.V. Basheer Ahmed	Indl.
333.	Trivendrum	M/s The Travancore Electro Chemical Ltd.	Co.
334.		Shri R.Bharathan	Indl.

S.No.	CIT's charge	Name of the assessee	Status
1	2	3	4
335.		M/s Mannar Sugar Mills Co. Op Ltd.A.O.P.	
336.		M/s Joseph Michael & Brothers	R.F.
337.	Delhi-I	Dr. J. Dharam Teja	Indl.
338.		Ganesh Flour Mills Co. Ltd.	Co.
339.		H.C.L. Ltd.	Co.
340.		Ansal Properties & Industs. Ltd.	Co.
341.		Peacock Chemicals (P) Ltd.	Co.
342.		P.N.B. Finance & Investment Co. Ltd. Co.	Co.
343.		Anjanya Cold Storage (P) Ltd.	Co.
344.		G.E.C. Alsthom Generator Ltd.	Co.
345.		Shri R.L. Sharma C/o S.C. Sharma & co.	Indl.
346.	Delhi-IV	M/s Harish and Shri Gopal	R.F.
347.	Delhi-VI	Shri S.S.Ahluwalia	Indl.
348.	Delhi-VIII	Smt. Kamini Sondhi L/H Late Shri M.L. Sondhi	Indl.

S.No.	CIT's charge	Name of the assessee	Status
1	2	3	4
349.		Shri John Thoms	Indl.
350.		M/s Marwah & Co.	R.H.
351.		Shri P.C.Gupta	Indl.
352.		Shri S.S.Marwah	Indl.
353.	Delhi-II	Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)	Co.
354.		National Hydro Electric Power Corpn. Ltd.	Co.
355.		B.H.E.J.	Co.
356.		N.T.P.C. Ltd	Co.
357.		International Airport Authority of India Ltd.	Co.
358.		Escorts Ltd.	Co.
359.		Escorts Tractors Ltd.	Co.
360.		Goetze (India) Ltd.	Co.
361.		Albion Plywood Ltd.	Co.

S.No.	CIT's charge	Name of the assessee	Status
1	2	3	4
362.		Dharam Singh Ram Singh (P) Ltd.	Co.
363.		Ms. Sahib Singh Agencies (P) Ltd.	Co.
364.		Ms. Sahib Singh Mfg. (P) Ltd.	Co.
365.		Indian Communications Network Ltd. Co.	Co.
366.		Maharajan Woollen Mills (P) Ltd	Co.
367.		Ms. Electrina Warsha Poland Ltd.	Co.
368.		Ms. Aero Leather (P) Ltd.	Co.
369.		Ms Aditya Chemicals Ltd.	Co.
370.		Ms Malt Co. (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Co.
371.		Modi Inds. Ltd.	Co.
372.		Roger Enterprises (P) Ltd.	Co.
373.		Shri W.N.Chaddha	Indl.
374.		Bharat Hotels Ltd.	Co.
375.		Modi Rubber Ltd.	Co.

S.No.	CIT's charge	Name of the assessee	Status
1	2	3	4
376.	Modi Pon Ltd.	Co.	Co.
377.	Honda Motor Co. Ltd.	Co.	Co.
378.	Jyotsna Holding (P) Ltd.	Co.	Co.
379.	Bansal Exports (P) Ltd.	Co.	Co.
380.	Engineers India Ltd.	Co.	Co.
381.	Ms. Synfibre Sales Corpn.	Co.	Indl.
382.	Shri O.P. Arora	Co.	Co.
383.	Ms. Pasupati Bottlers (P) Ltd.	Co.	Co.
384.	Ms. Allenberry & Co.	Co.	Co.
385.	Pearl Cycle Inds. Ltd.	Co.	Co.
386.	Bharat Union Agencies (P) Ltd.	Co.	Co.
387.	Dalmia Jain Airways Ltd.	Co.	Co.
388.	Ms. B.G. Finance & Inds. Ltd.	Co.	Co.
389.	National Project Corpn. Ltd.	Co.	Co.

S.No.	CIT's charge	Name of the assessee	Status
1	2	3	4
390.		Delhi Automobiles (P) Ltd.	Co.
391.		Campa Beverages (P) Ltd.	Co.
392.		Amco India Inc.	Co.
393.		Bharat Aluminum Co. Ltd.	Co.
394.		R.R.Holding (P) Ltd.	Indl.
395.		Shri Ramesh Suri	Co.
396.		M/s Consulting Engineering Service (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Co.
397.		Goodwill India Ltd.	Co.
398.		M/s M.G.F. Indian Ltd.	Co.
399.		M/s Skippers Construction Co.	Co.
400.		M/s Gangeshwar Ltd.	Co.
401.		A.P. State Civil Supplies Corpn.	Co.
402.		Duncan Tobacco Co. Ltd.	Co.

S.No.	CIT's charge	Name of the assessee	Status
1	2	3	4
403.		A.P. State Essential Commodities Corpn.	Co.
404.		National Mineral Development Corpn. Ltd.	Co.
405.		Indian Ocean Alignates (P) Ltd.	Co.
406.		E.C.I.B. Ltd.	Co.
407.		A.P. Steels Ltd.	Co.
408.		Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd.	Co.
409.		Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corpn.	Co.
410.		A. P. State Road Transport Corpn.	Co.
411.	A.P.-II	Rural Development Advisory Service A.O.P.	Indi.,
412.		Shri T. Bala Krishna Reddy	Indi.,
413.		Shri Moppa Sesha Reddy	Indi.,
414.	Visakhapatnam	Andhra Steel Corp. Ltd.	Co.
415.	Jaipur	Late Shri Bal Kishan Tak through L/H Smt. Pushpa Devi Tak	Indi.

S.No.	CIT's charge	Name of the assessee	Status
1	2	3	4
416.	Jaipur Udog Ltd.	Co.	
417.	Om Metals & Minerals (P) Ltd.	Co.	
418.	Saraf Textile Mills (P) Ltd.	Co.	
419.	M/s Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	Co.	
420.	Razza Textile Ltd.	Indl.	
421.	Shri V.K. Sehgal I/H Late Smt. Shahila Rani Sehgal	R.F.	
422.	M/s P.K. Rubber Inds.	Indl.	
423.	Shri D.K. Agarwal	Indl.	
424.	Shri Ashok Kumar Goel	Co.	
425.	ONGC	R.F.	
426.	M/s Giriraj Man Chand	Co.	
427.	Sir Shadi Lal Enterprises Ltd.	R.F.	
428.	O.N.G.C. As agent of M/s Hyundai Heavy Inds.	Co.	

S.No.	CIT's charge	Name of the assessee	Status
1	2	3	4
429.	Lucknow	U.P. Sarak Parivahan Nigam Ltd.	Co.
430.		Moradabad Syntax Ltd.	Co.
431.		Sahara India Ltd.	A.O.P.
432.		Ms Sahara India	Co.
433.		U.P. State Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.	A.O.P.
434.		U.P. State Sugar factories Federation Ltd.	Co.
435.		Acquesuo Victuals (P) Ltd.	Co.
436.		Harijan Eevam Nilbal Veng Aves Nigam	A.O.P.
437.		Ms PICUP	
438.		Somiva Organics India Ltd.	Co.
439.		U.P. Raj Kiya Nirman Nigam Ltd.	A.O.P.
440.		Sahara Investment India Ltd.	Co.
441.		Shri Sanjop Prasad Jaiswal	Indl.

S.No.	CIT's charge	Name of the assessee	Status
1	2	3	4
442.	U.P. Rajya Sahakari Bhoomi Vikas Bank Ltd.	A.O.P.	
443.	The Banaras State Bank Ltd.	Co.	
444.	Ms Daiya Charitable Society Trust	A.O.P.	
445.	Shri C.C. Alwani	Indl.	
446.	Ms Tamil Nadu Industrial Corporation Ltd.	Co.	
447.	Ms K.P.V. Sheikh Mohd. Rowther & Co. (P) Ltd	Co.	
448.	Shri T.M. Abdul Chatboor	Indl.	
449.	Ms Balaji Distillaries Ltd.	Co.	
450.	Ms Tamil Nadu State Marketing Corpn. Ltd.	Co.	
451.	Ms Tamil Nadu Steel Ltd.	Co.	
452.	Digivision Electronics Ltd	Co.	
453.	Dr. K. Jegadeesan	Indl.	
454.	Ms Express New Paper Ltd.	Co.	
455.	Ms Indian Express (Madurai) P. Ltd.	Co.	

S.No.	CIT's charge	Name of the assessee	Status
1	2	3	4
456.		M/s Changalrayan Co-op Sugar Mills Ltd.	Co.
457.		M/s Angla French Textiles Ltd.	Co.
458.		M/s Nariman Point Building Services & Trading (P) Ltd.	Co.
459.		Shri Ram Nath Goenka	Indl.
460.		M/s Thiruttoni Co-on Sugar Mills Ltd.	A.O.P.
461.	Coimbatore	South India Viscose Ltd.	Co.
462.	Tamil Nadu-I	M/s Essar Gujarat Ltd.	Co.
463.		M/s Marshall & Sons Co.	Co.
464.		Shri S.A. Kareem	Indl.
465.		M/s S.A.E. India Ltd.	Co.
466.		Bharat Overseas Bank Ltd.	Co.
467.		United India Insurance Co. Ltd.	Co.
468.		M/s Cheti Nand Cement Corpn. Ltd. Co.	Co.
469.	Tamil Nadu-II	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	Co.

S.No.	CIT's charge	Name of the assessee	Status
1	2	3	4
470.		Karnataka Beverages (P) Ltd.	Co.
471.		K. Santhanam Trust	A.O.P.
472.		Tamil Nadu Minerals Ltd.	Co.
473.		Titanium Equipment & Anode Mfg. Co.	Co.
474.		Solidair India Ltd.	Co.
475.	Madurai	Ms T.N.K. Govindrajan Chetty & Co. (P) Ltd.	Co.
476.		Ms Lucas T.V.S. Ltd	Co.
477.		Shri S. Ahmed Yash	Indi.
478.		Ms Vishwanath Ginners (P) Ltd.	Co.
479.		Fenner (India) Ltd.	Co.
480.		Shri L. Pandian Alias L. Pandey	Indi.
481.		Shri P. Jayappan	Indi.
482.	Patiala	M/s Gogi Enterprises	R.F.

S.No.	C/I's charge	Name of the assessee	Status
1	2	4	4
483.		Shri Bhupinder Singh Prop. of M/s Gogi Enterprises	Indl.
484.		Punjab Chemical Plant Ltd.	Co.
485.		Mahavir Spinning Mills Ltd.	Co.
486.	Rohatak	Nuchem Plastics Ltd.	Co.
487.	Patna	Bihar State Credit & Invest. Corpn. Ltd.	Co.
488.		Bharat Wagon & Engineering Co. Ltd.	Co.
489.		R.K. Construction (P) Ltd	Indl.
490.		Manager, Court of Wards & Estate of Bettiah	Co.
491.	Ranchi	Meacon (India) Ltd.	Co.
492.	Bhubneshwar	Orissa Mining Corp. Ltd.	Co.
493.		Orissa Forest Corp. Ltd.	Co.
494.		Indian Metal & Ferro Alloys Ltd.	Co.

S.No.	CIT's charge	Name of the assessee	Status
1	2	3	4
495.		Orissa Construction Corp Ltd.	Co.
496.		Shri S.N. Consultancy (P) Ltd.	Co.
497.	Shillong	Ms George Williamson (Assam) Ltd. Co.	Co.
498.		Ms A.B.C. India Ltd.	Co.
499.		Ms Associated Beverages (P) Ltd.	Co.
500.	Pune	Shri Chhatrapati Sahakari Sakkar Karkhana Ltd.	A.O.P.
501.		Melegaon S.S.K. Ltd.	A.O.P.
502.		Ms Someshwar S.S.Karkhana	A.O.P.
503.		Yashwant Sahakari Sakkar Karkhana	A.O.P.
504.		National Engineering Co-op Committee	A.O.P.
505.	Kolhapur	Shetkar S.S.K. Ltd.	A.O.P.
506.		Bhagwati Sahakari Sakkar Karkhana Ltd.	A.O.P.
507.		Shri Shakar Maharsi Shankar Rao Mohita Patil S.S.K. Ltd.	A.O.P.
508.		Raja Ram babu Patil S.S.K. Ltd.	A.O.P.

S.No.	CIT's charge	Name of the assessee	Status
1	2	3	4
509.		Hattama Kisan Ahir S.S.K. Ltd.	A.O.P.
510.		Shri Doddh Ganga Vedganga S.S.K. Ltd.	A.O.P.
511.		Siddeshwar S.S.K. Ltd.	A.O.P.
512.		Krishna S.S.K. Ltd.	A.O.P.
513.		Shri Ram S.S.K. Ltd.	A.O.P.
514.		Kumbhi Kasari S.S.K. Ltd.	A.O.P.
515.	Nagpur	M/s Mineral Exploration Corp. Ltd.	Co.
516.		M/s Sunflag Iron & Steel Co.	Co.
517.		M/s R.B. Shri Ram Durga Prasad & Fateh Chand Narising Das (Exports)	R.F.
518.		R.B. Shri Ram Durga Prasad (P) Ltd.Ltd.	Co.
519.	CIT(C)-I Delhi	Continental Construction Ltd.	Co.
520.		J.K.Synthetics Ltd.	Co.
521.		E.C.E. Inds. Ltd.	Co.

S.No.	CIT's charge	Name of the assessee	Status
1	2	3	4
522.		D.S.Construction (P) Ltd.	Co.
523.		Dalmia Cement (B) Ltd.	Co.
524.		Orissa Cement Ltd.	Co.
525.		Dior International (P) Ltd.	Co.
526.		Govan Broths. (Rampur) (P) Ltd.	Co.
527.		Dalmia Dairy Inds. Ltd.	Co.
528.		Goodyear India Ltd.	Co.
529.		Swadeshi Poltex Ltd.	Co.
530.		Capri International (P) Ltd.	Co.
531.		Shri Prithi Pal Singh	Indl.
532.		Rajasthan Wool Inds.	Co.
533.		The Hindustan Times Ltd.	Co.
534.		Shri Raj Chopra	Indl.
535.		Atma Ram Properties (P) Ltd.	Co.

S.No.	CIT's charge	Name of the assessee	Status
1	2	3	4
536.	Competent Builders	Co.	
537.	Continental Marketing (P) Ltd.	Co.	
538.	D.C.M. Ltd.	Co.	
539.	Jay Engineering Works Ltd.	Co.	
540.	Khemra Aviation (P) Ltd.	Shri Ram (P) Ltd. Co.	
541.	Madan Mohan Lal	Co.	
542.	Usha Rectifier Corp. India Ltd.	Co.	
543.	Usha Micro Processor & Control	Co.	
544.	Western Electronics Ltd.	Co.	
545.	A.R. Chaddha & Co. (India) (P) Ltd.	Co.	
546.	Kamal Engineering Inds. (P) Ltd.	Co.	
547.	Magnum International Trading Co. (P) Ltd.	Co.	
548.	Shri Narendra Anand	Indl.	

S.No.	CIT's charge	Name of the assessee	Status
1	2	3	4
549.		Rawal Apartment (P) Ltd.	Co.
550.		Shri Ram Refrigeration Inds. Ltd.	Co.
551.		Usha International Ltd.	Co.
552.		Usha Stud and Agriculture Farms (P) Ltd.	Co.
553.	CIT(C) Kanpur	U.P. State Bridge Corpn. Ltd.	Co.
554.		W/s Shadi Ram Ganga Prasad	H.U.F.
555.		Shri B.M. Kanodia	Indi.
556.		Shri Pawan Kumar Jain	Indi.
557.		Quality Steel Tube Ltd.	Co.
558.		Pure Drinks (N.D.) Ltd.	Co.
559.		Hero Cycles (P) Ltd.	Co.
560.		Kishan Chand & Co. Inds. Ltd.	Co.
561.		Leader Valves (P) Ltd.	Co.

S.No.	CIT's charge	Name of the assessee	Status
1	2	3	4
562.	CIT(C) Bangalore	The Andhra Sugar Ltd.	Co.
563.		Shri K.Venkatesh Dutt	Indl.
564.		Shri K.S. Dattatreya	Indl.
565.		Shri K.C.P. Ltd.	Co.
566.		The A.P.Paper Mills Ltd.	Co.
567.		Shri M.Kodandarami Reddy	Indl.
568.		Mr. M. prasanna Kumar Reddy	Indl.
569.		M. Srinivasulu Reddy	Indl.
570.		M. Sundhakara Reddy	Indl.
571.		M.Subharami Reddy	H.U.F.
572.		M/s Khodey Distilleries (P) Ltd.	H.U.F.
573.		M/s Transport Corp. of India Ltd.	Co.
574.		Shri H.S. Rao Partner of M/s Arvinda Parimata Works.	Indl.
575.		Smt. R. Rama Devi Partner of M/s Aravinda Parimata Works.	Indl.

S.No.	CIT's charge	Name of the assessee	Status
1	2	3	4
576.		Shri Younous Kunju	Indl.
577.		Shri M. Subbarami Reddy	H.U.F.
578.		M/s Aravinda Parimala Works	R.F.
579.		Medowee & Co. Ltd.	Co.
580.	CIT(C)-Madras	Shri Vinod Kumar Didwania	Indl.
581.		Shri Pawan Kumar Didwania	Indl.
582.		M/s Sujatha Films International (P) Ltd.	Co.
583.		M/s South Iron and Steel Co.	Co.
584.		Shri Ramgopal Didwania	Indl.
585.		Shri Anil Kumar Didwania	Indl.
586.		Manoj Kumar Didwania	Indl.
587.		Anupam Kumar Didwania	Indl.
588.		Shri Deendayal Didwania	Indl.
589.		Shri Ratan Lal Didwania	Indl.

S.No.	CIT's charge	Name of the assessee	Status
1	2	3	4
590.	CIT.(C) II Madras South India Corpn. Agencies Ltd.	Co.	
591.	Coromandal Udyog Prods. (India) P. Ltd.	Co.	
592.	Indo National Ltd.	Co.	
593.	Varion Chemical and Distilleries Ltd.	Co.	
594.	Mohan Beverages & Distilleries Ltd.	Co.	
595.	Trocy Everest Automobiles & Agencies (P) Ltd.	Indl.	
596.	Late Shri A.Bala Subramanyam U/H. Smt. Arun Jyoti Bala Subramanyam	Indl.	
597.	R.L. Dhana Balan	Indl.	
598.	N.P.V. Ramaswamy Udayar	Indl.	
599.	S. Ramanathan	Indl.	

S.No.	CIT's charge	Name of the assessee	Status
1	2	3	4
600.	CIT(C)Ahmedabad	Shri Sukar narain Bakthia	Indl.
601.		Haridh Specific family Trust	A.O.P.
602.		Shri Bhana Bhai K. Patel	Indl.
603.		Shri K.B.Verma	Indl.
604.		Ms Bindy Agencies	R.F.
605.		Shri C.A. Takhawala	Indl.
606.		Hynok food & Oil Industries (P) Ltd.	Co.
607.		K. Kachradas Patel Specific family trust.	A.O.P.
608.		Nirma Specific family trust	A.O.P.
609.		S.K. Patel family trust	A.O.P.
610.		Patel Specific family trust	A.O.P.
611.		K. Khodidas Specific family trust.	A.O.P.
612.		Nirma Chemical Works Ltd.	Co.
613.		Shri Lajpat Rai C. Agarwal	Indl.

S.No.	CIT's charge	Name of the assessee	Status
1	2	3	4
614.		Late Shri Mava Chand M. Mehta	Indl.
615.		Amba Lal Sarabhai Enterprises Ltd.	Co.
616.		Ashwini Vanaspatti Indus. (P) Ltd.	Co.
617.		Shri Thakur Bhai M. Patel	Indl.
618.	CIT(C)-I Bombay	G.T.C. Indus. Ltd.	Co.
619.		Shri Bhagwan Das H. Agarwal	Indl.
620.		Shri Damji Devji Haha	Indl.
621.		Grasim Indus. Ltd.	Co.
622.		Cimco Ltd.	Co.
623.		Zuan Agro Chemical Ltd.	Co.
624.		Shri Anil Kumar Agarwal	Indl.
625.		Laxmi Distributors (P) Ltd.	Co.
626.		Godfrey Philips India Ltd.	Co.
627.		Man Singh Ka Indus. Ltd.	Co.

S.No.	CIT's charge	Name of the assessee	Status
1	2	3	4
628.		Shri Lileshwar N. Parekh	Indl.
629.		Shri D.P. Man Singh Ka	Indl.
630.		Mr. Astrok Textiles Mills	URF
631.		The Bombay Dying & Mtg. Co. Ltd.	Co.
632.	CIT(C)-Bombay	Puri Construction (Bombay) P. Ltd.	Co.
633.		Mr. Viks Premises	R.F.
634.		West Coast Builders (P) Ltd.	Co.
635.		Cresent Builders (P) Ltd.	Co.
636.		Shri Om Builders (P) Ltd.	Co.
637.		Om Sadan (P) Ltd.	Co.
638.		Shri Om Prakash H. Navani	Indl.
639.		Industrial Meters (P) Ltd.	Co.
640.		Shri M.L. Gupta	Indl.
641.			

S.No.	CIT's charge	Name of the assessee	Status
1	2	3	4
642.		Shri G.M. Roy	H.U.F.
643.		Shri Bipin K. Jain	Indl.
644.		Shri Prakash Mehra	Indl.
645.		Sawashtra Ball Pen (P) Ltd.	Indl.
646.	CIT(C)-Calcutta	Tea King (P) Ltd.	Co.
647.		Shri N.D. Arora	Indl.
648.		Shri Anil Kumar Parolia	Indl.
649.		M/s. Hemraj Mahabir Prasad Ltd.	Co.
650.		M/s. National Insulated Cable Co. of India Ltd.	Co.
651.		M/s. Somani Pilkington Ltd.	Co.
652.		M/s. Bhagya Laxmi Commercial Co. Ltd.	Co.

S.No.	CIT's charge	Name of the assessee	Status
1	2	3	4
653.	CIT(C)-II-Calcutta	Dunlop India Ltd.	Co.
654.		M/s. Paharpur Cooling Tower Ltd.	Co.
655.		M/s. Duncan Agro Industries Ltd.	Co.
656.		M/s Sugan Chand Agarwal & Co.	R.F.
657.		M/s. B.N. Elias & Co. Ltd.	Co.
658.	DIT (Exemption)	M/s. Hamdard Dawakhana	A.O.P.
659.	Delhi	M/s. Assaciated Agricultural & Development Foundation	A.O.P.
660.		Counsel for Advancement of People Action and Rural Technology	A.O.P.
661.		M/s Dharm Pratisthanam	A.O.P.
662.		M/s. Apama Ashram	A.O.P.
663.		Maharishi Institute of Creative Intelligence	A.O.P.

S.No.	CIT's charge	Name of the assessee	Status
1.	2	3	4
664.	DIT (Exemption)	Thanthis Trust	A.O.P.
665.	Madras	Nagi Reddy charities	A.O.P.
666.	DIT (Exemption) Bombay	Ms. Karamshi Jethabhai Somya Trust.	A.O.P.
667.		Ms. National Health and Education Society	A.O.P.

Financial Assistance to West Bengal

2607. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to State:

(a) whether the Union Government have decided to provide financial assistance to the Government of West Bengal to tide over its financial distress;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): (a) to (c). Usual flow of funds on account of share in Central taxes, Central assistance for State Plan schemes (excluding Rs. 135 crores shown as special plan loan subject to approval of Ministry of Finance), small savings loan, plan revenue deficit grant, Centre's contribution to State Calamity Relief Fund and Centrally sponsored schemes is being made to the State. Whenever necessary, some advance releases of State's entitlements will also be made to help the State tide over their temporary Ways & Means difficulties. No other type of assistance is proposed to be given to the State during the current financial year.

[Translation]

Allocation of Amount to Rajasthan from Central Road Fund

2608. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to Rajasthan from the Central Road Fund during the last three years;

(b) the details of amount sanctioned for different projects; and

(c) the target fixed for construction of roads in Rajasthan and the details regarding the allocation proposed to be made from the Central Road Fund during the Eighth Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRIJAGDISH TYTLER): (a) The amounts allocated to Rajasthan from Central Road Fund during last three years are as under:

Year	Amount allocated (Rs. in lakhs)
1988-89	15.00
1989-90	161.00
1990-91	207.00

(b) Projects costing Rs. 22.00 crores were sanctioned during the period comprising of 56 road projects of Rs. 2003.00 lakhs and 5 bridge projects of Rs.285.00 lakhs subject to actual augmentation of Central Road Fund.

(c) The allocation proposed to be made during the 8th Plan period for Rajasthan will depend upon actual augmentation of Central Road Fund which is yet to take place. The targets of the State Government for construction of these works will also depend upon the actual allocations made from year to year.

Setting up of Madhya Pradesh High Court Bench at Bhopal

2609. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh has sent any proposal to the Union Government to setup a bench of Madhya Pradesh High Court at Bhopal;

(b) if so, the present position thereof; and

(c) the time by which this bench is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) No, Sir. No proposal has been sent by the Government of Madhya Pradesh in the light of recommendations of the Jaswant Singh Commission.

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

(English)

Construction of Roads and Bridges In Kerala with Assistance of International Financial Institutions

2610. SHRI T.J. ANJALOSE: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some international financial institutions are providing loan assistance for the construction of bridges and roads in Kerala;

(b) if so, the names of the roads proposed to be constructed and the length thereof;

(c) the names of the financial institutions and the amount of assistance being provided by them;

(d) the time schedule for the construc-

tion work of these roads and bridges; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure the completion of construction work within the scheduled time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (e). The Asian Development Bank has agreed to finance four lanning of NH-47 from Always bypass to Vytilla (16 Kms) and Aroor to Sherthaiai and strengthening of existing two lane from Vytilla to Aroor (10 Kms) in Kerala. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 56.63 crores and Asian Development Bank assistance would not exceed US \$ 22.06 million. The work is yet to be sanctioned and is expected to be completed in a period of 4 years after start.

Bank Robberies and Frauds In Nationalised Banks In Gujarat

2611. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of bank robberies and frauds took place in Jamnagar and Bhavnagar districts of Gujarat from January 1, 1990 to October 31, 1991;

(b) the loss of life and property in the cases of bank robberies and the manner in which compensation has been made in each cases'

(c) whether some employees are involved in the fraud cases;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken or proposed to be taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a)to (e). As per available informa-

tion, no incident of bank robbery/dacoity has been reported in Jamnagar district during the period from 1.1.90 to 31.10.91. However, during this period one incident in State Bank of Saurashtra, Mahuva branch in Bhavnagar district, took place on the night of 2/3.6.91 in which the Chowkidar of the branch was killed and an amount of Rs. 5529.62 was lost. The bank has decided to give employment, on compassionate grounds, to the son of the deceased Chowkidar.

As regards cases of frauds, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that the present data maintenance system does not yield district-wise/branch-wise information about number of frauds and number of officials involved in such cases. However, total number of frauds and amount involved therein, as reported to RBI by 28 public sector banks in India during the period from 1.1.90 to 30.6.91, is given below:

No. of frauds	Amount involved (Rs. in lakhs)
2350	13028.47

Details about punishment awarded to officials during the same period, for their involvement in cases of frauds, are given below:-

(i) No. of employees convicted	— 98
(ii) No. of employees given major/minor penalties	— 1060
(iii) No. of employees out of above dismissed/ discharged/ removed	— 430

Cases of Tax Evasion and Repatriation of Foreign Exchange in Bombay

**2612. SHRI JEEVAN SHARMA:
SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the cases of tax evasion and repatriation of foreign exchange in Bombay through the erstwhile Bank of Credit and Commerce International;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). No direct evidence regarding tax evasion and repatriation of foreign exchange through the Bombay branch of BCCI is presently available. However, RBI in terms of powers vested with them under Section 30 (IB) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 have ordered a special audit to find out further information in regard to the working of the Bombay branch of BCCI.

Items Transferred from Restricted List.

2613. DR.C. SILVERA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of items have been transferred from Restricted List (Appendix 2-part B) to Limited Permissible List recently;

(b) if so, the names of these items and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the advantages expected from such transfer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). 98 items have been shifted from the Restricted List (Appendix 2 Part B) to the Limited Permissible List (Appendix 3) as a result of a review of the items included in the Restricted List, Keeping in view the objective of the new Trade Policy of linking imports with exports. Details in the regard are contained in the Ministry of Commerce Public Notices No. 196-ITC (PN) /90-93, dated 14.8.1991, 200-ITC(PN) /90-93 dated 30.8.1991 and 240-ITC(PN)/90-93, dated 31.10.1991, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

The shift is expected to result in continuous pressure on the indigenous producers for upgradation of quality of their produce and discipline in price.

Alleged Illegal Activities of Foreign Shipping Companies

2614. DR.C. SILVERA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to some alleged irregular activities of foreign shipping companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these activities are affecting the functioning of the Indian Shipping Companies; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Reserve Bank of India have received some complaints against foreign

shipping companies in regard to termination of agreements with local agents, engagement of agents at low levels of commission and operation of foreign exchange accounts.

(c) No report has been received by the Government in this regard.

(d) Does not arise.

Drive Against Defective Trucks

2615. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have launched a drive against defective trucks and also issued directives to Delhi Administration to check their fitness; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). The Enforcement Branch of the Transport Department, Delhi Administration conducts routine checks of all types of vehicles in order to enforce the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988. Such checks also cover the fitness of commercial vehicles. From 1-4-1990 till 31-10-1991, 1244 commercial vehicles were prosecuted under the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989. Besides, certificates of fitness of 4558 commercial vehicles were also suspended during the above period.

[Translation]

Candidates Killed in Punjab during Election

2616. PROF. PREM DHUMAL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of contesting candidates killed during the elections which were postponed in Punjab;

(b) whether some candidates in Punjab who had incurred expenditure on election campaigning have demanded compensation from the Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) 26 contesting candidates (3 for Lok Sabha and 23 for Vidhan Sabha) have been killed between 1.4.91 and 18.9.91.

(b) Yes Sir,

(c) The cancellation of General Election in Punjab Act, 1991 provides for returning every deposit made under section 34 of the Representation of People Act, 1951. There is no provision in the said Act to provide any compensation to candidates.

[English]

Loans given by SIDBI

2617. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the MINISTER OF FIANCE be pleased to state the amount of loan given by the Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) since inception till date in each State, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): Financial assistance by the Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) to small scale units is mostly channelised through Refinance and Bills Rediscounting Schemes which account for 82% of the total assistance under all Schemes during the 18 months period ended September 30, 1991. State-wise and District-wise break-up of the disbursements under these two schemes are given in Statement I and II respectively.

State/District-wise breakup is not available in respect of the balance assistance of 18%, which is represented by Rediscounting of short-term bills and resources support to State Small Industries Development Corporations, National Small Industries Corporations and State Financial Corporations by way of subscription to their Bonds/New Debt Instruments.

STATEMENT - I

State-wise Assistance by SIDBI (April, 90 - September, 91)

S.No.	State	April, 90 to September, 91 Disbursements
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	207.7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	
3.	Assam	.6

S.No.	State	April, 90 to September, 91 Disbursements
1	2	3
4.	Bihar	60.8
5.	Goa	28.1
6.	Gujarat	290.0
7.	Haryana	78.5
8.	Himachal Pradesh	37.1
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	39.0
10.	Karnataka	233.2
11.	Kerala	134.5
12.	Madhya Pradesh	128.3
13.	Maharashtra	314.2
14.	Manipur	3.8
15.	Meghalaya	3.8
16.	Mizoram	4.8
17.	Nagaland	3.2
18.	Orissa	65.1
19.	Punjab	132.2
20.	Rajasthan	115.9
21.	Sikkim	2.6
22.	Tamil Nadu	318.2
23.	Tripura	3.6
24.	Uttar Pradesh	232.9

S.No.	State	April, 90 to September, 91 Disbursements
1	2	3
25.	West Bengal	128.3
26.	Union Territories	84.9
	Total	2669.1

STATEMENT - II*District wise isbursements from 1.4.1990 to 30.9.1991*

S.No.	District Description	Amt. in Rs. Lakhs Disbursements Amt.
1	2	3
1.	Aurangabad	167.96
2.	Begusarai	123.53
3.	Bhagalpur	137.80
4.	Bhojpur	228.82
5.	Champanar East	107.61
6.	Champanar West	13.38
7.	Darbhanga	56.19
8.	Deoghar	83.56
9.	Dhanbad	848.19
10.	Gaya	354.24
11.	Giridin	86.37
12.	Gopalgang	23.43
13.	Godda	5.75

S.No.	District Description	Amt. in Rs. Lakhs Disbursements Amt.
1	2	3
14.	Gumla	18.15
15.	Hazaribagh	210.56
16.	Jahabad	53.25
17.	Katihar	29.56
18.	Khagaria	3.20
19.	Lohardaga	3.17
20.	Madhubani	11.97
21.	Madhapura	2.50
22.	Munger	47.03
23.	Muzaffarpur	193.11
24.	Nalanda	108.86
25.	Nawadah	30.62
26.	Palamu	195.10
27.	Patna	805.46
28.	Purnea	93.70
29.	Ranchi	448.11
30.	Rohtas	249.88
31.	Saharsa	18.02
32.	Sahetgarh	14.74
33.	Samstipur	58.56
34.	Santhal Purnas	68.20

S.No.	District Description	Amt. in Rs. Lakhs Disbursements Amt.
1	2	3
35.	Saran	66.76
36.	Singhbhum	663.57
37.	Sitamarhi	6.31
38.	Siwan	95.84
39.	Vaishali	329.84
ORISSA		
1.	Balasore	654.98
2.	Bolangir	367.78
3.	Cuttak	1151.33
4.	Dhenkanal	292.98
5.	Ganjam	557.08
6.	Kalahandi	192.53
7.	Keonjhar	346.13
8.	Koraput	237.15
9.	Mayurbhanj	175.23
10.	Puri	958.91
11.	Phulbani	137.53
12.	Sambalpur	595.20
13.	Sundargarh	504.78
STATE : SIKKIM		
1.	East District	113.12

S.No.	District Description	Amt. in Rs. Lakhs Disbursements Amt.
1	2	3
2.	West District	15.12
3.	North District	36.54
4.	South District	82.29
WEST BENGAL		
1.	Sankura	244.62
2.	Shibhum	96.97
3.	Burdwan	718.44
4.	Calcutta	2076.64
5.	Coochbehar	64.02
6.	Darjeeling	303.43
7.	Hooghly	580.23
8.	Howrah	511.64
9.	Jalpaiguri	216.38
10.	Malda	180.55
11.	Midnapur	460.22
12.	Murshidabad	150.91
13.	Nadia	222.45
14.	Purulia	129.66
15.	Twenty Four Parganas (NORTH)	997.27
16.	North Dinajpur	93.82
17.	Twenty Four Parganas (South)	284.04

S.No.	District Description	Amt. in Rs. Lakhs Disbursements Amt.
1	2	3
A & N ISLANDS		
1.	Andaman	14.16
2.	Chandel	0.60
1.	Cachar	159.88
2.	Darrang	42.04
3.	Dibrugarh	170.19
4.	Goalpara	29.37
5.	Kamrup	468.39
6.	Lakhimpur	41.76
7.	Karbi Anglong	20.60
8.	North Cachar Hills	9.85
9.	Nohgong	128.83
10.	Sibsagar	69.94
11.	Karimganj	46.81
12.	Sonitpur	65.23
13.	Dhubri	19.09
14.	Kokrajhar	65.78
15.	Barpeta	53.62
16.	Nalbari	90.94
17.	Jorhat	96.84
18.	Golaghat	37.09

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>District Description</i>	<i>Amt. in Rs. Lakhs Disbursements Amt.</i>
1	2	3
MANIPUR		
1.	Imphal	333.25
2.	Bishenpur	13.20
3.	Thoubal	26.29
4.	Ukhrul	0.55
5.	Senapati	5.19
6.	Churachandpur	7.30
7.	Tamenglong	0.37
8.	Chandel	0.60
(8)	MEGHALAYA	
1.	East Khasi Hills	205.73
2.	East Garo Hills	31.76
3.	Jaintia	44.51
4.	West Garo Hills	80.03
5.	West Khasi Hills	12.24
NAGALAND		
1.	Kohima	227.98
2.	Mokokchung	58.34
3.	Mon	4.20
4.	Phek	2.87
5.	Thuensang	5.30

S.No.	District Description	Amt. in Rs. Lakhs Disbursements Amt.
1	2	3
6.	Wokha	7.77
7.	Zonheeskoto	15.45
(10)	TRIPURA	
1.	North Tripura	26.83
2.	Sourth Tripura	43.01
3.	West Tripura	293.43
(11)	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	
1.	Lohit	3.69
2.	West Siang	20.37
3.	Lower Subansiri	13.66
4.	TIRAP	15.38
5.	West Kameng	17.84
6.	East Siang	7.48
(11)	DIBANG VALLT	10.30
(12)	STATE: MIZORAM	
1.	Chhimtuipui	2.08
2.	Aizawal	426.37
3.	Lunglez	38.05
(13)	HARYANA	
1.	Ambala	1055.43
2.	Bhiwani	305.64

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>District Description</i>	<i>Amt. in Rs. Lakhs Disbursements Amt.</i>
1	2	3
3.	Faridabad	893.29
4.	Gurgaon	790.26
5.	Hissar	825.43
6.	Jind	262.28
7.	Karnal	1428.35
8.	Kurukshetra	189.52
9.	Mahendragarh	164.12
10.	Rohtak	967.88
11.	Sirsa	260.08
12.	Sonepat	395.55
(14)	HIMACHAL PRADESH	
1.	Bilaspur	237.21
2.	Chamba	91.81
3.	Hamirpur	181.54
4.	Kangra	581.21
5.	Kinnaur	2.32
6.	Kulu	208.87
7.	Lahul & Spiti	7.28
8.	Mandi	308.75
9.	Simla	439.89
10.	Sirmur	503.05

S.No.	District Description	Amt. in Rs. Lakhs Disbursements Amt.
1	2	3
11.	Solan	693.16
12.	Una	333.86
(15)	JAMMU & KASHMIR	
1.	Anantnag	100.52
2.	Baramulla	83.24
3.	Doda	16.42
4.	Kargil	1.79
5.	Kupwara	2.33
6.	Jammu	2527.25
7.	Kathua	138.69
8.	Leh	23.80
9.	Pulwama	18.07
10.	Budgam	106.38
11.	Poonch	2.20
12.	Rajouri	30.99
13.	Srinagar	717.67
14.	Udhampur	126.21
(16)	PUNJAB	
1.	Amritsar	1427.56
2.	Bhatinda	503.10
3.	Faridcot (Moga)	646.78

S.No.	District Description	Amt. in Rs. Lakhs Disbursements Amt.
1	2	3
4.	Ferozepur	335.69
5.	Gurdaspur	451.78
6.	Hoshiarpur	565.33
7.	Jullundur	1313.58
8.	Kapurthala	247.48
9.	Ludhiana	3860.27
10.	Patiala	2153.21
11.	Ropar	656.26
12.	Sangpur	865.34
(17)	RAJASTHAN	
1.	Ajmar	960.04
2.	Alwar	1082.14
3.	Sanswara	206.13
4.	Barmer	224.86
5.	Bharatpur	242.18
6.	Bhilwara	793.23
7.	Bikaner	352.04
8.	Bundi	222.85
9.	Chittorgarh	313.40
10.	Churu	250.52
11.	Dungarpur	108.47

S.No.	District Description	Amt. in Rs. Lakhs Disbursements Amt.
1	2	3
12.	Gnaga Nagar	295.40
13.	Jaipur	983.13
14.	Jalora	126.41
15.	Jaisalmer	78.31
16.	Jhalawar	100.99
17.	Jodhpur	728.51
18.	Jhunjhunu	96.90
19.	Kotah	392.18
20.	Nagaur	594.36
21.	Pali	138.03
22.	Sawaimadhopur	48.68
23.	Sikar	171.74
24.	Sirohi	243.19
25.	Tonk	217.33
26.	Udaipur	1772.47
27.	Dholapur	19.39
(18)	UTTAR PRADESH	
1.	Agra	869.22
2.	Aligarh	327.54
3.	Allahabad	471.77
4.	Almora	162.39

S.No.	District Description	Amt. in Rs. Lakhs Disbursements Amt.
1	2	3
5.	Azamgarh	67.14
6.	Badaun	109.33
7.	Baharain	126.59
8.	Ballia	72.55
9.	Banda	14.51
10.	Barabanki	177.32
11.	Bareilly	445.05
12.	Basti	155.13
13.	Bijnor	288.26
14.	Bulanandshahr (Sikandrabad)	1715.82
15.	Chamoli	68.03
16.	Dehradun	938.14
17.	Deoria	79.56
18.	Etah	180.94
19.	Etawah	54.45
20.	Faizabad	162.76
21.	Farrukhabad	324.30
22.	Fatehpur	287.21
23.	Pauri Garhwal	227.01
24.	Ghazipur	67.30
25.	Ghaziabad (Noida)	3898.70

S.No.	District Description	Amt. in Rs. Lakhs Disbursements Amt.
1	2	3
26.	Gonda	54.54
27.	Gorakhpur	291.96
28.	Hardoi	129.10
29.	Hamirpur	34.67
30.	Jalana	129.79
31.	Jaunpur	195.52
32.	Jhansi	258.99
33.	Kanpur (City)	1188.32
34.	Kheri (Lakhimpur Kheri)	86.72
35.	Lalitpur	20.71
36.	Lucknow	777.48
37.	Meerut	924.25
38.	Mirzapur	124.01
39.	Moradabad (Burhanpur)	454.42
40.	Muzaffar Nagar	800.70
41.	Mianpuri	204.72
42.	Mathura	702.36
43.	Nainital	676.11
44.	Pratapgarh	72.52
45.	Pithorgarh	153.41
46.	Pilibhit	46.71

S.No.	District Description	Amt. in Rs. Lakhs Disbursements Amt.
1	2	3
47.	Rampur	146.92
48.	Raebareli	139.59
49.	Saharanpur	662.83
50.	Shahjhanpur	59.28
51.	Sitapur	211.84
52.	Sultanpur	223.20
53.	Tehrugarhwal	76.72
54.	Unnao	222.86
55.	Uttarkashi	34.68
56.	Varanasi	547.79
57.	Kanpurdahat	932.15
58.	Dummy	6.72
(19)	CHANDIGARH	
1.	Chandigarh	534.53
(21)	DELHI	
1.	Delhi	6851.00
(21)	GUJARAT	
1.	Ahmedabad	4114.41
2.	Amreli	106.49
3.	Baroda	2462.47
4.	Banaskantha	148.69

S.No.	District Description	Amt. in Rs. Lakhs Disbursements Amt.
1	2	3
5.	Bhav Nagar	959.87
6.	Broach	2475.46
7.	Bulsar	2700.09
8.	Dangs	3.13
9.	Gandhi Nagar	164.83
10.	Jam Nagar	387.50
11.	Junagarh	918.67
12.	Kheda	1121.31
13.	Kutch	969.06
14.	Mehsana	3549.52
15.	Panchmahals	874.94
16.	Rajkot	1585.56
17.	Sabarkantha	597.10
18.	Surendra Nagar	573.88
19.	Surat	5190.82
(22)	MADHYA PRADESH	
1.	Balghat	71.34
2.	Bastar	128.07
3.	Betul	114.49
4.	Bhopal	632.88
5.	Bilaspur	238.44

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>District Description</i>	<i>Amt. in Rs. Lakhs Disbursements Amt.</i>
1	2	3
6.	Shind	344.29
7.	Chhatarpur	127.67
8.	Damoh	41.01
9.	Chhindwara	154.45
10.	Datia	43.32
11.	Dewas	204.77
12.	Dhar	1120.45
13.	Durg	207.33
14.	East Nimar	127.71
15.	Guna	124.14
16.	Gwalior	458.43
17.	Hosangabad	118.05
18.	Indore	1302.46
19.	Jabalpur	739.47
20.	Jhabua	63.95
21.	Mandla	24.92
22.	Mandsaur	133.35
23.	Morena	172.04
24.	Narsinghpur	18.05
25.	Panna	12.36
26.	Raigarh	114.24

S.No.	District Description	Amt. in Rs. Lakhs Disbursements Amt.
1	2	3
27.	Raipur	800.20
28.	Rajandgaon	143.13
29.	Rajgarh	123.16
30.	Raisen	468.75
31.	Ratlam	254.05
32.	Rewa	70.75
33.	Sagar	156.93
34.	Satna	143.57
35.	Sahore	111.93
36.	Shajapur	64.04
37.	Shahdol	267.18
38.	Sidhi	68.01
39.	Seoni	29.79
40.	Surguja	200.42
41.	Shivpuri	22.92
42.	Tikamgarh	94.57
43.	Ujjain	265.53
44.	Vidisha	24.38
45.	Wast Nimar	241.79
(23)	MAHARASHTRA	
1.	Ahmed Nagar	656.06

S.No.	District Description	Amt. in Rs. Lakhs Disbursements Amt.
1	2	3
2.	Akdia	272.68
3.	Amravati	310.47
4.	Aurangabad	1041.87
5.	Bhandara (Chinchwad)	113.97
6.	Bhir	150.28
7.	Buldhana	142.08
8.	Chanda (Chandrapur)	122.29
9.	Dhulia	379.53
10.	Greater Bombay	6329.36
11.	Jalgaon	636.23
12.	Jalna	102.91
13.	Raigad	946.83
14.	Kolhapur	1232.60
15.	Nagpur	1575.63
16.	Nanded	397.76
17.	Nasik	1623.30
18.	Osmanasad	150.30
19.	Parbhani	107.71
20.	Poona	4167.59
21.	Ratnagiri	526.31
22.	Sangli	547.78

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>District Description</i>	<i>Amt. in Rs. Lakhs Disbursements Amt.</i>
1	2	3
23.	Satara	802.66
24.	Sindhudurga	106.58
25.	Sholapur	407.96
26.	Thana	5367.70
27.	Wardha	113.41
28.	Yeotmal	85.12
29.	Gadchiroli	17.35
30.	Latur	147.93
(24)	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	
1.	Dadra	107.65
(25)	GOA	
1.	Goa	2285.77
2.	Daman	533.17
3.	Diu	10.65
(26)	ANDHRA PRADESH	
1.	Adilabad	276.61
2.	Anantapur	1132.61
3.	Chittoor	1151.26
4.	Cuddapah	359.33
5.	East Godavari	758.55
6.	Guntur	1042.10

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>District Description</i>	<i>Amt. in Rs. Lakhs Disbursements Amt.</i>
1	2	3
7.	Hyderabad	2082.33
8.	Karim Nagar	698.62
9.	Khammam	441.07
10.	Krishna	1923.42
11.	Kurnool	801.99
12.	Medak	2459.66
13.	Mehbub Nagar	519.32
14.	Nalgonda	1398.15
15.	Nellore	509.94
16.	Nizambad	231.01
17.	Prakasam	281.42
18.	Rangareddy	1940.64
19.	Srikakulam	264.90
20.	Visakhapatnam	782.47
21.	Vizianagaram	242.26
22.	Warangal	620.04
23.	West Godavari	637.44
(27)	KARNATAKA	
1.	Banglore	7470.33
2.	Belgaum	1396.69
3.	Belialy	663.96

S.No.	District Description	Amt. In Rs. Lakhs Disbursements Amt.
1	2	3
4.	Bidar	581.48
5.	Bijapur	692.36
6.	Chikmanalur	341.28
7.	Chitradurga	759.62
8.	Coorg	164.53
9.	Dharwar	1206.58
10.	Gulbarga	350.19
11.	Hasan	471.65
12.	Kolar	503.73
13.	Mandya	452.75
14.	Mysore	1104.60
15.	North Kanara	341.02
16.	Raichur	368.83
17.	Shimoga	698.76
18.	South Kanara	2704.14
19.	Tumkur	923.71
(28)	KERALA	
1.	Alleppey	846.88
2.	Cannanore	748.35
3.	Ernakulam	2212.52
4.	Idukki	345.12

S.No.	District Description	Amt. in Rs. Lakhs Disbursements Amt.
1	2	3
5.	Kottayam	1105.90
6.	Kozhikode (Calicut)	1474.62
7.	Mallapuram	576.74
8.	Palghat	640.35
9.	Pathanamthitta	594.25
10.	Quilon	834.17
11.	Trichur	1678.97
12.	Trivandrum	984.78
13.	Wynad	159.90
14.	Kasargode (Qasaragod)	216.15
(29)	TAMIL NADU	
1.	Chingleput	2158.43
2.	Coimbatore	5142.04
3.	Dharumpuri	1230.44
4.	Kanyakumari	452.70
5.	Madras	5761.68
6.	Madurai	1519.10
7.	Nilgiris	183.00
8.	North arpot	1025.25
9.	Padukkottai	462.38
10.	Periar	1505.71

S.No.	District Description	Amt. in Rs. Lakhs Disbursements Amt.
1	2	3
11.	Ramnathpuram	467.14
12.	Salem	3858.79
13.	South Arcot	744.17
14.	Thanjavur	745.88
15.	Tirunelveli	640.73
16.	Tiruchirapalli	2112.29
17.	Pasunpon	283.22
18.	Kamraj	1053.47
19.	Anna	590.70
20.	V.D.Chidambaranar	404.14
(30)	LAKSHADWEEP	
1.	Lakshadweep	0.75
2.	Minicoy	0.42
(31)	PONDICHERRY	
1.	Karaikal	50.21
2.	Mahe	2.15
3.	Pondicherry	910.58
4.	Yanam	46.44

Production of Supersonic Transport Aircraft by HAL

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

2618. SHRISHRAVAN KUMARPATEL:

(a) whether the Hindustan Aeronautics

Limited has been negotiating with the Boeing group for the manufacture of supersonic transport aircraft;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the salient features of the proposed aircraft?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) No, Sir.

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

[Translation]

Amount Released Under Ardrs, 1990

2619. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:
SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:
SHRI RAM TAHAL CH-
OUDHARY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation made by the Union Government under the Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief Scheme, 1990 and the funds released so far, State-wise; and

(b) the reasons for not releasing the full allocated amount to the various states, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The Government of India made budgetary allocations of Rs. 1500 crores in 1990-91 and another Rs. 1500 crores in 1991-92 for the Agricultural and

Rural Debt Relief (ARDR) Scheme, 1990. Out of the above allocations, Rs. 2500 crores have been released to the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), for reimbursements to be made to the Public Sector Banks, Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks. Under the Scheme the debt relief provided by the public sector banks and Regional Rural Bank will be reimbursed by the Government of India and out of the debt relief provided by the Cooperative Banks, 50% is borne by the Government of India by way of grant and the other 50% is to be borne by the State Cooperative Banks (SCBs) and State Land Development Banks (SLDBs). However, to meet their share, RBI through the National Banks for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) extends loans to the SCBs and SLDBs. The SCBs and the SLDBs have been released by the NABARD an amount of Rs. 1266 crores by way of grants and Rs. 1289 crores as loan extended by RBI. The Regional Rural Banks and the Public Sector Banks have been released a sum of Rs. 400 crores and Rs. 755 crores respectively as on 11.11.1991. The State-wise position in respect of releases made to cooperative banks is given in the attached statement. The debt relief provided under the Scheme as on 11.11.1991 by the above credit institutions is as under:

(Rs. in crores)

Public Sector Banks	2754
Regional Rural Banks	804
Cooperative Banks	4154

It is expected that the remaining amounts of compensation will be provided in the current and next financial year.

STATEMENT

(Rs. in crores)

<i>State/Union Territories</i>	<i>Grants</i>	<i>Loans</i>
Andhra Pradesh	111.15	111.15

<i>State/Union Territories</i>	<i>Grants</i>	<i>Loans</i>
Arunachal Pradesh	0.50	0.50
Assam	7.20	7.20
Bihar	137.37	137.37
Goa	0.50	0.50
Gujarat	107.741	107.41
Haryana	54.52	54.52
Himachal Pradesh	7.04	7.04
Jammu & Kashmir	10.20	10.20
Karnataka	46.33	46.33
Kerala	28.33	28.33
Madhya Pradesh	94.18	94.18
Maharashtra	174.44	174.44
Manipur	0.66	0.65
Meghalaya	0.09	0.09
Mizoram	—	—
Nagaland	0.33	0.33
Orissa	60.16	57.35
Punjab	53.00	53.00
Rajasthan	79.00	79.00
Sikkim	—	—
Tamil Nadu	95.65	122.65
Tripura	0.49	0.49

<i>State/Union Territories</i>	<i>Grants</i>	<i>Loans</i>
Uttar Pradesh	161.18	161.18
West Bengal	33.00	33.00
Chandigarh	0.08	—
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—
Daman & Diu	—	—
Delhi	0.10	—
Lakshdweep	—	—
Pondicherry	1.07	—
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.05	—
	1266.03	1288.91

Funds for Roads Sector

2620. SHRIMATI VASUNDHRA RAJE: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any estimate of the funds required for road sector to meet the projected traffic in the Eighth Plan period;

(b) if so, the approximate requirement of resources needed for the road sector during the above period; and

(c) how the Government propose to meet the requirement of funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. It has been assessed that the minimum requirement for development of National Highways during VIII Plan will be Rs. 7730.00

crores. The requirement of funds for National Highways will be met out of allocations made in the VIII Plan which is now under finalisation.

Export of old Defence Equipment

2621. SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have constituted a high powered committee to negotiate the export of old defence equipment;

(b) whether the projected figures for the export of such defence equipment during export of such defence equipment during the current year has been worked out; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (c). The Govern-

ment have constituted a full time Special Surplus Stores Disposal Committee (SSSDC) for a period of one year with effect from 24th July, 1991, for arranging the disposal of surplus and obsolete stores of a security nature held by the Ordnance Depots of the Army. The SSSDC is not responsible for negotiating the export of old defence equipment. However, during the course of its work, the Committee will ascertain whether any of the items/stores referred to it for disposal have an export potential and report such stores to the Projects and Equipment Corporation of India (PEC) a Public Sector Undertaking of the Ministry of Commerce, which has been designated by the Deptt. of Defence Production and Supplies as the nodal agency for export of Defence stores. The P.E.C. will explore the possibilities of export and take all such action as is necessary in regard thereto. The clearance of the Export Promotion Cell of the Ministry of Defence will be obtained, wherever necessary.

2. The SSSDC is in the process of identifying the items having an export potential. So far, the Committee has reported 59,480 Metric Tonnes of Army surplus stores to M/s PEC for export. As the quantum of actual exports will depend on the success achieved by M/s PEC, it is not possible to indicate the figures of such exports for the current year.

3. The projected figures for the export of old equipment held by the Air Force and the Navy have not been worked out. As regards the export of fresh items produced by the defence production units under the aegis of the Deptt. of Defence Production and Supplies the target for 1991-92 is Rs. 104 crores.

Functioning Public Sector Banks

2622. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether customers of public sector banks have switched over to foreign banks operating in India during the last one year;

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

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to revamp the efficiency and promptness in the public sector banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that it has not come across any perceptible shifting of accounts from public sector banks to foreign banks.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The performance of the public sector banks is monitored by Government and Reserve Bank of India on continuing basis. The banks have taken several measures to increase their efficiency by strengthening their structure, internal systems of supervision and control and improving their training programmes. Action Plans have also been drawn up by banks to improve their operational efficiency and to strengthen their profitability. As regards services to the customers, the banks have taken various measures including time norms for rendering common services, speedier clearance and collection of cheques through computerisation of clearing houses and increased use of courier services, extending to individuals the facility of immediate credit of outstation cheques upto Rs. 2,500/-, setting up of machinery for prompt redressal of customer complaints, etc.

[Translation]

Filling up of SC/ST Quota in Banks

2623. SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) steps taken by the Government to fill up the backlog of the prescribed SCs/STs quota in various categories in the nationalised banks during the last six months, bank-wise; and

(b) the number of lower and higher cadre posts which are yet to be filled up, bank-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Clearance of the backlog of the vacancies reserved for the SC/ST in the 20 nationalised banks is an on going exercise and is taken care of alongwith the normal recruitment/promotion process by adding the backlog vacancies to the current reservations. No specific instruction to this effect have been issued by the Government during the last six months. However, the existing instructions issued to the banks are as follows:-

- (i) The banks have been advised to place the indents on BSRBs/ employment exchanges in the proforma designed to take care of the backlog in SC and ST reservations in addition to the current reservations.
- (ii) To conduct pre-recruitment and pre-promotion training programmes for the SCs and STs so as to enable them to improve

their chances to compete in the qualifying examinations.

- (iii) The SC/ST candidates are adjudged on relaxed standards both in the written test and the interview.
- (iv) The standards of educational qualifications for direct recruitment to the clerical cadres have been relaxed in the case of SCs and STs.
- (v) The banks are to take the backlog into consideration in addition to the current reservations while computing the reserved vacancies in any year subject to the overall limit of 50% reservations.
- (vi) The reservation policy is to be reviewed by the respective boards of the banks to ensure its proper implementation.
- (vii) The implementation of the reservation policies in the banks is to be examined by the Liaison Officer in the Ministry in a phased manner.

(b) Available information of backlog of vacancies as received from the 20 nationalised banks as on 31.12.90 is metter attached Statement.

STATEMENT

Bank-wise position of backlog in 20 nationalised banks as on 31.12.1990 in officers, clerical and sub-staff cadres

(Data Provisional)

Sl.No.	Name of the Bank	Officers		Clerks		Sub-Staff	
		SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
1.	Central Bank of India	8	11	46	35	57	54

(Data Provisional)

Sl.No.	Name of the Bank	Officers		Clerks		Sub-Staff	
		SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
2.	Bank of India	6	6	30	36	43	94
3.	Punjab National Bank	4	4	41	23	22	21
4.	Bank of Baroda	58	62	31	19	4	23
5.	UCO Bank	13	7	37	51	22	46
6.	Canara Bank	11	6	46	26	88	18
7.	United Bank of India	15	6	55	28	15	21
8.	Dena Bank	11	9	2	2	—	3
9.	Syndicate Bank	—	2	13	11	11	12
10.	Union Bank of India	6	4	24	25	8	15
11.	Allahabad Bank	8	7	34	24	8	9
12.	Indian Bank	2	1	—	—	1	5
13.	Bank of Maharashtra	6	3	5	17	2	27
14.	Indian Overseas Bank	2	1	4	2	14	12
15.	Punjab & Sind Bank	1	—	14	13	12	15
16.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	—	—	—	1	3	—
17.	Corporation Bank	5	3	21	8	2	2
18.	Vijaya Bank	2	—	9	12	4	3
19.	New Bank of India	2	—	5	2	5	2
20.	Andhra Bank	4	—	7	4	3	4
Total :		164	132	425	341	321	387

**Vacant Posts of Scheduled Castes/
Scheduled Tribes in Courts**

2624. SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of reserved posts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes lying vacant in the Supreme Court and various High Courts;
- (b) the number of posts filled up during the last three months; and
- (c) the steps being taken to fill up the remaining posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS COMPANY AFFAIRS THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (c). Appointment of Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts are made in terms of relevant provisions of the Constitution of India which do not provide for reservation for any caste or class of persons. As such the questions of vacancy against or filling up of reserved posts do not arise.

[English]

Closure of Powerlooms

2625. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the prices of different varie-

ties of cotton have increased during the past few months;

- (b) if so, whether a large number of powerlooms are facing closure due to this unprecedented rise in cotton prices;
- (c) the reaction of the Government in this regard; and

- (d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to save the powerlooms from closure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There are reports of reduction in the scale of activities of power looms in certain pockets of powerloom concentration due to increase in the prices of yarn.

(c) and (d). Government has taken a number of corrective measures including suspending export of cotton yarn and by persuading the spinning mills in the cooperative, private and State sectors to supply yarn to handloom and powerloom weavers at pre-budget prices. Government is following a cautious policy on the export of cotton during 1991-92 cotton season so that adequate raw material is available to the handloom and powerloom weavers at reasonable prices.

Fire In Sena Bhawan

2626. PROF. RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No.670 on July 26, 1991 and state:

- (a) whether the Court of Inquiry set up to investigate the causes of fire in Sena Bhawan has since submitted its report;

- (b) if so, the findings of the inquiry;

(c) the extent of damage caused due to fire; and

(d) the measures taken to prevent such fires in future?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Fire may have been caused by an electrical short circuit or a cigarette butt. Possibility of sabotage is ruled out.

(c) The total damage has been estimated as Rs. 4 lakhs.

(d) Following measures have been recommended:

- (i) Provisioning of 'Wet-Riser with Sump' and fire detection & alarm system;
- (ii) Thorough review of electrical wiring system and replacement of aluminium wiring by copper wiring in critical areas;
- (iii) provision on exclusive space for storage of combustible material; and
- (iv) Establishing adequate and modern facility for burning of waste-paper.

Loans to youth under SEEUY Scheme in Andhra Pradesh

2627. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans given by the public sector banks to unemployed youth and persons living below the poverty line under the self employment schemes in

Andhra Pradesh during each of the last three years, district-wise;

(b) whether there is any proposal to extend this facility to more applicants during 1992-93; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The Scheme of Self-Employment to Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY) and Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) are the major programmes under which the commercial banks provide loans to unemployed youth and persons living below poverty line to take up viable self-employment ventures. The amount of loans sanctioned by the banks under SEEUY in the State of Andhra Pradesh during the years 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 are given in the statement attached. For IRDP, the similar district-wise figures are not available. However, the amount of loans provided under IRDP during the last three years in the State of Andhra Pradesh is as under:

		(Rs. in lakhs)
Year	Loan disbursed	
1988-89	10035	
1989-90	9173	
1990-91	10528	

(b) and (c). The targets for Andhra Pradesh during 1991-92 are to cover 9500 beneficiaries under SEEUY Scheme and 165680 families under IKDP Scheme. The State-wise targets for 1992-93 for the two Schemes, have not been finalised.

STATEMENT

S.No.	Name of the Districts	Amount sanctioned by banks (Rs. in lakhs)		
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Srikakulam	78.54	47.93	45.08
2.	Vijayanagaram	156.27	60.60	65.27
3.	Visakhapatnam	200.58	94.26	100.86
4.	East Godavari	185.75	97.50	100.64
5.	West Godavari	175.52	99.80	97.08
6.	Krishna	149.29	77.39	85.31
7.	Guntur	147.32	72.07	96.70
8.	Ongole	176.15	88.60	108.64
9.	Nellore	237.45	108.90	107.60
10.	Chittoor	157.90	75.95	77.55
11.	Cuddapah	133.17	67.98	84.28
12.	Anantapur	123.58	61.30	54.23
13.	Kurnool	132.97	77.48	90.80
14.	Mahaboobnagar	97.43	54.87	73.48
15.	Nalgonda	164.56	58.74	124.10
16.	Khammam	119.24	62.83	85.08
17.	Warangal	208.37	87.70	92.35
18.	Karimnagar	192.52	118.76	94.67
19.	Adilabad	69.26	48.44	35.67
20.	Nizamabad	101.95	74.36	85.81

S.No.	Name of the Districts	Amount sanctioned by banks (Rs. in lakhs)		
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
21.	Medak	129.64	66.01	74.40
22.	Rangareddy	131.26	78.00	95.85
	Total	3278.72	1679.47	1875.45

Source: Office of the DC (SSI), Ministry of Industry

Loans to Small Farmers

2628. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans given by the public sector banks to small farmers and for setting up agro-based industries, separately during each of the last three years, State-wise and district-wise;

(b) whether there is any proposal to extend this facility to more beneficiaries during 1992-93;

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported to total amount of loans by way of direct finance to agriculture (excluding allied activities) disbursed by all scheduled commercial banks to small and marginal farmers, as follows:-

(Rs. in crores)

June, 1987	1466
June, 1988	1585
June, 1989	1716
(latest available)	

The district-wise data of disbursement of loans form small farmers etc. are not complied by RBI. However, the State-wise data on disbursement of direct finance to small farmers by the scheduled commercial banks for the above period is being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the House. RBI has reported that its information system does not generate similar data for agro-based industries.

(b) and (c) Agriculture is one of the major segments of 'Priority Sector'. Public Sector Banks have been asked to raise the proportions of their credit to priority sector to 40% of their total advances. Commercial banks are also required to grant 18% of net bank credit as direct finance to agriculture (including allied activities). Further it is stipulated that advances to the weaker sections of the community which also includes small and marginal farmers should be not less than 25% of priority sector advances or 10% of net bank credit.

The farmers all over the country are provided loans by public sector banks for the agricultural and allied activities undertaken by them on their own or through any scheme framed by Government in this regard. The financing of such activities by the credit institutions is a part of their normal lending operations on a continued basis.

Decontrol of Export Items

2629. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government have recently decontrolled some export items;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether it will affect the foreign exchange earnings; and
- (d) if so, the details in this regard and how the recoupment will be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHI-

DAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has recently decontrolled 105 export items which were either banned for exports or were allowed for exports subject to various conditions.

(b) With a view to facilitate exports further of the items which were earlier restricted for export, the concerned Departments/Ministries were consulted to decontrol 105 items statement attached as they did not adversely affect environmental, ecological and strategic considerations essential domestic requirements; social and cultural values and employment promotion activities.

The number of items removed/decontrolled from the various lists are as follows:-

<i>Number of List</i>	<i>No. of items decontrolled</i>
i) Banned List	41
ii) Merit List	25
iii) Ceiling List	19
iv) O.G.L.List	18
v) Canalised List.	2
	105

(c) Yes, Sir. We hope that the foreign exchange earnings will go up because of this liberalisation.

(d) Export of these items is based upon surpluses available for export. The question of recoupment does not arise.

STATEMENT

The list of items which have been decontrolled on 3rd September . 1991.

1. Polyhelne (HD) excluding ultra High

- Molecular weight High Density Poly Hthlene.
- 2. Ethylene Oxide.
- 3. Isopropdyl alcohol.
- 4. Synthetic Rubber.
- 5. Ultra High Molecular Weight High Density Poly Ethylene.
- 6. Ethylene Glycol.

7. Methyl Isobutyl Ketone.	26. Copper ores and concentrates.
8. Polythylene Glycol.	27. Lead Ores and concentrates.
9. Diethylene Glycol.	28. Metallurgical residues i.e/drosses skimming slags, ashes, slims flue dust (other than those of gold and silver) containing 15% or more of free metal content.
10. Ethyl Hexanol.	29. Real Madras Handkerchiefs (RMHK) made on Powerloom.
11. High Performance Viscose Staple Fibre.	30. Cultivated Orchids Aerides Species.
12. Second hand automobile spares components & accessories.	31. Dendrobium Species
13. Crude Rum i.e. rum not matured in wood.	32. Plione Species.
14. Metals, namely, Copper-Electrolytic, fire refined and blister copper in the form of ingots, wire bars, blooms, slabs, cakes, tiles, bricks, billets, scrap and cathodes.	33. Calanthe Species.
15. Nickel, Unwrought and nickel pellets.	34. Cymbidium Species.
16. Magnesium.	35. Coelogyne Species.
17. Pig lead unwrought.	36. Cyperpedium Species
18. Zinc or spelter unwrought.	37. Bulbophyllum Species.
19. Tin, unwrought and wrought.	38. Rhynostylis Species.
20. Cobalt, unwrought and wrought.	39. Anocetochilus Species.
21. Bismuth.	40. Phjus Species.
22. Molybdenum.	41. Phalenopsis species.
23. Platinum crude and refined unwrought.	42. Eria Species.
24. Tungsten.	43. Ascocentrum Species.
25. Vanadium.	44. Silver bullion, silver sheets and plates which have not undergone any process of manufacture subsequent to rolling.
	45. Silver salts, Silver Chemicals and

Compounds irrespective of percentage of silver contents other than the following:-

Silver content assuming 100% purity.

Silver Nitrate for drugs/photocchemicals 63.5%

Silver Bromide-Anticeptice photocchemicals 57.45%

Silver oxide for drugs 93.1%

Silver for electroplating 80.57%

Silver Suboxide AG 4" 96.4%

Silver Chloride for electroplating 75.26%

Silver Fluoride for drugs formulations of mild silver protein and silver sulphadiazine conforming to formulations prescribed in recognised pharmacopoeia/official standards 64.63%.

46. Manufactures and products having silver as an ingredient other than those mentioned in Part 'B' against S.No. 41 of List 3 and also excluding Engineering Handicrafts and electrical goods costume jewellery and silver filigree.

47. Styrene Monomer.

48. Sugar Cane.

49. Sulphur (excluding insoluble sulphur).

50. Wool Tops other than those made from imported wool and wool noils.

51. Wool Waste other than wool waste

produced out of imported wool under Customs Bonds.

52. Acetic Acid.

53. Mono Chloro Acetic Acid.

54. Polythylene (LLDP).

55. PVC Compound.

56. Toluene.

57. Nylon Tyre Yarn Fabric.

58. Any other cellulosic or synthetic fibre excluding polyester staple fibre or yarn not specified elsewhere

59. Silver coins irrespective of silver contents.

60. Wollen semi worsted yarn.

61. Calcium carbide.

62. Insoluble sulphur.

63. Nylon tyre cord.

List of Items Decontrolled on 31st October. 1991

1. Zinc Ores.
2. Zinc Concentrates.
3. Calcined bauxite.
4. Metal Scrap, namely.
 - (i) Nichrome Scrap.
 - (ii) Scrap & other metal.
5. Non-ferrous metal.
7. Stone Ballast/piching stone of Bihar Origin.

8. Zircon ores and concentrates semi precious variety of zircon stone.

9. Chemical elements doped for use in electronics in the form of discs, wafers or similar forms Chemical compounds doped for use in electronics.

10. Deleted.

11. Frozen Semen of animals.

12. Castor Oil.

13. Molasses.

14. Khandsari Molasses.

15. Angora Goat Hair/Mohair.

16. Raw Wool above 36s quality indigenous.

17. Raw Wool upto 36s quality (indigenous except angora goat hair/mohar).

18. Real Madras Hankerchief on Hand- looms.

19. Textile Cloth and material of olive green shade excluding pure silk and artificial silk fabric.

20. Wooltops made from imported wool excluding wool noils.

21. Tent and Tent Cloth of Olive Green shade.

22. Jute Carpet backing cloth.

23. Knitwears (acrylic and mixed).

24. Shoddy Yarn.

25. Cyanric Chloride.

26. P.V.C. Resin.

27. Chloroquine Sulphate.

28. Psyllium Seed/Psyllium Husk Psyllium Powder.

29. Cathadine Beetles.

30. Synthetic musk.

31. Mercury.

32. Chrome Concentrates.

33. Ferro Alloys except the following:-

- (i) All grades of ferro Manganese Slag;
- (ii) Ferro Manganese (other than ferro Manganese containing carbon less than 0.05%).
- (iii) Silico Manganese (Ferro Silica Manganese).
- (iv) Ferro Chrome Charge containing carbon less than 0.03% and nitrogen bearing ferro chrome/ charge chrome.
- (v) Silico Chrome all grades (Ferro silico Chromium).

34. Silver Jewellery and silver articles mentioned in Para 297 of Import export Policy, 1990-93 (Volume-I).

35. Silver Jewellery containing less than 50% silver by weight.

36. Gold Jewellery and articles.

37. Cashew Kernels.

38. S.L.V. Coal.

39. Allgrades of ferro Manganese Slag.

40. Ferro Manganese (other than Ferro Manganese containing carbon less than 0.05%).

41. Silico Manganese (Ferro Silica Manganese).

42. Ferro Chrome/Charge Chrome containing carbon less than 0.03% and nitrogen bearing ferrochrome/ Charge chrome.

43. Silico Chrome all grades (Ferro Silico Chromium).

Revision on Prices of Bullion under Scheme of Export of Gold and Silver Jewellery

2630. DR.C. SILVERA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of bullion under the scheme of export of gold and silver jewellery have been revised;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESH-WAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). Presumably, the question relates to price of gold /silver supplied by State Bank of India under the "Gold and Silver Jewellery Export Promotion

Scheme". Under this Scheme, the price charged by the State Bank of India to the exporters is the actual international price at which gold/silver is purchased by it from abroad or Mint *plus* service charges, exclusive of sales tax. This price, therefore, will be varying according to the variations in the international prices of gold/silver.

[Translation]

Central Assistance to State Road Transport Under Takings

2631. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Central assistance provided to the State Road Transport Undertakings during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether a quarterly review of the physical and financial performance of these undertakings has been made by the Union Government during the above period; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) The details of capital contribution provided to State Roads Transport Corporations by Central Government during the last three years are given below:-

(*Rs in crores*)

<i>Name of the SRTC</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>Name of the STRC</i>	<i>1989-90</i>
Uttar Pradesh	17.25	Uttar Pradesh	4.74
Rajasthan	2.83	Rajasthan	1.60
Kerala	1.23	Maharashtra	4.66

(Rs in crores)

<i>Name of the SRTC</i>	1988-89	<i>Name of the STRC</i>	1989-90
Maharashtra	3.68	Karnataka	1.41
Karnataka	5.63	Andhra Pradesh	0.80
Andhra Pradesh	3.20	Orissa	0.39
Orissa	1.58	Gujarat	8.40
<i>Name of the SRTC</i>	1990-91		
Rajasthan	3.49	(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal to declare Ballia-Allahabad road as a National Highway in view of the heavy traffic plying on the route;	
Kerala	0.31	(b) if so, when this proposal was received; and	
Maharashtra	1.95	(c) the action so far taken by the Government in this regard?	
Gujarat	14.25		

(b) and (c). All the State Road Transport Corporations are under the control of the concerned State Governments. The performance of State Road Transport Corporations is reviewed on a regular basis taking into account the following key factors:-

1. Vehicle productivity.
2. Staff productivity.
3. Fuel efficiency.
4. Passenger Kilometer per bus per day.
5. Operating ratio of finance, and
6. Operating cost per 100 passenger Km.

Declaration of Ballia-Allahabad Road as National Highway

2632. SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

[English]

Use of Foreign exchange by Companies with foreign Shareholdings

2633. SHRI KARIA MUNDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the name of companies with foreign shareholdings which were permitted to use foreign exchange amounting to more than Rupees one crore during 1990-91 for expenses abroad;

(b) whether the Government propose to examine the expenditure incurred by such companies to verify the proper utilisation of foreign exchange; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESH-WAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Permission to use Foreign Exchange Held by Big Industrial Houses

2634. SHRI KARIA MUNDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India had given permission to companies to use foreign exchange held by some of the big industrial houses during 1990-91;

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

(c) the purpose for which these companies were permitted to use foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESH-WAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Merger or Amalgamation of Public Sector Banks

2635. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Banks Association, the Apex Body of Banking Industry proposed merger or amalgamation of 28 public sector banks and creation of only 12 banks with branches all over the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Government have not received any proposal from Indian Banks' Association suggesting merger or amalgamation of 28 public sector banks and creation of only 12 banks with branches all over the country.

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

[Translation]

Setting up of Regional Office of Oriental Insurance Company at Dehradun.

2636. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed Regional Office of the Oriental Insurance Company Limited has been set up at Dehradun;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration to open the proposed office at NOIDA instead of Dehradun; and

(d) if not, the time by which the Regional Office would start functioning at Dehradun?

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

(b) The Oriental Insurance Company Limited has already its Regional Office at Lucknow which is looking after the entire Uttar Pradesh.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) There is no proposal under consideration to open Regional Office of the Company at Dehradun.

(c) the reasons for the losses; and

(d) the steps taken during these years to make these shipyards economically viable?

Losses to Shipyards

2637. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:
SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the shipyards in the country are running incloss;

(b) if so, the names of shipyards which are running in loss and the loss incurred by them during each of the last three years;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) (Except Mazagon Dock Limited, Bombay, Goa Shipyard Limited, Goa and Garden Reach Ship-builders & Engineers Limited, Calcutta, other Public Sector Shipyards under Government of India are running in loss at present.

(b) The names of shipyards which are running in loss with details of losses incurred by these shipyards during each of the last three financial years are given below:-

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Shipyard.</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
<i>(Rs in crores)</i>				
1.	Hindustan Shipyard Limited Visakhapatnam	46.68	79.03	78.35*
2.	Cochin Shipyard Limited, Cochin.	26.37	27.71	20.97
3.	Hooghly Dock & Port Engineers Ltd., Calcutta	2.86	5.18	4.47*
4.	Rajabagan Dockyard of Central Inland Water Transport Corporation, Calcutta.	0.46	0.98	0.01*

* Provisional.

(c) The main reasons for the losses are:-

(iii) High interest burden arising out of borrowings

(i) The cost of contraction of ships is substantially higher than the sale price of ships.

(iv) Low productivity and overmanning.

(ii) Long time over-runs in completion of ships

(d) The following steps have been taken to make these shipyards economically viable:-

(i) Introduction of latest production

technology, such as advance outfitting, modular construction etc., by the shipyards.

- (ii) Augmentation of production facilities to optimise capacity utilisation.
- (iii) More effective production planning and control system.
- (iv) Improving quality control system in shipyards.
- (v) Diversification into ship-repair and other profitable activities.

Construction of Cargo Berth at Kandla Port

2638. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government propose to construct the seventh cargo berth at Kandla Port;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken in this regard during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). A proposal for construction of seventh cargo berth at Kandla Port had been sanctioned by Government on 23.6.88 at an estimated cost of Rs.29.80 crores which includes the following:-

- (i) Construction of Quay and Transit areas with pile foundation;
- (ii) Development of Open Stacking Ground with ground treatment with sand drains and preloading;
- (iii) Construction of a single storied

warehouse (container freight station) with pile foundation;

- (iv) Capital dredging;
- (v) Other works like development of back are, pipe-lines, fencing, electrification, miscellaneous buildings etc.

The construction work which started in 1988 is still continuing.

[English]

NRI Investments

2639. SHRI GANGADHARA SANIPALLI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total Non-resident Indian investments in India as on May 31, 1991 and November 30, 1991?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESH-WAR THAKUR): The total NRI investment in India is given below:-

Date (As on)	Amount
31.5.91	Rs. 2094 crores
31.10.91	Rs.2173 crores

Reduction in Development Aid by Germany

2640. SHRI RABI RAY:
SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Germany has decided to reduce the development aid to India; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESH-WAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). The German Government have indicated that while the budget for development assistance for 1992 was not yet finalised, commitments could probably be somewhat reduced due to new responsibilities undertaken by Germany and consequent budgetary constraints.

Foreign Currence Preshipment Credit to Exporters

2641. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has allowed the Export-Import Bank of India to provide foreign currency Preshipment Credit to exporters; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESH-WAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Reserve Bank of India has allowed to operate a scheme under which Indian exporters can avail of Preshipment Credit in foreign currencies to finance cost of imported inputs for manufacture of export products. Under the scheme, EXIM Bank of India will obtain short-term lines of credit in foreign currencies from overseas lenders. The foreign currency funds so raised will be made available to Banks authorised to deal in foreign exchange for onward lending to their exporter customers as pre-shipment credit. The facility of Preshipment credit in foreign currencies will be available to the following categories of exporters, subject to their having a satisfactory track record:-

(a) Export Houses/Trading Houses with Annual export turnover exceeding Rs. 10 crores.

(b) Manufacturing units with minimum export orientation of 25% of production or export turnover of Rs.5 crores, whichever is lower.

The applicable rate of interest on credit to the exporters will be 2% over and above the interest rate at which funds are raised by the EXIM Bank; exporters may also have to pay management fee, commitment fee, etc., if applicable. Repayment of the pre-shipment credit will be made out of sale proceeds of export shipments in respect of which the facility is availed of by the exporter.

Balance of Payments Position

2642. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO:
SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foreign exchange reserves position has improved since June 1, 1991;

(b) if so, the balance of payments (foreign exchange reserves) position as to June 1, 1991 and as on date;

(c) the break up of the increase in foreign exchange reserves by cut in imports, export promotion, NRI remittances and foreign loans;

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to maintain the present balance of payments position; and

(e) the reasons for fall in exchange rate of rupee in relation to the Pound Sterling inspite of increase in foreign exchange reserves?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESH-

WAR THAKUR: (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Foreign Exchange Reserves position as on June 1, 1991 was Rs. 2677 crores and on December 3, 1991 the Reserves level was Rs. 7242 crores.

(c) Change in foreign exchange reserves level is the net result of variations in a large number of items in the trade account, invisible receipts and payments, and in the capital account. It is, therefore, not feasible to specifically quantify the breakup of the increase in foreign exchange reserves through cut in imports, export promotion, NRI remittances and foreign loans.

(d) The steps initiated and proposed to be taken to maintain the Balance of Payments position include; macro economic stabilisation through exchange rate adjustment, restoration of fiscal discipline and tight monetary policy, together with structural reforms in trade policy and industrial policy in the short term; increase in capital flows consistent with financial prudence alongwith their productive use, enhancement of direct foreign investment and inflows from the non-residents Indians over the medium term.

(e) Changes in the exchange rate of rupee vis-a-vis foreign currencies including the Pound Sterling occur mainly owing to differentials in price levels between India and the trading partners, extent of real depreciation of other currencies of countries competing with India, market expectations etc.

[Translation]

Trade Agreements with Socialist Countries

2643. SHRI RAM SARAN YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have

signed trade agreements with some socialist countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the profit likely to be earned therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government have signed trade agreements with Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia.

(b) and (c). The trade agreements with Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Romania provide for trade in non-convertible Indian rupees on a balanced basis. The trade agreements with Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia provide for trade in convertible currencies. The trade agreements facilitate the smooth flow of trade between the countries concerned.

[English]

Take-Over of Closed Textile Mills by NTC

2644. SHRI RAM SHARAN YADAV: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Textile Corporation propose to take over the closed textile mills;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) whether the Government have formulated any scheme to provide alternative employment to workers rendered unemployed due to closure of the mills;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) No, sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e). Government does not provide alternative employment to the jobless workers of closed textile mills.

However, in pursuance of the Textile Policy 1985, Textile workers' Rehabilitation fund has been set-up to provide interim relief to workers rendered un-employed as a consequence of permanent closure of a textile unit which has been closed down on or after 6th June, 1985 and has been registered either with Textile Commissioner, or under Industries (D & R) Act, 1951.

Amenities to Bigger Export Zones.

2645. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide basic amenities to the bigger Export Zones which are earning considerable foreign exchange;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). The EPZ Scheme envisages that basic infrastructural facilities are provided in each zone which are generally the same. In certain Zones, there are some additional facilities.

Rehabilitation of Deep-Sea Fishing Companies

2647. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will

the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the Economic Times dated 30 November, 1991 regarding implementation of the rehabilitation scheme for deep-sea fishing companies;

(b) if so, the number of deep-sea fishing vessels which have been lying idle for a long time and the reasons thereof;

(c) the approximate loss of foreign exchange as a result thereof; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The Delhi and Bombay edition of 'The Economic Times' dated 30th November, 1991 do not carry any news item regarding implementation of rehabilitation scheme for deep sea fishing companies.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Sinsurance cover for Victims of Hit and Run Cases in Road Accidents

2649. SHRISHRAVAN KUMARPATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme or fund for providing minimum insurance cover to every victim of Hit and Run cases against injury or death in a road accident, at State expenses;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether such an insurance cover is proposed to be provided by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). There is no such scheme run on State expenses. However, victims of Hit and Run cases, against injury or death in a road accident, are compensated out of a Fund known as 'Solatium Fund', set up under the Motor Vehicles Act, which is maintained and run by the General Insurance Corporation of India through its four subsidiary companies. The compensation payable in the event of death is Rs.8,500/- and in the case of grievous hurt, it is Rs. 2,000/-

[Translation]

Targets for Financing Seventh Five Year Plan

2650. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA: Will the Minister of finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the targets for financing the Seventh Five Year Plan fixed under the long term fiscal policy declared in 1985 had been achieved;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the extent to which the targets had been achieved; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESH-WAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). The Seventh Five Plan targets for selected fiscal indicators were annualised in the Long Term Fiscal Policy Document. Actuals for the five years of the Seventh Plan and the annualised targets are given in the statement.

The data *inter-alia* reveal that: (a) tax revenues have also performed better; (c) non-plan revenue expenditure particularly defence; interest payments, and food and fertilizers subsidies exceeded the targets; (d) in financing the Plan, the shares of domestic borrowings and budgetary deficits have far exceeded the targets; and, internal and extrabudgetary resources of public sector undertakings were lower than the targets by significant margins.

(d): Fiscal adjustments measures already undertaken by the Government include: (i) a planned reduction in fiscal deficit by 2 per-centge points of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) from about 8.4 per cent of GDP in 1990-91 (RE) to 6.5 per cent in 1991-92. (ii) disinvestment of government equity to the extent of 20 per cent in selected public sector undertakings; (iii) abolition of cash compensatory supports for exports and sugar subsidy; (iv) substantial reduction of fertiliser subsidies and (v) prioritising the projects.

However, there is no proposal at present for announcing a new Long Term. Fiscal Policy.

STATEMENT

Important Fiscal Parameters and Assistance for State & UT Plans (Seventh Plan Projections: A comparison with Actuals)

(As percent of GNP.)

	1985—86				1986—87				1987—88				1988—89				1989—90			
	A/c	LTFP	A/c	LTFP	A/c	LTFP														
1. Tax Revenue (net of States' share)	8.7	7.8	9.0	8.2	9.1	8.7	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4			
(a) Direct Taxes	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.5	2.0	1.5	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1			
(b) Indirect Taxes	7.1	6.3	7.5	6.5	7.7	6.9	7.5	7.2	7.8	7.2	7.8	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3			
2. Non-Tax Revenue	3.1	3.0	3.5	2.9	3.2	2.8	2.9	2.7	3.6	2.7	3.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7			
3. Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure	11.9	11.1	12.9	11.3	13.3	11.5	13.2	11.6	14.1	11.6	14.1	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9			
(a) Defence	3.5	3.3	4.1	3.4	4.3	3.5	4.1	3.6	3.9	3.6	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8			
(b) Interest Payments	3.1	3.0	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.9	3.9	4.3	3.9	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1			
(c) Food and Fertilizer Subsidies	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.0	1.7	1.0	1.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0			
(d) All others	3.9	3.6	4.0	3.4	4.0	3.3	3.7	3.1	4.3	3.1	4.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0			
4. Balance from current Revenue (BCR)	—0.1	—0.4	—0.5	—0.2	—1.0	neg.	—1.1	0.3	—1.2	0.3	—1.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2			
5. Central Plan	8.1	7.5	8.7	7.5	8.3	7.5	8.2	7.5	8.7	7.5	8.7	7.5	8.7	7.5	8.7	7.5	8.7			
6. Assistance for State & UT Plans	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.7	3.2	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5			

	A/c	LTFP	A/c	LTFP	A/c	LTFP	A/c	LTFP	(As percent of Gdp.)		
									1985 — 86	1986 — 87	1987 — 88
7. Domestic Borrowings	6.9	6.4	8.3	5.6	8.4	5.0	7.7	4.4	7.7	4.2	
(a) Market Borrowings	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.6	1.9	1.5	2.3	1.5	1.8	1.5	
(b) Budgetary Deficit	2.0	1.3	3.0	1.2	1.9	1.1	1.5	1.0	2.6	0.9	
(c) Others	2.9	3.0	3.3	2.8	4.6	2.4	3.9	1.9	3.3	1.8	
8. Internal & Extra-budgetary Resources of PSUs	3.1	2.9	2.6	3.4	3.0	3.7	3.0	4.0	3.2	4.1	

Note: 1. The yearly projections given in LTFP document, are annualised Seven Year Plan targets which are expressed as ratios of annualised GDP. In case of actuals, the new series of GDP has been converted to conform to all series (as in LTFP) by using appropriate conversion factor.

2. BCR for the Centre as defined in plan documents is the balance of current receipts (excluding external grant over Non-Plan revenue expenditure (including Capital outlays on border roads and defence).

Opening of New Bank branches in Almora and Pithoragarh (U.P.)

2651. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of licences pending with the nationalised banks for opening of their branches in Almora and Pithoragarh, bank-wise;

(b) when these licences were issued by the Reserve Bank of India; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in opening the branches by these banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). No licence is pending with the banks for opening branches in District Almora. However, for the District Pithoragarh, one licence is pending with State Bank of India for opening a branch at Bansbagad, Block Munsiai. The licence was issued on 31.12.86. The branch could not be opened due to lack of infrastructural facilities. Reserve Bank of India has advised State Bank of India to take up the matter of providing infrastructural facilities at the centre with the State Government.

[English]

Foreign controlled rupee companies

2652. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India monitors the foreign exchange performance of foreign controlled rupee companies;

(b) if so, the number of such companies, country-wise and sector-wise;

(c) the value of total export earnings of such companies for the last one year for which the data are available; and

(d) the corresponding outflow of foreign exchange giving break-up imports of inputs, technology and profit on foreign investment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESH-WAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India does not monitor the foreign exchange performance of foreign controlled Rupee Companies i.e/ FERA companies. RBI only monitors the activities of FERA, 1973. RBI also approves the remittance of dividends of these companies. There were 103 FERA companies in the country as on 30th June, 1991.

(c) and (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Implementation of Ardrs in Bihar

2653. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of debt relief in Bihar provided by the public sector banks under the Agriculture and Rural Debt Relief Scheme, 1990 as on July, 1, 1991, district-wise and bank-wise;

(b) the various debt scheme in Bihar which have been covered in terms of the principal and interest due on the cut-off date; and

(c) whether the Government propose to implement the scheme till all eligible debtors on the cut-off date are fully covered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The Reserve Bank of India

(RBI) has reported on the basis of the provisional figures, the public Sector Commercial Banks have provided debt relief amounting to Rs. 211.47 crores to 8.17 lakh beneficiaries in Bihar. The data reporting system does not generate district-wise information. Detailed bank-wise statement in respect of debt relief provided in Bihar is given in the Statement attached.

(b) and (c). The Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief (ARDR) Scheme, 1990, of the Government of India, implemented with ef-

fect from 15th May, 1990 covered borrowers of public sector commercial banks and regional rural banks. Similar schemes were formulated by the State Governments including Bihar on the lines of the Central Scheme for the benefit of the borrowers of the cooperative banks. The Scheme came to a close on 31st March, 1991. The debt relief was available only to non-wilful defaulters who had borrowed loans from banks and had overdues as on 2.10.1989, and who satisfied the norms stipulated under the Scheme.

STATEMENT

Bank-wise data regarding relief provided by public sector commercial banks under ardrs, 1990 in Bihar (Provisional)

S.No.	Name of the Bank	No.of Beneficiaries	Amount (Rs. crores)
1	2	3	4
1.	State Bank of India	287338	80.04
2.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	12	0.01
3.	Allahabad Bank	26813	5.71
4.	Bank of Baroda	12417	2.77
5.	Bank of India	118909	18.04
6.	Canara Bank	14617	3.45
7.	Central Bank of India	180838	52.15
8.	Indian Bank	1316	0.31
9.	Indian Overseas Bank	1930	0.26
10.	Punjab National Bank	75229	22.70
11.	Syndicate Bank	743	0.18
12.	Union Bank of India	18931	4.38

S.No.	Name of the Bank	No.of Beneficiaries	Amount (Rs. crores)
1	2	3	4
13.	United Bank of India	34109	9.44
14.	UCO Bank	42377	11.65
15.	Dena Bank	317	0.10
16.	Andhra Bank	13	@
17.	New Bank of India	446	0.13
18.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	7	@
19.	Punjab & Sind Bank	228	0.09
20.	Vijaya Bank	325	0.06
Total		816915	211.47

@Amount provided as relief is less than Rs. 50,000/- (Rupees fifty thousand)

Credit Rating

2654. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the international banks and overseas investigating agencies are not upgrading the country's credit ratings;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

or kept on watch, India's credit rating during the period October 1990 to June 1991. of these are agency has removed credit watch in september, 1991.

(b) The credit rating agencies takeup the tasks of rating and revision of rating based on a variety of factors, such as political stability, fiscal management, balance of payments outlook, and overall macro-economic management. Downgrading and upgrading of credit rating is a continuous process of periodic evaluation of the above factors.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) Does not arise since international banks are not credit rating agencies. Similarly there are no investigating agencies that had, together downgraded

(c) The Government has not only taken steps for macro-economic stability but is also continuously interacting with the credit rating agencies to ensure that these agencies appreciate the policy-environment in their exercises of credit-ratings.

Establishment of Stock Exchange at Chandigarh

2655. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pherwani commission has recommended the establishment of a Stock Exchange at Chandigarh;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in accoring sanction for a regular Stock Exchange there; and

(c) the time by which a decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESH-WAR THAKUR): (a) The Study Group under the Chairmanship of Shri M.J.Pherwani, in its Report, has recommended Chandigarh as one of the places where a Stock Exchange could be set up;

(b) Government will take a decision in the matter on receipt of plication under the relevant provisions of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 in the light of the recommendations referred to above;

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to (b) above.

Release of Subsidy under Janata Cloth Scheme to Chandigarh

2556. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any subsidy has been released by the Union Government to the Union Territory of Chandigarh under Janata Cloth Scheme during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, year-wise and the number of weavers benefited therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHOLT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) does not arise.

Loans from Foreign Institutions

2657. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of short term and long terms loans taken by the Government from various foreign institutions including I.M.F. and World Bank during the last three months; and

(b) the terms and conditions of these loans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESH-WAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). The loans utilised by the Government from various foreign institutions during August-October, 1991 are as follows:

Sl. No.	Institution	Amount (Rs. crores)	Terms & Conditions
1	2	3	4
1.	I.M.F.	1262	Repayable in eight equal quarterly installments starting 3 years and 3 months from the date of drawal. Current rate of charge is about 7.5 percent.
2.	World Bank	444	Repayable in 20 years including a grace period of 5 years. Variable rate of interest and 3/4 percent commitment charge.
3.	International Development Association	281	Repayable in 35 years including a grace period of 10 years. Service charge 3/4 percent.
4.	International Fund for Agricultural Development	2	Repayable in 50 years including a grace period of 10 years. Service charge 1 percent.
5.	Asian Development Bank.	146	Repayable in 25 years including grace period of 5 years. Rate of interest in 6.5 percent.

Expenditure Tax outstanding against 5 Star Hotels in Delhi

2658. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure tax outstanding for the years 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 against each of the 5 star Hotels in Delhi; and

(b) the action being taken by the Government to recover the tax arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESH-WAR THAKUR): (a) No amount is outstanding as expenditure tax against five star hotels assessed in Delhi for the Assessment Years 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92.

(b) Does not arise.

Financial Assistance to Small Scale Sector

2659. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to widen the scope of seed/special capital assistance to small scale sector through Commercial Banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether National Equity Fund Scheme would be made available to Small Scale Sector irrespective of the location of the unit, population criteria and minimum/maximum project cost;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if reply to parts (a) and (c) above is in negative, what economic and financial loss Small Industries Development Bank of India would be having under its refinance scheme for Small Scale Sector; and

(f) what alternative remedial measures the government propose to take with a view to accelerate the flow of assistance to small scale sector under the New Industrial Policy for small sector to eradicate unemployment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). there is currently no proposal for widening the scope of the Seed Capital Scheme being administered by the Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) for giving assistance to the small scale sector. As regards the Special Capital Fund Scheme, State Financial Corporations provide seed capital assistance from their Special Capital Fund contributed by the respective State Governments and IDBI on a matching basis.

(c) and (d). Under the policy measures announced by the Government in August 1991, for promoting and strengthening small, tiny and village enterprises, the scope of the National Equity Fund Scheme (NEFS) has been widened to cover projects upto Rs. 10,00 lakhs. There is currently no proposal for any further increase in the project cost. No decision has been taken on the delinking of population/locational criteria for eligibility of equity assistance under the NEFS.

(e) Since part (a) of the question does not contain any specific proposal, the question of SIDBI suffering any further economic or financial loss does not appear to arise. As the financial implications of part (c) are currently not quantifiable, it is also not possible to make any estimate for the likely losses to be suffered by SIDBI under the NEFS.

(f) Policy measures have already been announced by the Government on 6.8.91 for promoting and strengthening small, tiny and village industries. The primary objective of this policy during the 1990s would be to impart more vitality and provide a growth

impetus to the sector in terms of output, employment and exports.

Single Window Loan Scheme

2660. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government have notified channelisation of composite loans under single window scheme through Commercial Banks as incorporated in the New Industrial Policy for small sector to facilitate access to a large number of entrepreneurs in the farthest corner of the country;

(b) whether the government propose to extend hundred percent refinance after the enhancement of the ceiling of Rs.20 lakh under Single Window Scheme to Commercial Banks also;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). The matter is under consideration of the Government.

[*Translation*]

Setting up of Weaving Mills

2661. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATH RAO:

SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of weaving mills set up in the country during 1989-90 and 1990-91 alongwith their weaving capacity, state-wise; and

(b) the amount of loan provided to each of these mills by the nationalised banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT):

The number of weaving mills set-up in organised sector including export oriented units during 1989-90 and their capacity is as follows:

S.No.	State	No. of Licensed Units Capacity (1989-90)	No. of Licensed Units Capacity (1990-91)
1	2	3	4
1.	Tamil Nadu	3 288 Looms	- -
2.	Orissa	2 300 "	- -
3.	Maharashtra	3 224 "	- -
4.	Gujarat	2 600 "	1 60 looms
5.	Punjab	1 48 "	- -
6.	Assam	1 250 "	1 300 looms

S.No.	State	No. of Licensed Units Capacity (1989-90)	No. of Licensed Units Capacity (1990-91)
1	2	3	4
7	Uttar Pradesh	—	1 288 "
8.	Madhya Pradesh	—	1 1500 "
	Total	12 1710 looms	42088 looms

(b). out of the above 16 units, 2 availed of loans as per their annual Report as follows:

S.No.	Name of the Mills	Amount of Loan (Rs. in lakhs) 1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4
1.	Vardhalakshmi Mills Ltd (T.N)	278.76	95.81
2.	Sri Venkatesha Mills Ltd (T.N)	323.19	374.96

Pending Cases in High Courts

2662.SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending in the High Courts during each of the last three years, court-wise;

(b) the number of judges in each High Court during the said period year-wise; and

(c) the number of cases disposed of during the said period, year-wise ad court-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (c). The available information is furnished in the Statements I to III attached.

STATEMENT

Number of pending cases in the High Courts during the last three years Court-wise

S.No.	Name of the High Court	Pendency as at the end of		
		1988	1989	1990
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Allahabad	419836	468242	535985

S.No.	Name of the High Court	Pendency as at the end of		
		1988	1989	1990
1	2	3	4	5
2.	Andhra Pradesh	732339	72891	82647
3.	Bombay	142891	156454	173106
4.	Calcutta	189338	200925	200528 (30.6.1990)
5.	Delhi	88973	109495	124242
6.	Guwahati	22105	21708	21014
7.	Gujarat	67530	74491	83040
8.	Himachal Pradesh	11537	12712	12333 (30.11.1990)
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	39767	42099	Not available
10.	Karnataka	68186	79492	87853
11.	Kerala	108826	82240	73411
12.	Madhya Pradesh	59004	61160	67946
13.	Madras	225636	224417	236579
14.	Orissa	44381	37330	33303
15.	Patna	68382	66857	60797 (30.12.1990)
16.	Punjab & Haryana	71942	91769	95240
17.	Rajasthan	59374	70455	83185
18.	Sikkim	53	45	62

S.No.	Name of the High Court	No. of judges in position as on		
		1.1.89	1.1.90	1.1.91
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Allahabad	49	49	53
2.	Andhra Pradesh	20	17	21
3.	Bombay	42	47	49
4.	Calcutta	44	41	43
5.	Delhi	22	21	25
6.	Guwahati	12	13	12
7.	Gujarat	14	13	30
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4	4	7
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	7	5	8
10.	Karnataka	21	19	28
11.	Kerala	22	24	23
12.	Madhya Pradesh	25	23	25
13.	Madras	21	19	28
14.	Orissa	10	13	14
15.	Patna	29	28	32
16.	Punjab & Haryana	22	18	21
17.	Rajasthan	23	19	22
18.	Sikkim	2	1	2
		389	374	443

S.No.	Name of the high Court	No of cases disposed of during the Year		
		1988	1989	1990
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Allahabad	60356	51258	55593
2.	Andhra Pradesh	98675	92846	75605
3.	Bombay	64749	53188	54877
4.	Calcutta	37468	44672	21104*
5.	Delhi	30169	37089	32749
6.	Guwahati	7246	9642	8655
7.	Gujarat	20235	19403	19282
8.	Himachal Pradesh	23327	10915 **	8323
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	17915	15689	Not available.
10.	Karnataka	414668	31949	38891
11.	Kerala	70223	104595	68014
12.	Madhya Pradesh	42397	47003	41747
13.	Madras	64352	99743	103023
14.	Orissa	15878	28364	27560
15.	Patna	37421	43408	Not available.
16.	Punjab & Haryana	56327	69555	66622
17.	Rajasthan	26626	26974	28686
18.	Sikkim	96	81	57

** Information for the half year ending 30.6.89

* Information for the half year ending 30.6.90

@ Provisional figure.

[English]

Impact of Devaluation on Balance of Payment Position

2663. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the results anticipated by the devaluation of rupee have been achieved;

(b) whether the balance of payments position has improved; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). The adjustments in the exchange rate of rupee in terms of the major currencies of the world were effected in two-stages on the 1st and 3rd July, 1991 as part of a package of policies aimed at restoring confidence and enhancing the international competitiveness of Indian exports. The total impact of the exchange rate adjustment and the introduction of Eximscreps is to improve the competitiveness of India's exports. Besides, several structural reforms in the spheres of industry and trade coupled with a strict monetary and fiscal discipline are expected to dampen inflationary pressures, to increase efficiency and productivity and impart dynamism to the growth process and thereby provide a solid foundation for higher exports and over-all growth. Movements in the foreign exchange reserves of the RBI are a summary indicator of a country's balance of payments position and reflect the net result of transactions in the external sector. These have shown improvement in recent weeks. Foreign exchange reserves (excluding Gold & SDR) stood at Rs. 6964.81 crores as on 29th November 1991 and showed an increase of

Rs. 2576.71 crores over the end March 1991 level.

Border Trade with China

2664. SHRI JANARDAN MISRA: SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to start border trade with China;

(b) if so, whether any high level discussions have been held in this regard;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof;

(d) if not, the time by which the discussions are proposed to be held; and

(e) the areas in which trade activities are likely to be increased and the terms and conditions thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The proposal to resume border trade is under consideration.

(b) and (c) A three member Chinese delegation from Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, Beijing visited India during October 5-10, 1991. Views were exchanged regarding the resumption of border trade.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) As in (a) above.

Notices Issued by Income Tax Department In Thane City

2665. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Income Tax Department has issued notices in Thane City (Maharashtra) to the persons who had booked for O.Y.T. telephones with Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited since, 1986;

(b) if so, the number of persons to whom such notices have been issued;

(c) whether notices have been issued only to those persons who are to get telephone connections; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure that public is not put to any inconvenience by the income tax authorities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). The concerned Central Information Branch of the Income-tax Department has obtained information about the persons who have deposited Rs. 8000 with the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. for booking new telephone connections for Thane City under the OYT Scheme during the period 1.4.1988 to 31.3.1991. There after enquiry letters have been issued to 1500 such persons, irrespective of whether or not they have since got the telephone connections.

(d) For identifying new taxpayers and for detecting tax evasion in the cases of existing taxpayers, the Central Information Branch of the Income-tax Department collect and verify information for which a detailed procedure has been laid down, which ensures interalia that no undue inconvenience is caused to the public.

International Trade Fair

2666. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the countries which participated in the International Trade Fair held in Delhi from November 14, 1991;

(b) the names of Indian firms which participated in the Trade Fair;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure maximum order for Indian goods from foreign countries; and

(d) the details of orders booked, country-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) 17 countries viz, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brazil, Bhutan, Cyprus, Hungary, Hong Kong, Italy, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Poland, Romania, State of Palestine, Sri Lanka, USSR and Vietnam organised national participation at the fair. In addition, 3 companies from U.K., one company each from Ireland, France, Italy, Ukrainian Chamber of Commerce and Uzbekistan Chamber of Commerce participation a statement is attached.

(b) 327 Indian firms participated in this Fair directly. Nearly 2500 firms participated through State and Foreign Country pavilions. The list indicating the names of companies which participated directly is at annexure-I.

(c) TFAI participates in around 35/40 fairs abroad annually to expose Indian goods & technology. It also arranges about 15 fairs a year in India to attract buyers. Foreign trade delegations are invited to visit India International Trade Fair, through our Missions abroad in the interest of export promotion. In addition, publicity is also carried out in foreign countries ad through various trade journals depicting India's export potential. Foreign chambers of Commerce, Trade Associations are requested to organise business visitors. Direct mail invitations are

also sent to prospective buyers, importers, dealers etc. The commercial wings of our Missions abroad, Trade Development Authority and Engineering Export Promotion Council and other Export Promotion Organisations also undertake activities and promote export of Indian products.

(d) Usually the foreign delegations/buyers visiting the fair study the products of their interest and start negotiations with the Indian manufacturers/exporters during the fair and normally orders are not finalised on the spot. Moreover, one of the objectives of this fair, is to generate business contacts through interaction between the foreign buyers and Indian manufacturers/exporters in different fields in the interest of export promotion.

STATEMENT

List of Indian participants in IITF'91

S.No	Name of the Party
1.	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Assam
3.	Bihar
4.	Goa
5.	Gujarat
6.	Haryana
7.	Himachal Pradesh
8.	Jammu & Kashmir
9.	Karnataka
10.	Kerala
11.	Madhya Pradesh
12.	Maharashtra
13.	Manipur
14.	Meghalaya
15.	Mizoram
16.	Nagaland
17.	Orissa
18.	Punjab
19.	Rajasthan
20.	Tamil Nadu
21.	Tripura
22.	Uttar Pradesh
23.	West Bengal
24.	Andaman & Nicobar (UT)
25.	Chandigarh (UT)
26.	Delhi (UT)
27.	Pondicherry (UT)
28.	Ministry of Agriculture
29.	Ministry of Defence
30.	Ministry of Health & Family welfare
31.	Ministry of Railways
32.	Ministry of Textiles
33.	Ocean Development, Deptt of

<i>S.No</i>	<i>Name of the Party</i>	<i>S.No</i>	<i>Name of the Party</i>
34.	Rural Development, Deptt. of	51.	Advanced reinforced plastics, Bombay
35.	Bharat Heavy Electricals, New Delhi	52.	Agrawal Enterprises, Mysore
36.	Central Power Research Institute, Bangalore	53.	Ajit spinning & weaving Mills, Ludhiana
37.	Coffee Board, New Delhi	54.	Alaska Exports, New Delhi
38.	Coir Board, Cochin	55.	Alfasales Corporation, New Delhi
39.	Delhi Development Authority, New Delhi	56.	Alps Textiles, Ghaziabad
40.	Jute Manufacturers Dev Council, Calcutta	57.	Amrex Ambience, Ahmedabad
41.	KVIC, New Delhi	58.	Anpex micro Control Systems, New Delhi
42.	Life Insurance Corporation of India, New Delhi	59.	Appliances Emporium, New Delhi
43.	National Small Industries Corporation, New Delhi	60.	Arcoies greetings & Gifts Pvt. Ltd New Delhi
44.	National Textile corpn. Ltd., New Delhi	61.	Atalmal Harchandmal & Sons, New Delhi
45.	Spices Board, Calcutta	62.	Atulal Glass Industries, New Delhi
46.	Steel Authority of India, New Delhi	63.	Batlibot & Co. Bombay
47.	Tea Board, Calcutta	64.	BMW Industries, New Delhi
48.	Telecommunication consultants India Ltd. New Delhi	65.	BPL Sanyo Utilities & Appliances, New Delhi
49.	Uttar Pradesh financial corpn, Kanpur	66.	Bramco Engineer, Yamana Nagar
50.	Acetop, Bombay		

S.No	Name of the Party	S.No	Name of the Party
67.	Chandigarh Sports, Chandigarh	83.	Diamond furniture Place, New Delhi
68.	Charminar Nonwovens, New Delhi	84.	Diptylal Judgemal Pvt Ltd New Delhi
69.	Chirag overseas, New Delhi	84(a)	Dynamatic Hydraulics Ltd
70.	Choksi Tube Company, Bombay	85.	Eastern Enterprises, New Delhi
71.	Clearline Home Appliances, Parwanoo	86.	Ekta Engg Udyog Pvt, Ltd. Ghaziabad
72.	Cottage Crafts, New Delhi	87.	Electrocom Industries, New Delhi
73.	Cottage Industries Exposition, New Delhi	88.	Expo Machinery, New Delhi
74.	Council of Scientific & industrial Research, New Delhi	89.	Fine Wood (I) Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi
75.	Crown Wheels, New Delhi	90.	Firetech Industries, New Delhi
76.	D.K & Co, New Delhi	91.	Flameproof controlgears, Bombay
77.	Dabur India Ltd New Delhi	92.	Freelance corpn, New Delhi
78.	Dairy Den Indus, Ahemdabad	93.	Fusion Energy Technology (Elgundi Group), Bombay
79.	DDMC Intercard, New Delhi	94.	Gajra Beuel gears Ltd. Indore
80.	Deep Tools, Ludhiana	95.	Geeta Enterprises, New Delhi
81.	Delhi Police Families Welfare Association, New Delhi	96.	Glorem Metal Furnishines, Noida
82.	Diamond Coir (I) Pvt. Ltd New Delhi		

S.No	Name of the Party	S.No	Name of the Party
97.	Goldmine Domestic Ap-plicanes, Noida	115.	Indo Polycoats, New Delhi
98.	Goyal Engineers, New Delhi	116.	Indofil Chemicals, Bom-bay
99.	Grand Slam International, New Delhi	117.	Industrial Boilers, New Delhi
100.	Greysham & Co, New Delhi	118.	Interconty Trading Co, New Delhi
101.	Guidex Business sSys-tems, New Delhi	119.	International Markering, Gurgaon
102.	Gujarat State Fertilizer Corporation Ahmedabad	120.	Intron Ltd, New Delhi
103.	Gupta & Co. New Delhi	121.	Jafgon Airlines, New Delhi
104.	Havells India, New, Delhi	122.	Jankidas & Co, New Delhi
105.	Heart Beat Consultants, New Delhi	123.	Jay Cycliners, New Delhi
106.	Herby International, New Delhi	124.	Jil Plastic, Noida
107.	Hindustan Galss Corp, New Delhi	125.	Johari Electro Tech Co, Jodhpur
108.	IAEC Boilers, Madras	126.	Joys Intl, Calcutta
109.	IEPC Limited, New Delhi	127.	Kanishika Industrial con-sultants Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi
110.	IFB Inds Ltd, New Delhi	128.	Kapil Kumar, New Delhi
111.	Inalsa Ltd, New Delhi	129.	Karam Appliance, New Delhi
112.	India Medico Instruments, New Delhi	130.	Karsun international New Delhi
113.	Indian Sewing Machines, New Delhi	131.	KDR Hatami work Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi
114.	Indo Matsushita, Madras	132.	Khatan India Ltd, New Delhi

S.No	Name of the Party	S.No	Name of the Party
133.	LIM Krafts Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi	150.	Media Video, New Delhi
134.	Komal business machines, New Delhi	151.	Mekins Agro Products Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad
135.	Krishna polyarthane Inds, New Delhi	152.	Metalbeds India, Bombay
136.	Kulidip Label company, New Delhi	153.	Microwin Electronix, Bhopal
137.	Lakhanpal & Co. New Delhi	154.	Mobel Plan, New Delhi
138.	Laxmi Handicrafts, New Delhi	155.	Murti & Co, New Delhi
139.	Lifelong Appliances, New Delhi	156.	N.K. Mhajan Co,
140.	Light & Music corporation, New Delhi	157.	Neat Ideas Mktg Pvt Ltd., New Delhi
141.	Lisa Hi Fi collections, New Delhi	158.	Northern Minerals, New Delhi
142.	Lukman Hospital Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	159.	OK Industries, New Delhi
143.	Maharaja Intl, New Delhi	160.	P P Hosiery, New Delhi
144.	Mahavir Aluminum Ltd., New Delhi	161.	Pavna Group of Industries, Aligarh
145.	Mahindra and Mahindra Ltd, Bombay	162.	Petrochemical Data Services, Vadodara
146.	Manoj Kumar, New Delhi	163.	Phoenix Electrical Industries, New Delhi
147.	Mantag Irrigation systems Pvt. Ltd New Delhi	164.	Pinishi Computers, New Delhi
148.	Mayor & Co, Jallandar	165.	Pioneer Electrical Industries, New Delhi
149.	Mec (I) Ltd., New Delhi	166.	Polycon International, Jaipur
		167.	Power Control & Appliances, Madras

S.No	Name of the Party	S.No	Name of the Party
168.	Prakash Brassware Industries, New Delhi	185.	Rite Instrument, New Delhi
169.	Premier & Sumeet, New Delhi	186.	Royal Appliances Co., Ltd., New Delhi
170.	Premier Vinyl Flooring Ltd, New Delhi	187.	S.K. Enterprises, New Delhi
171.	Prime Chemeert Industries, New Delhi	188.	Saboo Engineers, Jodpur
172.	Prince Plastics, Bombay	189.	Sah Agencies, Varanasi
173.	Puma Ayurvedic Herval Pvt Ltd, Nagpur	190.	Sahil Interiors, New Delhi
174.	Punjab tractors Ltd, Chandigarh	191.	Sajavat, New Delhi
175.	Purity Textile, Bombay	192.	Sanskrit comfort systems, Ahmedabad
176.	Raj traders, Burdwan	193.	Sethi Industries, Jallandhar
177.	Rajasthan Bunker Sahakari Samiti Ltd, Jaipur	194.	Shakti Fashion Graments, New Delhi
178.	Rajender Kumar Om Prakash, Billaspur	195.	Shiv Enterprises, New Delhi
179.	Rallis India, Bombay	196.	Shringar, New Delhi
180.	Rattan chand Harjasrat, Faridabad	197.	Shriram Honda power equip. New Delhi
181.	Raw silk emporium, New Delhi	198.	Shyam vinyls, Madras
182.	Reevanjili Furniture, New Delhi	199.	Small Industry Research Institute, New Delhi
183.	Reliable Industries, New Delhi	200.	Southern petrochemical Industries Corporation, Madras
184.	Remson Appliances, New Del	201.	Southern pwoertech Equipment, Madras

S.No	Name of the Party	S.No	Name of the Party
202.	Sports Land, Meerut	218.	The craftsman, Jaipur
203.	Srivas Electricals systems, New Delhi	219.	The Executive Desk, New Delhi
204.	Studio Spel Enterprises, New Delhi	220.	Three N Product, New Delhi
205.	Sumeet Machines, New Delhi	221.	Tilakram Chottelal, Bilaspur
206.	Suncruiser Lubricants, New Delhi	222.	Toyin, Saharanpur
207.	Sunflame Industries, Faridabad	223.	Tractor and farm Equipments Ltd., Madras
208.	Supra Appliances Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	224.	Trend setters appliances & Co, New Delhi
209.	Supreme INDS, New Delhi	225.	TTK pharma Ltd, Bangalore
210.	Suraj MEC Brick Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	226.	Tufflon INDS, New Delhi
211.	Surya Roshini, New Delhi	227.	TVS, Hosur
212.	Sushil Enterprises, New Delhi	228.	TVS whirlpool, New Delhi
213.	Swiss Auto Products, New Delhi	229.	Uni-Albex alloy Products, Bombay
214.	Tejits Furniture, New Delhi	230.	United Data base India Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi
215.	Tejoomals Karbonless Papers, Bombay	231.	Universal Auto Industries, New Delhi
216.	Tekchand Kendarnath, New Delhi	232.	Uplavya, New Delhi
217.	Teledirect (Informatic) India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	233.	Vaibhav India International, New Delhi
		234.	Vajra Rubber Products, Trichur

S.No	Name of the Party	S.No	Name of the Party
235.	Venus enterprises, New Delhi	252.	Product promtors, New Delhi
236.	Vishal Chairs, Bombay	253.	Ranutrol Ltd, New Delhi
237.	Wonder poymers, New Delhi	254.	Shri Ram refrigeration Indus Ltd, New Delhi
238.	Y.C. Sharma, New Delhi	255.	Trikuta Colling Pvt Ltd, New Delhi
239.	Yenvees enterprises, New Delhi	256.	Uni-Air refrigeration Pvt Ltd, New Delhi
240.	Zodiac Exclusives, Jalandhar	257.	V.R.F. Engineers Pvt Ltd, New Delhi
241.	Nirata, New Delhi	258.	Airflow Pvt Ltd, New Delhi
242.	Air control & Chemical Engg. Co. Ltd, New delhi	259.	Carrier Aircon Ltd, New Delhi
243.	Anco controls, New Delhi	260.	Thermoking, New Delhi
244.	Bagwe Alloys Pvt Ltd., Bombay	261.	CEI, New Delhi
245.	Burex Engineers Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi	262.	Andhra pradesh state electricity Board, Hyderabad
246.	Frick India Ltd, New Delhi	263.	Arctic India Sales, New Delhi
247.	Gurshant Motors Ltd, Faridabad	264.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd, New Delhi
248.	Magnetized Appliances Pvt Ltd, New Delhi	265.	Blue Star Ltd, Bombay
249.	Mittal International, New Delhi	266.	CESC Ltd, Calcutta
250.	Multifrig Mrkg Co (p) Ltd, New Delhi	267.	Chloride Industries Ltd, Calcutta
251.	A.C Humidification Engineers Ltd, New Delhi	268.	Solar Sciences consultancy, New Delhi

S.No	Name of the Party	S.No	Name of the Party
269.	Cromtion Greaves Ltd, Bombay	286.	U.P.Twiga fiberglass Ltd, New Delhi
270.	Eastern Eqipment & Engineers, Calcutta	287.	Universal cables Ltd, Satna
271.	Encon furnaces Pvt Ltd, Faridabad	288.	Walla Engg Fiberglass Ltd, New Delhi
272.	energy Amangement Centre, New Delhi	289.	Wesman thermal engg process, New Delhi
273.	Industrial credit & Investment corporation, Bom-bay	290.	Indian Aluminium Com-pany Ltd, New Delhi
274.	Industrial development Bank of India, Bombay	291.	Depttof Non-conventional Energy sorces, New Delhi
275.	J.N. Marshall Ltd, Pune	292.	Delhi electric supply un-dertaking, New Delhi
276.	Larsen & Toubro Ltd, Baroda	293.	Rural electrification cor-poration, New Delhi
278.	National thermal Power corporation, New Delhi	294.	Tafcon, New Delhi
279.	NICCO Ltd. Calcutta	295.	Coated specialities, Bombay
280.	North India tecenical consultancy org. Ltd, Chandigarh.	296.	Fixopan engineers Pvt Ltd, New Delhi
281.	Orissa state electricity Board Bhubaneshwr	297.	Garden scapes, New Delhi
282.	Petroleum conservation Research accociation, New delhi	298.	Hindustan Publicity corpn, New Delhi.
283.	CAPART, New Delhi	299.	Kristi Designs, New Delhi
284.	The Tata Iron Steel Com-pany Ltd, Calcutta	300.	Orient marine lines Pvt Ltd, New Delhi
285.	Thermax Ltd, New Delhi	301.	Pars Marketing, New Delhi

S.No	Name of the Party	S.No	Name of the Party
302.	Pavilions and interiors, New Delhi	317.	VATBHAV ENTERPRISES, BOMBAY
303.	Re Rogers India Pvt Ltd, New Delhi	318.	Hudco, New Delhi
304.	Reliable Digital Aid, New Delhi	319.	AI-Con Enterprises, New Delhi
305.	Spinks and Inks India, New Delhi	320.	Alpha Plymers Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi
306.	Supreme Lampshade Co, New Delhi	321.	Amar Plastics/Pipe Linkers, New Delhi
307.	Whisper Design, New Delhi	322.	Best Boards Ltd, New Delhi
308.	All India Electronic Watch & Clock MRF Assn, New Delhi	324.	Ghaziabad Development Authority, Ghaziabad
309.	Ajanta Transistor Clock MFG Co, Virpar	325.	Goodlass Nerolac Paints Ltd, New Delhi
310.	Cymex Time Pvt. Ltd, Udaipur	326.	Haryana Prakashan Ltd, Faridabad
311.	GEM International, Faridabad	327.	India Gypsum Ltd, New Delhi
312.	HMT Ltd, New Delhi	328.	Indian Rayon & Industries Ltd, New Delhi
313.	Jayana Time Indus Ltd, New Delhi	329.	J K White Cement Works Ltd, New Delhi
314.	Richie Rich Products, New Delhi	330.	Kitply Industries Ltd, New Delhi.
315.	Standard Times (P) Ltd, New Delhi	331.	M K Electric, New Delhi
316.	Titan Watches Ltd, Bangalore	332.	NBCC, New Delhi
		333.	NCL Industries Ltd, New Delhi

S.No	Name of the Party	S.No	Name of the Party
334.	Nihon Nirman, New Delhi	350.	Aristocrat plastic po- neers, New Delhi
335.	Nuchem Plastics Ltd, New Deihi	351.	Ashoka Trading Co, New Delhi
336.	Organic Industires, New Delhi	352.	Comate electronics, New Delhi
337.	Plasopan Engineers (In- dia), New Delhi.	353.	Creative Educational Aids Pvt Ltd, New Delhi
338.	Prayaf Polymers Pvt Ltd, New Delhi	354.	Frank Educational Aids Pvt Ltd, New Delhi
339.	Rajdoot Paints Ltd, New Delhi	355.	Freelance corpn, New Delhi
340.	Ramprastrra Builders Pvt Ltd, New Delhi	356.	Fun-Skool (India) Ltd, New Delhi
341.	S G Estates & properties Ltd, New Delhi	357.	Gupta Toys corpn, New Delhi
342.	Secur Industries Ltd, New Delhi	358.	Hanug Toys (India), New Delhi
343.	SeemaChemicals, Kudhi- ana	359.	Hari Om Enterprises, Bombay
344.	Stiles India Ltd, Hydera- bad	360.	Hero Toys Industries, New Delhi
345.	Vvidh stones Pvt Ltd, New Delhi	361.	Indias Hobby centre, New Delhi
346.	The All India Toys Manu- facturers Assn, New Delhi	362.	Khazana, New Delhi
347.	Agrawal Sales corpora- tion, New Delhi	363.	KID stuff (Tinker Toys), New Delhi
348.	Athuja Trading co, New Delhi	364.	Kilkari Toys, New Delhi
349.	AKG Associates, New Delhi	365.	Lakanpal National Ltd, Baroda

<i>S.No</i>	<i>Name of the Party</i>	
366.	Madura coats Ltd, Bangalore	
367.	Magi, New Delhi	
368.	Meera & Co. New Delhi	
369.	Modi Threads Ltd, New Delhi	1. Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., Visakhapatnam. 32%
370.	Mona Toys Indus, New Delhi	2. Cochin Shipyard Ltd., Cochin 25%
371.	Richie Rich Products, New Delhi	3. Hooghly Dock & Port Engineers Ltd., Calcutta. 71%
372.	Solo Toys, New Delhi	4. Rajabagan Dockyard of Central Inland water Transport Corporation, Calcutta. 37%
373.	Super Sales India, New Delhi	
374.	Surendera Trading Co, New Delhi	5. Mazagon Dock Limited, Bombay 60%
375.	Venus Enterprises, New Delhi	

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRIJAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). While the capacity of Goa Shipyard Limited, Goa and Garden Reach shipbuilders & Engineers Limited, Calcutta is being fully utilised, the details of capacity utilization of other Public Sector Shipyards are given below:-

1. Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., Visakhapatnam.
2. Cochin Shipyard Ltd., Cochin
3. Hooghly Dock & Port Engineers Ltd., Calcutta.
4. Rajabagan Dockyard of Central Inland water Transport Corporation, Calcutta.
5. Mazagon Dock Limited, Bombay

The reasons for low capacity utilisation of Shipyards are as follows:-

- (i) Acute cash flow problem of the shipyards.
- (ii) Low productivity of shipyards.
- (iii) Out-dated technology followed by the shipyards.
- (iv) Failure of indigenous suppliers to supply equipments in time.

[English]

Capacity Utilization of Shipyards

2667. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the capacity of Shipyards in the country is not being fully utilised;

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

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the productivity of these Shipyards.

(c) The following action has been taken or is proposed to be taken by the government to improve the productivity of shipyards in Public Sector:-

- (i) Capital restructuring of Hindustan Shipyard Limited and Cochin Shipyard Limited.

- (ii) Improve production technology of shipyards such as advance outfitting, modular construction, etc.
- (iii) Augmentation of production facilities to optimise capacity utilization of shipyards.
- (iv) More effective production planning and control system.
- (v) Efforts to secure further orders for ships for better capacity utilization.

Effect of High lending Rates on Small Scale Industry

2668. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the high lending rates of commercial banks have adversely affected the small scale industrial units and the building industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for providing adequate relief to these industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank of India has reported that the raising of lending rates is a measure aimed at bringing about greater financial discipline, improved productivity and control of inventory build-up. With the macro-economic imbalance in the economy, which is reflected in a large budget deficit, excess liquidity in the economy and a large balance of Payments current account deficit, it became imperative to take remedial measures to rectify the imbalance. Raising of lending rates is one such anti-inflationary

measure. Since the interest rates have recently been revised with impact on SSI units 9,1991, it is a little early to assess the impact on SSI units and the building industry.

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

Opening of new Sale Centres of NTC in Orissa

2669. SHRI K.PRADHANI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Textile Corporation has any proposal to open new sale centres in Orissa during the current financial year,

(b) if so, whether the NTC has made any market study in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) No, Sir.

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

[*Translation*]

Recovery of Excise Duty

2670. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of excise duty recovered during each of the last three years;

(b) the number of industrial units which have paid it voluntarily and the number of those units which made payment on the orders of the Courts;

(c) whether there are some industrial units which have not paid excise duty despite the orders of the courts;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and
 (e) the action taken by the government against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI REMESH-WAR THAKUR): (a) The amount of central excise duty recovered was as under:-

(R.s in crores)		
(Actuals)		
1998-89	1989-90	1990-91
18841	22406	24356
		(Provisional)

(b) Under the Self Removal Procedure, assesses work out the central excise duty payable and debt it to their Ledger Account. In respect of units working under Physical Control, prior to clearance of goods on assessment by central excise officials, central excise duty is paid voluntarily. Thus, in all cases duty is paid voluntarily at the time of the clearance. When ever there is any dispute regarding the correct amount of duty payable, the duty is paid provisionally and difference of duty, if any, is paid after the dispute is finally settled.

(c) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Recruitment Centres In Orissa

2671. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up recruitment centres for Defence Services in Orissa;

(b) if so, the places selected for this purpose; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.
 (c) the following Recruiting Centres are presently operating in Orrisa:-

- (i) Branch Recruiting Office, Cuttack.
- (ii) Branch Recruiting Office, Sambarpur.
- (iii) Branch Recruiting Office, Behrampur.
- (iv) Airmen Selection Centre, Bhubaneshwar.
- (v) Naval Recruiting Establishment, INS, Chilka.

Keeping in view the Recruitable Male Population (RMP) and the geographical areas of the State these five Recruiting Centres are considered adequate.

[English]

Maintenance of Foreign Currency Accounts by Exporters

2672. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has decided to permit exporters with a satisfactory track record to maintain foreign currency account with the State Bank of India and foreign banks operating in India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESH-WAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. the brief details of the Scheme are given in the enclosed statement.

STATEMENT

Reserve Bank has decided to selectively permit exporters having satisfactory track record to maintain foreign currency accounts with banks in India. Initially such accounts will be permitted to be maintained with SBI, other public sector banks and foreign banks operating in India at designated branches which have adequate infrastructure and expertise. Reserve Bank will also be prepared to consider requests from exporters who are in a position to arrange to raise foreign currency overdrafts/revolving lines of credit from banks abroad for financing their import requirements for maintaining foreign currency accounts with banks abroad. RBI will also consider requests from banks in private sector authorised to deal in foreign exchange for maintenance of foreign currency accounts of their exporter customers on merits.

2. The facility of maintaining foreign currency accounts either in India or abroad, as the case may be, will generally be extended to export houses, trading houses, star trading houses and other exporters whose net foreign exchange earning during the preceding year from exports to and imports from countries in External Group are not less than Rs. 4 crores. When an exporter is allowed to open a foreign currency account with either a bank in India or abroad, he will be permitted to credit proceeds of all export shipments made by him to countries in External Group (except countries which are members of the Asian Clearing Union) to such accounts. The funds in the accounts will be permitted to be utilised for payments of imports from Countries in external Group (exceptions countries of the Asian Clear-

ing Union), repayment of foreign currency loans raised by the exporter concerned with the approval of the Reserve Bank and payment of interest on such loans, as also for the purposes covered by the blanket permits issued by the Reserve Bank.

3. The facility of maintaining foreign currency accounts is being introduced as a mechanism for settlement of payment for imports, repayment of foreign currency loans and expenditure to be incurred for certain purposes approved by the Reserve Bank, out of export proceeds credited to such accounts, the exporters will have to comply with all the Exchange Control/Trade Control requirements in respect of exports/imports and foreign currency borrowings, etc

Rationalisation of Sales Tax, Octroi and Royalty on Essential Commodities

2673. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have asked State Governments to monitor prices and also to review and rationalise levies such as sales tax, octroi and royalty on essential commodities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESH-WAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). During the meeting of the Chief Ministers held on October 4-5, 1991 a background note on management of inflation was circulated which, inter alia, requested the state governments to monitor prices at the state level and to examine the impact of various levies such as sales tax, entry fee, exit fee, royalty, octroi, cess, etc. on prices and to rationalise them in the sphere of essential commodities, such as sugar, tea and edible oils. The state governments were also requested not to impose

any informal restrictions on movements of essential commodities as they not only lead to rise in prices and blackmoney but also create a psychology of scarcity. It was emphasised upon the state governments that the national economy is an organic entity, and coordinated action by both the Centre and State Governments is necessary in areas of agreed priorities.

AC-Band Satellite Uplink Earth Station

2674. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Electronics Limited has successfully developed and manufactured AC-Band Stellite uplink Earth Station;

(b) if so, the purpose for which this Earth Station is likely to be used;

(c) the cost of this uplink earth Station and its difference with the uplink Earth Station which was being imported earlier; and

(d) the details of the other items being manufactured and developed by the Bharat Electronics Limited?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Uplink (C-Band) is used for telecasting both national and regional network programme through statellite.

(c) Bharat electronics' (BE) price of this uplink station is rs. 2,39 crores. the landed cost of a similar imported system would be around Rs. 3 crores.

(d) BE manufactures a large number of communication systems, radars broadcast-

ing equipments and electronic components amounting to a turnover of over Rs. 700 crores per annum. The items idigenously developed by BE include Basic Earth Station sub-systems like Upconverters, Down Converters, Low Noise Amplifiers, Video Modulators, Demodulators, Video & Audio Processing/Control Circuits, Steptrack systems, Online Monitoring Sub-systems etc.

Allocation of Funds to Orissa for Construction of Bridges

2675. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated for implementing Road Development Programmes in Orissa under the Central Road Fund Scheme;

(b) whether the amount allocated to Orissa for the construction of bridges is not adequate to meet the requirements of the State; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the government to enhance the allocation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). The funds under Central Road fund are released taking into account the total cost of Schemes approved in the State, total funds already released, requirement projected by State Government and availability of budget provision. Funds into the aggregate amount of Schemes sanctioned including bridges in Orissa have already been released. No release during 1991-92 is possible until technical sanction by the State government for one newly approved bridge work costing Rs.38.00 lakhs, is accorded.

Scheme for Self Employment of Ex-Servicemen

2676. KUMARI DIPAKA CHIKHLIA: SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN:

will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government have started a new self employment Scheme 'SEMFEX-III' for ex-servicemen, war-widows and disabled services personnel;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of persons likely to be benefited under the scheme during 1991 and 1992?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b). A new self-employment scheme called SEMFEX-III (self-Employment for Ex-Servicemen) was launched 15th October, 1991 in collaboration with the Khadi and village Industries Commission, Bombay. this Scheme aims at providing extensive self-employment and widows of ex-Servicemen, disabled Service personnel and widows of ex-Servicemen through promotion and development of village industries, including Khadi, coming under the purview of the Khadi and village Industries commission all over the country, particularly in the rural areas. All ex-Servicemen, their widows and disabled ex-Servicemen not below 21 years of age are eligible to take up self-employment ventures under this Scheme, irrespective of their income. Financial assistance for such ventures, by way of loans, is provided under a liberalised pattern of assistance by the Khadi and village Industries Commission/Khadi and Village Industries Board. The assistance under the Scheme is also available to the registered institutions/co-operative societies of the ex-Servicemen. Besides financial

assistance by way of loans, the Khadi and Village Industries Commission also provides necessary training to the desirous beneficiaries at its training centres all over the country.

(c) The Scheme has been launched only recently. It is not possible to forecast the number of beneficiaries at this stage.

Grant to Kerala State Road Transport

2677. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government of Kerala has sought any grant from the Union government to enable it to maintain the present rate of fares in state Road Transport buses in spite of like in prices of petroleum products;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLIER): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). does not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

Sainik School Sujanpur Tira Himachal Pradesh

2678. SHRI D.D. KHANORIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of income and expenditure of the Sainik School, Sujanpur Tira (Himachal Pradesh) for the last two years; and

(b) the steps taken for the progress of the school during this period?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Details of income

and expenditure figures of Sainik School, Sujanpur Tira, for the last two years, are

Year	Income	Expenditure
1989-90	Rs. 38,38,467.10	Rs 37,08,438.40
1990-91	Rs. 36,22,271.00	Rs 36,64,022.00

(b) The performance of Sainik Schools is regularly reviewed at various levels. In the Sujanpur Tira Sainik School, the following improvement have been introduced:

(i) A dish antenna has been installed to afford opportunities to students to watch useful TV programmes.

(ii) Classes on phonetic symbols have been arranged.

Schemes for War Widows, Ex-Servicemen and Disabled Services Personnel

2679. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government have drawn any schemes for ex-servicemen, their dependents, war widows and disabled services personnel;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) the number of persons benefitted by these schemes in each State so far;

(d) whether any guidelines have also been issued to State governments for allotment of land to ex-servicemen and their co-operative housing Societies; and

(e) if so, broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b). there are

several schemes for encouraging and giving financial support by way of loans to entrepreneurs intending to set up small and medium industries. Ex-Servicemen are entitled to availing such assistance if they have viable projects. the government of India have also imitated several self-employment scheme meant exclusively for ex-servicemen under which all ex-Servicemen, their widows and disabled Service personnel eligible. More important among such schemes are (i) Self-employment of ex-Servicemen-I (SEMFET-I); and (ii) the Scheme for Self-employment of ex-Servicemen-II (SEMFEX-II) the Schemes were launched in collaboration, respectively, with the Industrial Development Bank of India for grant of loans to ex-Servicemen to take up ventures in the industrial and transport sectors and with the National Bank of Agriculture Rural Development for grant of loans to ex-servicemen for agricultural and allied activities or to start agro-based industries, which are not covered under SEMFEX-I.

Ex-Recently, another Scheme for self-employment of Self-Servicemen-III(SEMFEX-III) has been launched, on 15th October, 1991 in collaboration with Khadi and village Industries commission, to provide self-employment opportunities to ex-Servicemen, disabled Service personnel and widows of ex-Servicemen through promotion and development of Khadi and village industries. All ex-Servicemen Cooperatives/ Institutions/Registered Societies and individuals are given loans by the Khadi and Village Industries commission/Khadi and

Village Industries board under a liberalised pattern of assistance made applicable to them irrespective of the income of the ex-Servicemen.

(c) The number ex-Servicemen who have benefited under the SEMFEX-II and SEMFEX-III schemes, State-wise, is given in

the statement attached. SEMFEX-III commenced recently and it is too early to ascertain its benefit.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

No.	State	SEMFEX-I	SEMFEX-II
		(upto sept, 91)	(Upto June, 91)
1	2	3	4
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—
2.	Assam	37	—
3.	Andhra Pradesh	129	19
4.	Bihar	701	60
5.	Delhi	350	22
6.	Goa	7	7
7.	Gujarat	53	7
8.	Haryana	227	58
9.	Himachal Pradesh	143	8
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	130	17
11.	Karnataka	287	16
12.	Kerala	510	53
13.	Madhya Pradesh	147	24
14.	Maharashtra	109	14
15.	Manipur	—	—
16.	Meghalaya	—	—

No.	State	SEMFEX-I	SEMFEX-II
		(upto sept, 91)	(Upto June, 91)
1	2	3	4
17.	Nagaland	—	—
18.	Orissa	28	9
19.	Pondicherry	3	2
20.	Punjab	330	258
21.	Rajasthan	401	98
22.	Sikkim	5	—
23.	Tripura	77	—
24.	Tamil Nadu	587	154
25.	Uttar Pradesh	261	387
26.	West Bengal	204	45
27.	Mizoram	76	—
Total		4802	1261

Branches of Various Banks in Rural Areas of Gujarat

2680. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be please to state:

(a) the names of nationalised, co-operative and other banks and the places where branches are operating at present in the rural areas of Gujarat, district-wise; and

(b) the number of licences pending with various banks for opening new branches in Gujarat and the places where these branches are proposed to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The District-wise number of branches of commercial banks functioning in rural/semi-urban areas of Gujarat are given in the entered statement. there are 2401 branches of commercial banks functioning in the rural/semi-urban areas of Gujarat. the efforts involved in listing out the branches and their locations may not be commensurate with the results to be achieved.

(b) The number of licences pending with banks for opening new branches in Gujarat and the places where these branches are

proposed to be opened are given below:

Name of Centre	Name of District	Name of Bank
1. Gandhar	Bharuch	Bank of Baroda
2. Samod	—do—	Dena Bank
3. Bhirandiyara	Kutch	—do—
4. Rampur	—do—	State Bank of India
5. Ambala	Vadodara	Dena Bank
6. Kukarda	—do—	—do—
7. Gidcie	—do—	State Bank of India

STATEMENT

Sl.No.	Name of District	No. of branches
1	2	3
1.	Ahmedabad	115
2.	Amreli	90
3.	Banas Kantha	110
4.	Bharuch	110
5.	Bhavnagar	113
6.	Dangs	11
7.	Gandhinagar	44
8.	Jamnagar	93
9.	Junagath	121
10.	Kutch	158
11.	Kheda	253
12.	Mahesana	191

Sl.No.	Name of District	No. of branches
1	2	3
13.	Panch Mahals	153
14.	Rajkot	144
15.	Sabar Kantha	126
16.	Surat	136
17.	Surendernagar	93
18.	Vadodara	148
19.	Valsad	192
Total		2401

Opening of Textile Mills in Gujarat

2681. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to open more Textile Mills Managed by National Textile Corporation in Gujarat during the next three years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including their location?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Nationalization of NTC Managed Mills

2682. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to nationalise the textile Mills under the management of national Textile Corporation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b). A decision on the nationalisation of 15 managed mills under the control of National Textile Corporation would be taken by the government at the appropriate time after taking into account various considerations.

Revival of Interest Subsidy to Co-operative Banks in Kerala

2683. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government has requested the Union Government to revive the interest subsidy given to the Co-operative Banks giving loans to farmers, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The State Government of Kerala had been making requests for permission to grant interest subsidy which may be given by Cooperatives on their loans to farmers. The Government, Reserve Bank of India and the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development do not favour such interest rate concessions across the board to be implemented through the cooperatives.

Diversion of Traffic from National Highway No.9 to State Roads

2684. SHRI V. SOBHANDREES-WARA RAO: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether heavy vehicular traffic has been diverted to Ibadim-patnam-Tiruvuru and Nandigama-Madhira State Highways because of the damaged bridge on Keesara on National Highway No.9;

(b) if so, whether these roads have been badly damaged because of this diversion of heavy vehicular traffic;

(c) if so, whether the Union Government propose to grant adequate funds out of the Central Road Fund to repair and improve these two roads;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT

(SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir, but only during the monsoon period.

(b) State Government of Andhra Pradesh have reported that the damages which are occurring from time to time are being repaired by them and the roads are being kept in traffic worthy condition.

(c) to (e). Since the State Government has not sponsored any such proposal under their Central Road Fund Programme for 8th plan period, the question of granting adequate funds out of Central Road Fund does not arise.

Per-Capita Investment in Commercial Banks in Andhra Pradesh

2685. SHRI V. SOBHANDREES-WARA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the per-capita investment of scheduled commercial banks in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years is far less as compared to other States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to enhance the per-capita investment of commercial banks in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALIBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). As reported by Reserve Bank of India the per capita investment of the Scheduled Commercial Banks (excluding RRBs) in the state of Andhra Pradesh and All India as at the end of March 1988, 1989 and 1990 (latest available) is as under:-

Per Capita Investments (Rs.)

	<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>	<i>All India</i>
March 1988	173	187
March 1989	205	215
March 1990	231	249

The advances of the commercial banks in the state and the C.D ratio for the three years were as under:-

(Amount in Rs. crores)

	ADVANCES		C.D RATIO	
	Andhra Pradesh	All India	Andhra Pradesh	All India
June 89	7015.22	96587.87	86.9	65.5
June 90	8187.52	114643.65	87.9	66.0
June 91	9014.79	130321.21	81.5	65.5

Thus it may be seen that C:D ratio in the state of Andhra Pradesh is on the higher side as compared to all India figures. The C:D ratio is not the sole indicator of Economic Development of a particular State/Region. The actual level of credit in relation to locally mobilised deposits in a particular State/Region depends upon the credit absorption capacity of State/Region which in turn is determined and influenced by factors such as development of infrastructural facilities. Nevertheless the banks have been advised to ensure that wide regional disparities among States in credit deployment are avoided and effective steps are taken to increase flow of credit to all productive and identified viable proposals in deficient areas.

Tea Production

2686. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether tea production in the country has increased during the last few years;

(b) if so, the production of tea during each of the last three years and the estimated production during the current year; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to increase further its production?

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

(b) The production of tea in the country has increased during the last three years as is evident from the figure given below:-

Year	Production (M.Kgs.)
1988-89	682.67
1989-90	702.81
1990-91	718.67*

*Provisional

It is estimated that production during the current financial year would be around 735 M.Kgs.

(c) Measures to increase production of tea include:

(i) Short-term measures such as promoting optimisation of inputs and improved cultural practices.

- (ii) Medium term measures such as promoting irrigation, drainage, rejuvenation, pruning and infilling.
- (iii) Long-term measures such as extension planting and replanting.

Mobilisation of NRI Funds by Banks

2687. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether most of the leading foreign banks and public sector banks have stepped up their activities to mobilise the NRI funds;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the extent to which it will help the development schemes?

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

Second Tier of Capital Market for Small and Medium Size Companies

2688. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the banks and financial institutions have every a mechanism to provide a second tier of capital market to ensure momentum of small and medium size companies and also to safeguard the interest of Investors; and
- (b) if so, the details of the proposed scheme and the time by which it is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR

SINGH): (a) With the primary objective of providing a market for the shares of small/ start-up companies or companies in green-field ventures with potentially viable projects in hand, the financial institutions and subsidiaries of banks have promoted the Over the Counter Exchange of India(OTCEI).

(b) The OTCEI is mainly intended to meet the capital requirements of the following types of companies:

- (1) Companies set up by first generation entrepreneurs;
- (2) Companies with High Risk, High Technology Projects;
- (3) Companies with small capital requirements.

Operations of OTCEI are likely to commence in the near future.

Broad-Basing Governing Boards of Stock Exchanges

2689. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government have issued any directive on broad-basing the governing boards of stock exchanges;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the stock exchanges have sought any changes in the scheme; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESH-WAR THAKUR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the directive, Stock Exchanges shall broad-base their Governing Bodies in such a manner that the ratio of elected Stock-Broker Directors on the one hand and nominees of the Government and public representatives on the other will be 50.50.

(c) and (d). According to the information furnished by the securities and Exchange Board of India, Stock Exchanges at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Ahmedabad have agreed that the elected and non-elected directors be in the ratio of 60:40. Delhi Stock Exchange has suggested that this matter should be taken up in the next meeting of the presidents of all the Stock Exchanges. SEBI is monitoring the implementation of the directive.

Merger of Trade Development Authority with Trade Fair Authority of India

2690. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to merge the Trade Development Authority (TDA) and the Trade Fair Authority of India (TFA) into a single new organisation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHID):(a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The integrated working of the two agencies will result in greater programme coordination, operational efficiency and avoidance of overlapping of functions, leading to better export promotion.

Acquisition of Imam Land in Dehu Road Cantonment near Pune

2691. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had acquired certain land which was an "Inam Land" in Dehu Road Cantonment near Pune;

(b) if so, the year of acquisition, number of landowners total area of acquired land and its break up in terms of agricultural and non-agricultural land;

(c) whether the landowners were paid due compensation;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government have given alternative lands to the persons who became landless due to this acquisition.

(f) whether the Government have received representations requesting for payment of due compensation and employment to atleast one member of the affected landowners; and

(g) if so, action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (e). Land for the establishment of the Dehu Road Cantonment was acquired in 1955. Details relating to "Inam Lands" involved in the acquisition and regarding payment of compensation to individual land owners are with the State Government.

(f) and (g). In the recent past, no representation has been received. As the land was acquired more than 30 years back, the question of providing employment does not arise at this stage.

**White Paper on Foreign Exchange
Liability**

2692. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total foreign exchange liability of India alongwith the debt servicing liability amount in terms of Indian Rupee and US \$, Pound, Sterling, Yen Mark and Rouble Currencies;

(b) whether the Government propose to issue White Paper on foreign exchange liability alongwith concerned debt servicing liability;

(c) if so, when; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESH-WAR THAKUR): (a) Information is given in the statement attached.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The overall external debt position at the moment is within manageable limits. The level of country's external indebtedness and the likely burden of debt servicing are constantly kept in view to ensure that debt servicing liability remains within our capacity to meet these obligations. As such there is no need to publish White paper on foreign exchange and debt service liability.

STATEMENT

(D.C. in Millions/Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Currency (Govt. Account)	Debt outstanding as on 31.3.1991				Debt Servicing payments D.C. Rupees
		D.C.	Rupees	D.C.	Rupees	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	U.S. Dollar	17902.355	34593.76	1549.512	3792.41	
2.	G.A.E. Dirham	22.668	11.78	5.476	3.61	
3.	Aus. Shilling	632.341	105.13	48.466	11.60	
4.	Belgium Franc	3574.764	202.51	198.578	16.09	
5.	Canadian Dollar	660.201	1101.25	16.701	35.40	
6.	Den. Krone	977.693	298.44	13.394	5.84	
7.	French Franc	6476.798	2229.51	678.985	340.08	
8.	Deutsche Mark	5158.270	6040.13	264.068	444.43	
9.	Japanese Yen	460057.344	6440.80	28886.954	554.60	
10.	Kuwaiti Dinar	55.318	344.92	6.054	51.90	
11.	Dutch Guilder	1902.621	1975.72	116.129	172.15	

(D.C. in Millions/Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.		Currency (Govt. Account)		Debt outstanding as on 31.3.1991		Debt Servicing payments	
1	2	D.C.	Rupees	D.C.	Rupees	D.C.	Rupees
3	4	5	6	5	6	5	6
12.	Saudi Riyal	300.506	153.02	55.681	35.95		
13.	Swiss Franc	184.430	185.93	16.973	38.62		
14.	Swedish Kroner	360.228	115.86	0.500	0.23		
15.	Pound Sterling	138.201	475.90	25.700	124.02		
16.	USSR Rouble	941.951	2204.34	80.652	252.55		
17.	Indian Rupee	523.673	52.37	18.831	1.98		
18.	S.D.R.	3582.537	9512.35	72.032	225.29		
		Total		66043.72		6106.66	
(Non-Govt. Account)							
1.	U.S. dollar	931.938	1800.84	138.262	256.59		
2.	French Franc	92.642	31.89	7.588	2.84		
3.	Deutsche Mark	438.066	512.96	19.133	24.11		
		Total		2345.69		283.54	
I.M.F. Borrowings							
S.D.R.		1947.900		4389.00		515.449	
						1387.00	

Recovery of Taxes

2693. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Central excise duty, customs duty, corporation tax and income tax recovered during the last nine months, separately;

(b) the respective targets fixed for this specific period;

(c) whether the targets have been achieved;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the special efforts proposed to be made to make up the recovery during the remaining period of the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESH-WAR THAKUR): (a) The amount collected from February to October, 1991 is as under:-

(*Rs. in crores*)

<i>Customs duties</i>	<i>Excise duties</i>	<i>Income Tax</i>	<i>Corporation Tax</i>
15112.68	19973.38	4271	4437

(b) to (d). The targets for revenue collection are fixed financial year-wise. Therefore, the question of fixing any targets for the aforesaid period of nine months and achievement thereof does not arise.

(e) All possible measures are taken from time to time to maximise the revenue collections.

Purchase of Guns

2694. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to purchase more Bofors and Howitzer guns;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the total expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (c). It would not be in the national security interest to disclose

details of likely procurement plans.

Discontinuing of Issue of Bonds by Customs Authorities for Storage of Imported Consignment

2695. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to discontinue the system of issuing bonds for storage of imported consignments with customs; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESH-WAR THAKUR): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Revamping of Export Oriented Units and Export Processing Zones

2696. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMARPATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for revamping the Export Oriented Units and Export Processing Zones; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). Government have announced a package for 100% Export Oriented Units and units in the Export Processing Zones at part of the new Trade Policy. These include a revised procedure of application and processing of proposals under the two Schemes, delegation of some specific powers of Board of Approvals/Administrative Ministries to Development Commissionere of Export processing Zones for 100% EOU and EPZ Units and certain procedural simplifications.

A.D.B. Loan for Indian Refineries

2697. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are in negotiations with Asian Development Bank for loan assistance for development of refineries;

(b) if so, the amount of loan for which negotiations are going on; and

(c) the items involved under this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) A.D.B. is considering a programme loan for assisting and rationalising energy conservation measures in Indian Refineries.

(b) and (c). The details of the proposed loan have not yet been finalised.

Export of Exotic Foods

2698. SHRI GOPINATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a vast scope to export exotic foods;

(b) if so, the steps taken to explore the export potential of such foods; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (c). To promote exports of exotic foods, for which there is vast scope, Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) undertakes various developmental programmes through market development, product promotion, quality upgradation, improvement and packaging etc. Some financial assistance schemes are also offered by APEDA to exporters, manufacturers and research institutions for upgradation and improvements in these fields. According to APEDA as a result of various steps taken by it, the export of exotic foods has increased from Rs. 32.3 crores in 1981 to Rs.88 crores in 1989-90 registering an increase of 173%.

Foreign Exchange Earnings from Marine Products

2699. DR. KARTIKESWARPATRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether marine products constitute a significant source of foreign exchange earnings;

(b) if so, the foreign exchange earnings during the last two years in the public and private sectors;

(c) the priorities intensified or proposed to be intensified to revolutionise its production in coastal States and to encourage setting up of such industries/export units on a pilot basis, as an export promotion measure; and

(d) the number of such industries/export units in existence or proposed to be set up and the number out of them in Orissa?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHID): (a) Export of marine products constituted 2.95% of the total exports of the country in 1990-91 in value terms.

(b) Foreign exchange earned during last two years from the exports of marine products are:

(Rs. Crores)

Year	Foreign exchange earned
1989-90	635
1990-91	893

All exporters of marine products are in private sector.

(c) Shrimps constitute major portion of our export. To augment export production, Government is encouraging the production of shrimps through aquaculture. In this regard, Government is extending subsidy assistance for setting up hatcheries, aquaculture farms and also subsidy on seed and feed for boosting production of cultured shrimps. In addition to aquaculture, the Government is also encouraging diversified deep sea fishing to exploit hitherto unexploited deep sea marine resources.

(d) At present, there are 20 sea food

exporters based in Orissa. The details of seafood industry in Orissa are as follows:-

	Nos.	Capacity (Tonnes/day)
Freezing plants	14	76.5
Cold Storage	18	1475.0

Government has not received any new proposal for setting up sea food industry in Orissa.

[Translation]

Income-Tax Outstanding Against Film Stars

2700. SHRIRAJNATH SONKARSHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of film stars against whom income-tax demand of more than rupees one lakh is outstanding;

(b) the amount of income-tax outstanding against each such star;

(c) since when this amount is outstanding against each of them; and

(d) the details of the steps taken by the Government to recover the outstanding income-tax arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). As on 30.6.1991, there were 68 film stars against whom income-tax demand of more than rupees one lakh was outstanding in each case. A list of these film stars indicating also the amount of income-tax outstanding in each case as on 30.6. 1991 and the financial year (s) during which the demand was raised, is enclosed.

(d) A large part of the demand is disputed in appeals, etc. and steps have been taken for expeditious disposal of appeals. In some cases, the recovery of taxes has either been stayed or payment thereof allowed to be made in suitable instalments Action taken in other cases includes issue of notices for levy of penalty for non-payment, issue of

garnishee orders to attach bank accounts, debts etc., drawing up of tax recovery statements by tax recovery officers enabling them to effect recovery by attachment/sale of assets, etc; in appropriate cases. Administratively, the recovery of demands is periodically monitored at various levels depending on the amount in arrears.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Charge of Commissioner of Income-tax	Name of the film-star	Gross I.T. demand outstanding as on 30.6.1991 (Rs. in lakhs)	Financial Year (s) in which the demand was raised
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Tamil Nadu-IV	Ms. K.G. Ramaprabha	2.58	90-91
2.		Sh. R. Ganeshan	9.25	90-91
3.		Ms. Rekha	4.40	90-91
4.		Sh. M. Prabhakara Reddy	1.32	82-83 & 84-85
5.		Late Smt. Praveena	2.87	81-82 to
6.		Sh. S.S. Rajendran	2.58	68-69 69-70 70-71 71-72
7.		Sh. V.C. Ganeshan	5.23	85-86 to 90-91
8.		Ms. Bhanu Priya	2.81	90-91
9.		Sh. W. Shoban Babu	2.01	87-88 & 89-90
10.		Sh. K. Chiranjeevi	2.37	89-90 90-91

Sl. No.	Charge of Commissioner of Income-tax	Name of the film-star	Gross I.T. demand outstanding as on 30.6.1991 (Rs. in lakhs)	Financial Year (s) in which the demand was raised
1	2	3	4	5
11.		Sh. M.R.R. Vasu	1.39	72-73 75-76 76-77
12.		Mrs. Vijayantimala	1.78	77-78 82-83 85-86 86-87 87-88
13.		Ms. P.S. Seetha	1.37	90-91
14.		Sh. Suman Thaiwar	1.13	88-89 90-91
15.		Sh. D. Venkatesh	1.55	87-88
16.		Ms. M.R. Radhika	3.37	85-86 86-87
17.		Sh. M.R. Vishwanathan	3.94	90-91
18.		Smt. Shobhana	1.21	86-87 88-89 89-90

Sl. No.	Change of Commissioner of Income-tax	Name of the film-star	Gross I.T. demand outstanding as on 30.6.1991 (Rs. in lakhs)	Financial Year(s) in which the demand was raised
1	2	3	4	5
19.		Late Prem Nazir	10.71	80-81 10 86-87 88-89
20.		Late Smt. G. Savitri	21.70	73-74 75-76 10 78-79 80-81 82-83 87-88
21.		Ms. Srividya	11.04	89-90
22.		Ms. Smitha	16.64	87-88 88-89
23.		S. P. Balasubramanian	4.93	90-91
24.	Central—I, Madras	Ms. R. Jayapradha	156.51	84-85 10 90-91
25.		Sh. R. Rajnikant	5.65	87-88 90-91
26.		Ms. Sridevi	58.46	86-87 10 89-90

Sl. No.	Charge of Commissioner of Income-tax	Name of the film-star	Gross I.T. demand outstanding as on 30.6.1991 (Rs. in lakhs)	Financial Year (s) in which the demand was raised
1	2	3	4	5
27.		Sh. S. Kamal Hassan	14.36	85-86 87-88 89-90 90-91
28.		Ms. C. Suhasini	20.91	88-89 89-90 90-91
29.	Central—II, Madras	G.S.R. Krishnamurthy	20.44 90-91	85-86 to
30.	Central	Ms. S. Radha	11.21	88-89 89-90 90-91
31.		Ms. S. Ambika	5.81	
32.	Andhra Pradesh—	Sh. N.T. Rama Rao	5.96	84-85 85-86 88-89 89-90
33.		Sh. N. Balakrishna	4.09	89-90 90-91

Sl. No.	Charge of Commissioner of Income-tax	Name of the film-star	Gross I.T. demand outstanding as on 30.6.1991 (Rs. in lakhs)	Financial Year (s) in which the demand was raised
1	2	3	4	5
34.	West Bengal—VI	Sh. Biswajit Chatterji	1.38	88-89 to 74-75
35.	Bombay City—I	Govinda Ahuja	1.19	89-90
36.		Kamaluddin Kazi	6.20	88-70 77-78 78-79
37.		Ms. Vidya Sinha	7.25	84,85 88,87
38.		Sh. Dilip Kumar	2.09	88,89
39.		Ms. Rati Agnihotry	10.30	85-86 to 89-90
40.		Sh. Amjad Khan	38.68	88-87 to 89-90
41.		Vikram	1.43	85-86 to 87-88 & 89-90
42.		Sh. Shashi Raj Kapoor	2.34	88-84 & 90-91

Sl. No.	Charge of Commissioner of Income-tax	Name of the film-star	Gross I.T. demand outstanding as on 30.6.1991 (Rs. in lakhs)	Financial Year (s) in which the demand was raised
1	2	3	4	5
43.		Sh. Satyendra Kr. Sharma	12.28	84.85 & 85-86
44.		Sajjanlal K. Purohit	2.94	90-91
45.		Dr. Shreeram Lagoo	14.67	89-90 & 90-91
46.		Ms. Saira Banu	1.75	90-91
47.		Ms. Reena Roy	3.24	90-91
48.		Sh. Rajesh Khanna	38.67	85-86 86-87 90-91
49.		Sh. Vijay Anand	17.14	85-86 to 90-91
50.		Sh. Suyash Pandey	5.46	90-91
51.		Ms. Shabana Azmi	2.00	82-83 to 89-90
52.		Mr. Padmini Kapila	7.33	90-91

Sl. No.	Charge of Commissioner of Income-tax	Name of the film-star	Gross I.T. demand outstanding as on 30.6.1991 (Rs. in lakhs)		Financial Year (s) in which the demand was raised
			1	2	
53.	Ms. Moushmi Chatterjee	3.61			87-88 to 90-91
54.	Late Nasir Khan Sarvar Khan	2.80			68-69 & 90-91
55.	Ms. Anita Raj	2.47			90-91
56.	Dada Kandke	1.98			90-91
57.	Ms. Deepali Naval	2.07			85-86 to 90-91
58.	Faitha Naz	1.12			90-91
59.	Sh. Danny Denzongpa	2.86			89-90
60.	Sh. Sharugian Sinha	17.60			88-89 to 90-91
61.	Late Sh. Ranbir Raj Kapoor		86-85		90-91
62.	Ms. Hema Malini			11-83	90-91
63.	Late Sh. Kishore		18.04		84-85 to 90-91

Sl. No.	Charge of Commissioner of Income-tax	Name of the film-star	Gross I.T. demand outstanding as on 30.6.1991 (Rs. in lakhs)	Financial Year (s) in which the demand was raised
1	2	3	4	5
64.		Sh. Raj Babbar	16.46	88-89 90-91
65.		Ms. Rekha Ganeshan	49.45	87-88 to 88-89
66.		Ms. Rakhi Mazumdar	2.11	85-86 & 90-91
67.		Sh. Ashish K. Sengupta	2.07	82-83 to 86-87
68.		Sh. Nasiruddin Shah	2.07	90-91

[English]

Opening of IRBI Branch at Bangalore

2701. SHRI G. MADEGOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to open a branch of Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India at Bangalore; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to start functioning?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Road Rubberisation Programme

2702. SHRI PALA K.M. MATHEW: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to undertake a road rubberisation programme in a phased manner;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any studies have been made in this regard;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) the economics of using rubber in laying of roads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e). Studies to assess the effects of use of rubber as additive in bitumen for road works have been taken up and are in progress. The economics of using rubber in laying of roads can be worked out only after the outcome of these studies is known.

Turnover of MMTC and STC

2703. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the turnovers of State Trading Corporation and Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation during 1990-91 and their anticipated turnover for 1991-92; and

(b) the export promotion measures taken by them to boost exports, especially the export of non-traditional value added items?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The turnover of State Trading Corporation (STC) and Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation (MMTC) during 1990-91 and their anticipated turnover during 1991-92 are;

(Rs. crores)

Year	STC	MMTC
1990-91	1756.00	5623.00
1991-92	1982.00	7503.66

(b) The export promotion measures taken by STC and MMTC to boost Exports, especially the export of non-traditional value-added items include the following.

- Arranging Imported and indigenous raw materials/accessories, wherever required;
- Providing financial assistance, wherever necessary, to their associate suppliers of export products;
- Participation in overseas trade/commodities fairs/exhibitions;
- Sending of sale teams/delegations abroad for trade negotiations/promotion;
- Sending of samples and offers to potential foreign buyers;
- Using leverage on imports to generate counter-trade exports;
- More emphasis on direct buying and selling;
- Creation of more and more captive/committed sources of supply;
- Promotion of gem and jewellery through infrastructural development (MMTC);
- Export of mining machinery to select markets (MMTC).

Excise Duty Outstanding against Bidi Manufacturing Units

2704. DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount of excise duty out-

standing against Bidi Manufacturing Units; and

(b) the details of such units and the action proposed to be taken by the Government to recover these dues from them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESH-WAR THAKUR): (a) Rupees two Crores approximately.

(b) Among such units, there are a large number of small units against whom central excise duty arrears are outstanding, and there are even cases where the amount outstanding is in hundreds only. Therefore, a list of such units would be too long, and time, effort and expenditure involved in compiling and furnishing this information would not be commensurate with the results that may be achieved. Administrative, legal and other steps as are considered necessary to recover the amounts due continue to be taken.

Export of Fish and Prawn from Paradip Port

2705. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a proposal to export fish and prawn from the Paradeep port on completion of the fishing harbour;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken to expedite the construction work of the fishing harbour?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b). Fish and prawn are already being exported through this port. The quantity of export is expected to go up on completion of the fishery harbour.

(c) Construction of fishery harbour is in full swing. The overall work is likely to be completed in all respects by 19.2.1994.

Revival of Sick Industrial Units

2706. SHRI PALAK M. MATHEW: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the terms and conditions and guiding principles for reviving a sick industrial unit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): The policy towards the revival of sick or weak industrial units envisages an integrated approach on the part of those having a stake in the units, such as promoters, labour, State/Central Government, banks and financial institutions, in order to provide reliefs and concessions for the revival of potentially viable units. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued detailed guidelines regarding the formulation and implementation of rehabilitation packages for sick industrial units. Broad parameters have also been evolved to grant reliefs and concessions by the banks under the rehabilitation packages, though banks have the discretion to grant reliefs or concessions beyond these parameters, depending on the merits of the case. Rehabilitation packages provide for the funding of existing dues of banks and institutions with extended periods for repayment in a phased manner, interest concessions, grant of fresh term loans as also working capital facilities.

As regards sick units coming under the purview of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985, the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR), a quasi-judicial body has been

empowered to take necessary action for the determination of preventive, ameliorative, remedial and other measures which need to be taken and the expeditious enforcement of such measures.

As regards Sick SSI Units, RBI has issued detailed guidelines to all scheduled commercial banks regarding definitions sick SSI units and viable sick units, and the extent of reliefs, and concessions which can be granted as part of the rehabilitation package for viable sick SSI units.

[*Translation*]

Projects Sanctioned during Seventh Five Year Plan for Construction of Roads and Bridges in Gujarat

2707. SHRI CHANDUBHAI DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state the details of projects for construction of roads and bridges in Gujarat sanctioned under the Central Loan Assistance programme and Central Roads Fund Scheme during the Seventh Five Year Plan period and their cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): No project for construction of roads and bridges in Gujarat was sanctioned under the Central Loan Assistance Programme for State Roads of Inter-State or Economic Importance during 7th Five Year Plan. However, 11 roads and bridges projects under Central Board Fund in Gujarat during 7th Five Year Plan were sanctioned and their details are as under:-

S. No.	Name of projects (Roads/Bridges)	Approved cost under Central Road Fund (Rs in lakhs)
1.	Replacing dips with high level bride on Jamnagar-Dwarka Board:-	
i)	High Level Bridge across river Padario	14.71

S. No.	Name of projects (Roads/Bridges)	Approved cost under Central Road Fund (Rs in lakhs)
ii)	High Level Bridge across river Sihan.	14.71
iii)	High Level Bridge across river Naghedi	15.41
iv)	High Level Bridge across river Moti Fulzar.	23.10
v)	High Level Bridge across river Mani Fulsar.	22.07
2.	Widening & Strengthening Ahmedabad Machemdabad Nadiad (Selected 26.00 km.)	50.00
3.	Widening to intermediate lane Uchhal Nizar Road (Km. 35.00 length)	50.00
4.	Widening to two lanes on Ahmedabad Bhavnagar short route (Selected 30.00 Kms)	60.00
5.	Construction of missing Bridge on Visader Sasan Road or river Mafafatio in Junagadh District.	10.00
6.	Constructing a missing Bridge on Visavdader Sasan Road on river Hadanio in Junagadh District.	12.50
7.	Constructing a missing Bridge on Himat Nagar Talod-Viadha Road on Buzanwa-Vagha near Mahadev.	19.50
8.	Constructing a bridge on Beddit-Gadat Vijara road on Vankala.	22.50
9.	Constructing lanes & developing Rest Areas on S.H. at 5 places.	11.50
10.	Widening to 4 lanes carriageway on Ahmedabad-Mehsana road (Selected 12 Kms) in Gujarat.	65.00
11.	Widening to two lanes on Lim-kheda Limadi-Chakala road (Selected 12 Kms)	50.00
Total		441.00

[English]

COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

Electronic Voting Machines

2708. SHRIMATI CHANDRA
PRABHA URS:
SHRI V. SOBHNADREES-
WARA RAO:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND

(a) whether it is a fact that 1.5 lakh electronic voting machines were acquired by the Election Commission;

(b) if so, the reasons why these machines have not been put to use in the last elections;

(c) how the Government propose to deal with the electronic voting machines purchased at a cost of Rs.75 crores;

(d) whether there is any proposal to use these machines in Rajya Sabha and Legislative Council elections;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As necessary amendments to the Conduct of Elections Rules, 1961 to provide for use of these machines could not be made ready before the last elections, they were not used in these elections.

(c) The electronic voting machines are proposed to be used shortly.

(d) to (f). No, Sir. Electronic voting machines have been designed for use in cases of elections on the basis of "First-past the post" and not in cases of elections on the basis of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote which is used for elections to Rajya Sabha and Legislative Councils.

Closure of Overseas Offices of S.T.C

2709. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation has closed some of its overseas offices; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. Based on review exercise undertaken on its foreign offices, STC has closed down its offices located at Paris, Tokyo, Berlin, Jeddah, Nairobi and Kuwait as the performance of these offices was found functionally non-viable. However, STC has decided to open a new Office at Dubai (UAD).

New Scheme to Engage Private Buses on City Routes In Delhi

2710. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether an advance of Rs. 50,000 per bus is being demanded from the private operators who wish to get their buses engaged on city routes in Delhi under the new scheme;

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

(c) the reasons for asking for such huge sum of money in advance?

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). The State Transport Authority, Delhi has formulated a scheme for grant of 3000 stage carriage permits to the private operators on certain city routes in Delhi at fare rates higher than that of DTC. This scheme is still under consideration of the Delhi Administration and therefore the question of any advance being demanded from the private operators does not arise.

Credit Deposit Ratio of Nationalised and Scheduled Banks

2711. SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the credit-deposit ratio proscribed by Reserve Bank of India for nationalised and scheduled banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total deposits of the nationalised banks and the advance given as on date, Statewise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). There is no overall credit deposit ratio norms prescribed by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for commercial banks. However, in respect of their rural and

semi-urban branches, the banks are required to achieve a target of 60%. There is no proposal to carry out any revision in this regard. The banks are under instructions from RBI to ensure that wide regional disparities among various states in credit deployment are avoided and effective steps are taken to increase flow of credit to all productive and identified viable proposals in deficient areas. With the introduction of service area approach, the Credit deposit ratio in different states are expected to improve further. The matter is being monitored by the Regional Consultative Committee, State Level Banker's committee, State Government and Reserve Bank of India on a regular basis.

(c) Statewise aggregate deposits (excluding inter bank deposits) and gross credit (excluding advances to banks) along with Credit; Deposit Ratio as on the last Friday of March, 1991 is given in the Statement attached.

STATEMENT

State-wise Aggregate Deposits, Gross Bank Credit and C:D Ratio of all Public Sector Banks (As on Last Friday March 1991)

(Amount in Crores)

<i>State/Union Territories</i>	<i>Deposits</i>	<i>Credit</i>	<i>C:D Ratio</i>
Haryana	37.82.30	2252.10	59.5
Himachal Pradesh	1330.42	502.96	37.8
Jammu & Kashmir	852.40	284.79	33.4
Punjab	9757.62	4366.96	44.8
Rajasthan	4745.15	2720.87	57.3
Chandigarh	1415.92	1168.89	82.6
Delhi	16668.26	12347.84	74.1
Arunachal Pradesh	143.06	23.21	16.2

(Amount in Crores)

<i>State/Union Territories</i>	<i>Deposits</i>	<i>Credit</i>	<i>C:D Ratio</i>
Assam	2022.32	1018.41	50.4
Manipur	105.54	67.98	64.4
Meghalaya	353.45	66.12	18.7
Mizoram	94.34	18.49	19.6
Nagaland	202.62	80.63	39.8
Tripura	230.86	103.72	44.9
Bihar	8664.69	3323.42	38.4
Orissa	2565.09	1882.52	73.4
Sikkim	110.31	20.26	18.4
West Bengal	16877.19	8388.55	49.7
A & N Islands	57.06	19.55	34.3
Madhya Pradesh	7305.85	4882.99	66.8
Uttar Pradesh	18441.98	8356.44	45.3
Goa	1428.52	473.81	33.2
Gujarat	11556.65	6898.57	59.7
Maharashtra	28815.43	23484.80	81.5
D & N Haveli	15.14	7.82	51.7
Daman & Diu	59.35	13.91	23.4
Andhra Pradesh	10000.07	8353.66	83.5
Karnataka	8431.79	7304.12	86.6
Kerala	5934.01	3482.69	58.7
Tamil Nadu	11818.59	11405.43	96.5

(Amount in Crores)

State/Union Territories	Deposits	Credit	C:D Ratio
Lakshadweep	8.84	1.50	17.0
Pondicherry	290.12	163.43	56.3
All India	174084.94	113486.48	65.2

Licences to Private Sector for Passenger shipping Service between Gulf Countries and Cochin

2712. SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any licences have been issued to private sector during the last three years for operating passenger shipping service between gulf countries and Cochin;

(b) if so, the details of licences issued;

(c) whether the Government propose to issue any new licences to the private sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). At present there is no proposal pending with Government to issue any new licence to the private sector.

Opening of New Stock Exchanges

2713. SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of the Government with regard to opening of new stock exchanges;

(b) the new centres proposed for opening during 1992; and

(c) the present position of the newly started Coimbatore Stock Exchange and the guidelines issued for enlisting new members there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESH-WAR THAKUR): (a) This Ministry had set up a Study Group in January 1991 for suggesting a policy for establishment of new Stock Exchanges. The Study Group has suggested certain micro and macro economic criteria for approval of location of new Stock Exchanges. These criteria will be kept in view while considering proposals for establishment of new Stock Exchanges.

(b) Application for establishment of new Stock Exchanges will be considered as and when they are received.

(c) The matter is subjudice.

Countervailing Duty and Additional Customs Duty on Imported Television Sets

2714. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have not fixed the countervailing duty rate and additional customs duty rate on imported televisi-

sion sets below 14 inches and above 22 inches; and

(b) if so, the action taken to remove the difficulties being faced in this regard by persons bringing such television sets from abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESH-WAR THAKUR): (a) The Government have fixed rates of countervailing duty and additional customs duty on all imported TV sets.

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

Rules and Regulations for Mutual funds

2715. **SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT:**

KUMARI UMA BHARATI:

SHRI RAM NAIK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to frame common rules and regulations for all mutual funds and on shore mutual funds in the private sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) whether the government have appointed a study group on mutual funds;

(d) if so, the composition of the above group and the date of its appointment;

(e) the time by which the study group has been asked to submit its report;

(f) whether there is any proposal to scrap special tax concessions to UTI and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESH-WAR THAKUR): (a) to (e). Government had constituted in June 1991 a study Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. S.A. Dave, Chairman UTI, to evolve a suitable framework for regulation of all mutual funds including those to be set up in the private and joint sectors. The regulatory framework envisaged will cover, interalia, aspects like establishment, management, investment objectives, pricing, disclosures, distribution policy and statements of accounts of mutual funds. The members of the Group include representatives of Securities and Exchange Board of India, Reserve Bank of India, Government of India, mutual funds and subject matter special lists. The Report of the Study Group on Guidelines for Mutual Funds has already been received.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) Does not arise.

Conveyance Allowance to Physically Handicapped employees

2716. SHRI RAMESH CHAND TOMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to increase the conveyance allowance admissible to physically handicapped employees in view of rise in cost of living index; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Insurance Cover for small Fishermen

2717. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the premium required to be paid by the fishermen community for insurance cover is higher than others;

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

(c) the extra facilities provided to the fishermen under the insurance cover?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The fishermen groups are being charged the same rate of premium as other occupations approved under the Social Security Scheme of the Life Insurance Corporation of India. As far as individual assurance is concerned, no extra premium for fishermen is charged.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The facilities are uniform for all the occupations, including the fishermen, covered under the LIC's Social Security Schemes.

Setting up of Banks in Private Sector

2718. SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Narasimham Committee on financial sector reforms has looked into the modalities for permitting the private sector to set up new banks in the country; and

(b) if so, the recommendations of the Committee in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The High Level Com-

mittee set up by the Government under the Chairmanship of Shri M. Narasimham was asked to examine all aspects relating to the structure, organisation, functions and procedures of the financial system. It has submitted its report to the Government on 20.11.1991. The report of the Committee will be processed on the basis of detailed examination of all its recommendations in consultation with Reserve Bank of India and other concerned agencies.

Imports/Exports After Devaluation

2719. DR. (SHRIMATI) K.S. SOUNDRAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the devaluation of rupee has acted as an incentive for more exports and disincentive for imports; and

(b) if so, the figures of imports and exports after devaluation of rupee, in terms of dollar, in comparison to the corresponding period of last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The exchange rate adjustments were expected to stop further deterioration in the country's balance of payments in the short run and improve it in the medium term by improving trade balance. There is a time lag for the exchange rate adjustments have a real impact on exports and imports.

(b) The provisional figures of the foreign trade for the current financial year are available upto September, 1991. The details of exports, imports and balance of trade during the month of July 91, August 91 and September 91 as compared to the corresponding months of previous year, in dollar terms are given below:

(US \$ Million)

	<i>Exports</i>	<i>Imports</i>	<i>Balance of Trade</i>
(i) July 90 1442 1713		—	271
July 91 1301 1326		—	25
(ii) Aug. 90 1446 1906		—	460
Aug. 91 1343 1505		—	162
(iii) Sep. 90 1439 2116		—	677
Sep. 91 1412 1528		—	116

Source : DGCI&S, Calcutta.

Export of Defence Equipments

2720. PROF. RAM KAPSE:
SHRI YASHWANTRAO PA-
TIL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to undertake export of the items of defence production in a big-way;

(b) if so, whether there are any agents or dealers, particularly those in arms trade, involved in these deals;

(c) if so, what fool-proof methods are being adopted by the Government to ensure that export of such items which are handled by Government agencies including public sector undertakings are negotiated with utmost care and are free from under the table considerations; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to create more demand of such items in the world market?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Government have already initiated steps to increase defence exports.

(b) and (c). Defence exports are undertaken directly or through agents depending upon the advantages and requirements of each transaction. Government agencies including public sector undertakings endeavour to obtain the best possible price for their products. The commission payable to agents is regulated under the prevailing RBI guidelines.

(d) Efforts to increase the export of defence goods include policy and procedural liberalisations, marketing efforts through our mission and by the production agencies as well as other export agencies and sales/publicity measures such as participation in foreign exhibitions, exchange of delegations etc.

Social Security Cover for Plantation and Agricultural Labour

2721. SHRI PALA K.M. MATHEW: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government propose to include plantation and agricultural labour also within the social security cover which is to be provided to workers with the soft loan from World Bank;

(b) whether the plantation and agricultural workers are also proposed to be given assistance from the National Renewal Fund for Workers being set up; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESH-WAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). The various parameters of the National Renewal Fund are still under consideration of Government. The World Bank has not yet taken a decision for recycling IDA soft credit for the Renewal Fund.

[Translation]

Losses in Regional Rural Banks in Haryana

2722. SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of loss suffered by Regional rural Banks in Haryana during 1990-91 and

(b) the measures taken or proposed to be taken to avoid such losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The working results of the Regional Rural Banks functioning in Haryana, for the financial year 1990-91, as reported by National Bank for Agriculture & rural Development (NABARD) are as under:-

(Rs. in Lakhs)

<i>Name of the bank</i>	<i>Profit (+) Loss (-)</i>
Haryana Kshetriya Gramin Bank	- 37.63
Gurgaon Gramin Bank	+ 79.40
Ambala Kurukshetra Gramin Bank	- 17.14
Hissar-Sirska Kshetriya Gramin Bank	- 17.75*

(* Pertains to the year 1989-90. since the working results of 1990-91 are not available.)

(b) The performance of Regional Rural Banks is monitored by National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development and the Govt. of India regularly and remedial measures are taken to improve their performance and remove their financial weaknesses.

Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the missile "Rocket Aircraft" Purchased from U.S.S.R. about five years' age was tested on July 4, 1991.

[English]

Testing of "Rocket Aircraft" Missile

2723. PROF. RAM KAPSE: Will the

(b) if so, the details of the test; and

(c) the reasons for testing it after five years?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) The Indian Armed Forces do not have any "Rocket Aircraft" missile in their inventory.

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

Permission to Indian Tourists to Bring one Firearm

2724. SHRI RAMESH CHAND TOMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian tourists were previously allowed to bring one firearm on payment of customs duty;

(b) whether the baggage rules were amended in 1986 prohibiting bringing of fire-arms by Indian tourists;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether since March, 1990 a persons engaged in employment overseas is permitted to bring one fire-arm under the Transfer of Residence Rules, with the condition that it cannot be sold for life;

(e) whether the Government propose to provide similar facility to the Indian tourists;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESH-WAR THAKUR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The import of firearms as baggage was prohibited through the issue of Import Trade Control Public Notice.

(c) The import of firearms was prohibited in the light of the conditions then obtaining in the country.

(d) The relaxation to permit import of one firearm under the Transfer of Residence Rules, 1978 was given in January, 1988.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise in view of reply to Part (e).

(g) The conditions obtaining in the country at present do not call for any relaxation in the existing policy.

[Translation]

Construction of by Pass on National Highway No.24 at Faridpur (Bareilly)

2725. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct a by pass on the segment of National Highway No. 24 passing through Faridpur (Bareilly); and

(b) if so, the time by which it would be constructed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Export to USSR

2727. SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total volume of exports to Soviet Union during 1990-91 and the fall in exports during the current year;

(b) the percentage of fall in exports to

East European countries during the current year to the exports made during 1990-91; and

(c) the steps taken to make up the losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The total value of India's exports to Soviet Union during 1990-91 stood at Rs. 5266 crores. During the period April-August 1991-92 exports to USSR have fallen by about Rs. 998 crores as compared to the corresponding period of 1990-91.

(b) Exports to East-European countries during the period April-August 1991-92 have declined by about 37% as compared to the corresponding period of 1990-91.

(c) The fall in exports of East-European countries is mainly due to decline in exports to USSR. Since trade between India and the USSR is carried out on the basis of balanced payments, efforts are being made to in-

crease imports from that country so that Indian exports can also rise.

Cases of Smuggling of Narcotic Drugs at Trivandrum Airport

2728. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases involving smuggling of narcotic drugs detected at Trivandrum airport during the last three years; and

(b) the steps taken for strengthening the anti-smuggling machinery at Trivandrum airport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESH-WAR THAKUR): (a) The number of cases involving smuggling of narcotic drugs, the name of the drug and the quantity seized by the Customs authorities at Trivandrum airport during the last 3 years is given in the table below:-

Year	No. of Cases	Name of drug	Quantity
1989	1	Brown Sugar	16.6 Kgs.
1990	3	Brown Sugar	8.96 Kgs.
1991 (upto 30th November)	Nil	-	-

(b) The Customs authorities remain alert against smuggling including that of narcotic drugs. In doubtful cases, examination of the baggage and of the person is being conducted.

Rural Credit Policy

2729. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether small farmers in the country are affected by the Rural Credit Policy; (b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to review the rural credit policy so as to make it beneficial to farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Agriculture is one of the

major segments of "Priority Sector". Public Sector Banks have been asked to raise the proportion of their credit to priority sector to 40% of their total advances. Direct Finance extended to agriculture (including allied activities) are to reach 18% of their total credit and the advances to weaker section, which includes small and marginal farmers and landless cultivators and artisans, are to reach a level of 10% of their total credit or 25% of the priority sector advances. Against the above targets, public sector banks as a whole have extended 40.9% of their total advances to priority sector as at the end of June, 1991. With regard to direct finance to agriculture, these banks have extended 15.3% of their total advances as at the end of June, 1991. so far as advances to weaker sections are concerned, these banks have extended 9.6% of their total advances and 23.6% of their total priority sector advances to weaker sections by end of June, 1991.

The rural credit policy is so formulated to meet the credit needs of small farmers. The farmers all over the country are provided loans by public sector banks for the agricultural and allied activities undertaken by them on their own or through any scheme framed by Government in this regard. The financing of such activities by the credit institutions is a part of their normal lending operations on a continued basis.

A number of steps have been taken with a view to increase flow of credit to farmers, particularly small and marginal farmers. The important ones are.

1. The interest on crop loans upto Rs.7,500/- is kept low at 11.5% p.a.
2. Term loans upto Rs.2 lakhs are provided at concessional rate.
3. In the case of crop loans availed of

by small and marginal farmers, the interest debited is not to exceed the principal amount.

4. In the case of crop failure, amount due should be rescheduled over a period of 3 to 5 years and fresh loans should be given to farmers.
5. No third party guarantee or collateral security is to be insisted upon for loans upto Rs.10,000/-.
6. There should be no compounding of interest on current dues in agriculture sector.
7. No margin is required per agricultural loans upto Rs.10,000 for both short term, medium/long term loans.
8. Banks have been advised that for both short term and term loans, the repayment schedule should coincide with the time when the cultivator has sold his produce and is in funds.
9. Delegation of appropriate sanctioning powers to the rural Branch Managers so that majority of loan applications are sanctioned at branch level itself.

The overall position with regards to performance of Public Sector Banks in the matter of lending to Priority Sector, including agriculture is also reviewed periodically. Whenever any deficiencies are noticed during reviews the same are looked into for necessary remedial action. The performance is also reviewed periodically at State Level Banks' Committee meetings. It will be seen from the foregoing that the policy has adequately taken care of the interest of the small farmers.

Amendment to Anti Defection Law

2730. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to bring forward legislation to amend the anti defection law; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). Pres-

ently there is no proposal to amend the anti defection law. However the amendment if any to the anti defection law, particularly in view of the latest Supreme Court Judgement will be taken after a detailed examination of the Judgement.

Export of Milk Products

2731. SHRI NAWAL KISHOR RAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the value and quantity of milk products exported by NDDB under the brand name 'Amul' during each of the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHID): NDDB has reported that it did not export any milk products during 1988-89 and 1989-90. Details of exports of these items by NDDB during 1990-91 and the current year are as under:—

Products	1990-91			1991-921	
	Qty. (MT)	Val.		1.4.91 Qty. (MT)	1 to 31.10.91 Val.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Pure Milk					
Ghee	48	Rs. 3204000/-	48		\$ 192000
	72	\$ 272160	—		—
2. SMP	1451.125	\$ 1932586.25	974.400		\$ 1103420
3. FCMP	811.733	\$ 1494267.84	192.747		\$ 389468.76
4. Infant Milk Food	—	—	30.720		\$ 59532.00
5. Butter	7.50	\$ 18750.00	10.05		\$ 25125.00

12.02 hrs.

[*English*]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHARY (Katwa) : Sir, I think, all the Members of this House are shocked and we are shocked every day at the killing of our innocent people by the militants. Now the two incidents that came to our notice have taken place yesterday. One is in Haryana where militants struck in a big way and killed 26 people in a *bazar* and the second Pilibhit and Lakhimpur Kheri districts Uttar Pradesh, where fifteen people have been killed.

The things are taking place every day. Sometimes we take notice; sometimes we do not. It has become a kind of a normal happening. Our sensitivities have become blunted. But we cannot just allow things to happen like this in our country. In this House, we have a duty to seek information from the Government. We have a right to know what kind of action also they are going to take in relation to Punjab which is at the root of this spread of terrorism all over the country. They are now spreading in different parts where peace is prevailing. They are trying to spread in Bihar. They are trying to spread in West Bengal.

In Haryana, they have already spread and then in Rajasthan, in Uttar Pradesh in the Terai region. There is a design behind it. It seems to me that by this kind of desperate acts, they want that a backlash must take place whereby their hope to establish a kind of Khalistan is achievable. Now if we are to foil this design, we have to encourage our people to come out in the streets to defeat this game and to isolate the terrorists. It is a very big political task where everyone has to contribute and Government has to take a lead.

We hope that during the extended time of President's rule in Punjab, the elections will take place. An attempt is also being made that these elections do not take place at the expiry of the President's rule. How are we going to tackle this situation. So, I de-

mand that the Government should share with this House, share with the Members, what action they are going to take charged to solve the problem in Punjab to inspire confidence in the people and to coordinate the activities, intelligence activities, police activities, para-military forces activities with other States, and they being the coordinator, to really foil the design of the terrorists so that innocent people are not killed in this manner.

SHRI ANBARASU ERA (Madras Central) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the B&C Mill in Madras is very reputed. It is one of the oldest mills in the country. Recently, the management has carried out a lock-out as a result of which 8,000 employees have been thrown out of job. It is all due to the anti-labour policy followed by the management. Local Member of the Legislative Assembly, Mr. U. Balaraman, and 8,000 employees are now sitting on an indefinite hunger-strike. They have also taken up the matter with the High Court and the High Court has given a clear direction to reopen the mill. But the management is very adamant and they are not reopening the mill. Therefore Sir, through you, I urge the hon. Textile Minister to give a clear direction to reopen the mill to save the lives of 8000 employees and their family members.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

KUMARI UMABHARTI (Khajuraho) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had got an opportunity to visit South Africa on a special invitation to participate in a religious *yajna* organised by the people of Indian origin. For this purpose, I had been granted special permission by the leaders of my party as also by the Ministry of External Affairs. Earlier also I had visited South Africa in 1978. I had been an eye-witness to the changes occurred there between 1978 and 1991. At present about ten lakh people of Indian origin live there and they are as prosperous and educated as NRIs in United States of America. However, the people who migrated there, were from Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. They had started

their career as labourers in South Africa.

They have contributed a lot in development of South Africa. The people of Indian origin have contributed much in the progress and prosperity of the country and that country has also provided them a comfortable life. Now in the changing scenario, when it appears and is hoped also that the transfer of power is in offing, the country will take a turn towards a Democratic system, I would like to draw the attention of the Government of India towards the security of the people of Indian origin. The said examples of Uganda and Fiji are still fresh in our mind. Contrary to it, a pleasant experience of Zimbabwe is also before us. When the people of Indian origin are leading a happy life after the transfer of power about 10 or 12 years back.

Sir, though I would have liked to submit these things in the presence of Foreign Minister who is rarely present in the House, and was waiting for much an opportunity, yet he is not present. So through you, I would like to express my experience to the representatives of the Government during my trip. I have classified these experiences into seven categories which I am stating here in very brief.

At first, Social-Cultural programmes should be exchanged to have the latest knowledge of the changing political environment in South Africa and for this purpose, a parliamentary team consisting the members of all the parties should be instituted. Secondly, I would like to submit that initiative should be taken to organize mutual trade conferences. Thirdly, the Government should make a provision for providing dual citizenship to the people of Indian origin. This will promote the policies of capital investment. Fourthly, the policy of Economic restrictions should be reviewed in the context of the people of Indian origin. Fifth, formal relations should be promoted with all the political powers. Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is an irony of the fate that the political leaders of African National Congress like Nelson Mandela don't have correct information about the political parties in India. They don't have complete

information in this regard. I have noticed that they adopt a discriminatory attitude in such matters. Sixth, no labia should be shown in respect of protection human rights. Lastly, India should depart from the traditional policies and adopt practical and dynamic foreign policy in the national interests in view of the rapidly changing world. We have to review our relations with South Africa in the light of all these factors and due importance would have to be given to the people of Indian origin there... (Interruptions)...

ANNOUNCEMENT BY SPEAKER

Re : Leader of the House

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have to make one announcement. Hon. Member may remember that in this House, Shri Arjun Singh has got up to say that after the hon. Prime Minister's return from abroad, he would take over as the leader of this House. Now, it should have been sufficient to take that the hon. Prime Minister is the leader of Lok Sabha also. But some doubts were expressed in some quarters and I think in some newspapers also. I have received a letter from the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, formally informing me that the...

(Interruptions)

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uiuheria): Introduce the leader to this House.

MR. SPEAKER: I have received a formal letter and I am informed that Shri P.V. Narasimha Raoji would be functioning as the leader of this House. I think that statement should have been sufficient to remove any doubt in anybody's mind. And yet, because doubts were expressed, because I have received a letter, I formally declare in this House that Shri P.V. Narasimha Raoji would be functioning as the Leader of this House.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE
(DumDum): As the absentee-leader of the House.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Shoehar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise this issue with great distress and grief that the people are being killed whether it is Haryana or Pilibhat or other places. Sometimes, the police and sometimes the terrorists kill them. It has become a matter of grave concern for the House. These days one finds it very difficult to go and visit any place in Terai region. People who wanted to visit Terai region in holidays, are in a fix. All this had started in 1980 and 1984 with a tragic incident which I call as black blunder. In December, 1984, the incident which took place in Delhi was an unfuecedenited incident and very shameful for any Government. This would be considered as a failure of the Government. Nobody should dare to take law in his own hands. Maintenance of law and order is the responsibility of the Government. I condemn the incident which took place in Terai region. The situation in Terai region has gone out of the control of Uttar Pradesh Government. Uttar Pradesh Government did not take any action in this regard. A situation has arisen where the Government of India should interfuse in the matter in order to free the Terai region from the terrorists and to stop the recurrence of such incidents.

12.14 hrs.

[*RAO RAM SINGH in the Chair*]

[*Translation*]

SHRI RATILAL VERMA (Dhanuka): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the drought in the whole of Gujarat, but there is acute shortage of water in district Bhavnagar and Ahmedabad. People are migrating from villages to

cities... (*Interruptions*)... Gujarat Government is not taking any action in this regard. Workers of Bhartaya Janata Party belonging to Godhra region have started an agitation and are on hunger strike. But no attention is being paid to their demands. Therefore, Gujarat Government should be directed to announce Bhavnagar, Godhra, Umrare Valvipur, Butar, Sihad, Parlithana and Gogha as famine-affected areas. Along with this I would like to submit that no attention is being paid to the problem of salinity in the soil. Despite my reperated request made to the State Government in this regard, no action has been taken to resolve this problem. Even after forty four years of Independence, drinking water could not be made available to valvipur city. People in the city have to use dirty water for drinking pruposes. No Government servant is ready to go there and no doctor is available in the hospital there. When a Minister happens to pay a visit there, he carries drinking water with him. The roads are not in a good condition and Gujarat Government is paying no attention to it. Therefore, I urge upon the Government is paying no attention to it. therefore, I urge upon the Government that the Government of Gujarat may be dismissed... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): I have also given a notice about terrorism in Terai region.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Khurana, all Member will get chance turn by tum.

[*English*]

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the pepper growers are facing serious hardships in our country. We earn a lot of foreign exchange by exporting pepper to other countries. The pepper growers have always been ignored by the Government. There are more than two-and-a-half lakhs of pepper growers cultivating pepper in four-and-a-half acres of land, but they are not organised. Sixty per cent of the pepper is destroyed by a particular disease. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, I am bound by what the hon. Speaker has given to me.

[Translation]

Those who have given their names, their list is with me here.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: He had promised. We have also given notice on the issue of terrorism in Terai region.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You would talk to him in this regard.

[English]

Kindly, do not shout at me. You discuss that thing with him. I am bound by what the Speaker has given to me and I will call out the names according to that. I would also request you to kindly keep the order and listen to whichever Member is speaking.

Shri Chennithala was on his legs.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: In November 1986, the price of one Kg of pepper was Rs. 61.75. One-and-a-half per cent of cess was recommended, and 3 1/2 per cent of cess, 1/2 per cent of agricultural cess and 5 per cent of duty was introduced. The cess and duty on Coffee amounting to Rs. 500 crores were withdrawn. But the cess and duty on pepper, which amount to only Rs. 18 crores, were not withdrawn. Instead, the Sales Tax and Purchase Tax was levied on 1 per cent of the agricultural produce and export development cess was also levied in addition to the 4 per cent cess on raw pepper.

In 1987, there was an international conference on pepper. It recommended that the export price of pepper should be Rs. 48. But it was not agreed to. So, my humble request to the Government is to include agriculturists in the Spices Board. The pepper must be taken up by the Government directly so that the farmers can get a reasonable price. All the cess and duties should be withdrawn.

I would like to urge upon the Government to take urgent measures to redress the grievances of the pepper growers in our country.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shrimati Vasundhra Raje. Kindly make it brief.

SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE (Jhalawar): Sir, It is a very important subject. I want to highlight through you, the story of Vineet Oberoi which was reported in the *Indian Express* two days ago. This is a story which is known to a lot of people. Vineet and his brother Rohit are AIDS patients. They were not born with AIDS but contracted AIDS from a blood transfusion. They were bond Haemophiliacs. (*Interruptions*)

This is a very important subject. I do not want to be disturbed. It is a heart-rending story and everybody must listen. The father of these boys was handicapped in 1979 with polio. The mother, who is old, is caring for them. She is a teacher. She earns Rs. 1500 a month. the father draws Rs. 1400 as his pension. The money is not enough for them to survive because AIDS is a very expensive disease. A monthly dose of medicine costs Dollars 475 the medicine should be made available free of cost but it is normally out of stock in the Government dispensaries. The Government and the World Health Organisation give economic assistance to social organisations who have been working on AIDS but nothing to the patients who are suffering from AIDS.

As everybody knows Haemophilia patients have to be given blood transfusion, and during one of those transfusions both these brothers contracted this AIDS infection. As they got it when they were very young, they were unable to study beyond the primary level and they were taught at home by their mother.

Sir, at this moment, they are in a very difficult situation because they cannot travel

by any other mode of transport but taxi. Because any jerky movement is harmful to Haemophiliacs. The Taxi Stand people near their house know about their disease and as a result, they do not allow them to sit in a taxi and even if an emergency situation arises due to of Haemophilia and they need to be rushed to the hospital, no taxi is available.

I want to point out that we in India are going about our business as usual and hoping that if we bury our heads in the sands, this terrible problem of AIDS will go away. It is not going to go away but it is going to turn into a hydra-headed monster which is going to be the Nemesis of our country. Like people all over the world, today, we must recognise this scourge and face the problem with determination and sympathy. Here, we have a totally ambivalent attitude. The truth is that AIDS is increasing in this country. That has come out in an article in the country. That has come out in an article in the *Observer*. It says:

"By the turn of the century, the number of persons carrying AIDS virus in India will be more than the total number of their counterparts in the rest of the world and in less than a decade, AIDS victims in India will go up from one million at present to ten million is according to a study by the World Health Organisation."

It also says and I quote: "At least 10 million people would die by 2001 AD due chiefly to absence of initiative in facing up to the AIDS menace."

It further says and I quote: "The Government ought to be active before this final phase comes."

Sir, in conclusion, I would like to say that it is vital that the patients be treated and rehabilitated with affection and allowed to die with dignity. Medicines should be made available at Government dispensaries and financial aid should be given to them. At the blood donation camps, blood should be checked and there should be compulsory

AIDS diagnostic test. People should be educated about this disease and should get to know that it is not a disease which is untouchable. It is not a disease which would be insulting. It is a disease which needs to be treated with sympathy like cancer or any other disease.

I request, through you, that in this House, an immediate discussion be taken up on this subject. There should also be another discussion on population control because of the latter, all gains-economic and otherwise-made by our country are wiped out. And until priority is given to these subjects, progress for us in the long run is absolutely impossible.

I request you to give a directive to the Government that this discussions should take place in this House immediately. Many people have told me that I should not up this subject of population and AID. A nice woman like you should not take this they said up. This has also happened in the Rajya Sabha.

I would like to point out to everybody in this House that unless this subject is treated immediately and looked at it immediately, I think. This country particularly will suffer.

[Translation]

DR. P.R.GANGWAR (Pilibhit): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the trained militants from Pakistan are frequently coming and going in Pilibhit and Nainital and Khiri districts of Uttar Pradesh. Nainital and Khiri districts are located at the Indo-Nepal border. These people kill Hindus, Sikhs and Police-men with a view to divide Hindus and Sikhs and this is all due to Pakistan which has increased its activities in these areas. If this Government wants to safeguard the country, it should seal the Indo-Nepal border. The security forces should be made alert to check the Pakistani intruders. Sophisticated weapons, and which should be provided to the police. Police politics of votes should not be allowed to make the B.J.P. Government in Uttar Pradesh a failure if it is done. The centre Government may cause serious threat to the security of

the country and may repeat the history as Jaichand had lended India into the hands of Mohammad Gauri. Thus, I request that the Indo-Nepal border may be sealed with full determination. Only then the Terai as well as the entire area could be protected.

As per newspapers reports, eight people were killed earlier. Today, again eight people have been killed. In this way, Indians are being killed continuously. We have to safeguard them. The Government of Uttar Pradesh is doing its level best. The Government of India also has to provide assistance to the State Government for the purpose.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri K.T. Vandayar.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): If you first take up papers to be laid on the Table, then, at least, one of us can go and work in our respective places. We are here only seven Ministers. (Interruptions) I am only requesting the Chair. Can I not request the Chair? (Interruptions)

SHRI SRIKANTAJENA (Cuttack): They are asking the Chair that they should be allowed to lay the papers first on the Table of the House so that they can go back to their respective places. This is most unfortunate. You should hear at least what the hon. Members are saying here. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jena, any hon. Member has got a right to make any submission to the Chair. I don't think you can object to anybody's making a submission.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Madan Lal Khurana, when the matter has already been raised by Mr. Saifuddin Choudhury, there is no point in raising it again. There are other hon. Members who want to speak.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SRIKANTAJENA: The Government must respond to this. I think it is a very serious matter. You should certainly see that the Government must respond to this. 30 people were killed in Haryana. (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): We have already decided to hold a discussion either on Monday or Tuesday. So, it will be discussed in that. (Interruptions)

SHRI SRIKANTAJENA: About the killings in Haryana, the Government must respond.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think some hon. Member was on his legs. Mr. K.T. Vandayar.

SHRI K. THULASIAH VANDAYAR (Thanjavur): It has been reported that essential commodities are not available in fair price shops in Delhi causing acute shortage in Delhi. This has created a problem for the poor and the common man. It is reported that the system requires proper monitoring and the Government should immediately take steps to restore normal supply of essential items through the Public Distribution System so that the common man is able to get his requirement in the first week of the month itself.

[Translation]

SHRI TARACHAND KHANDELWAL (Chandni Chowk): MR. Chairman, Sir, my question on this subject has been pending since yesterday for Zero Hour... (Interruptions)...

SHRIMATIGIRIJA DEVI (Maharajganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I am going to raise a very minor issue. Although, it is not the concern of big people, yet we, the women have to face a lot of difficulty. When we visit the milkbooths of Delhi Milk Scheme in the morning, we return from there without milk. Hence we have to send our servants here and there to purchase milk and this practice goes on up to seven or eight O'clock. Sometimes,

it takes more time. Sometimes the doors of milk-booth remain closed and sometimes, after half-an-hour stay in queue it is told that milk is out of clock. It has appeared in the newspapers time and again.

Through you, I want to say that milk is an essential commodity for every family. Though, it seems to be a petty issue, yet more or less milk is required in every family. There is no adequate supply of milk in Delhi. What to talk of other places, even in South Avenue where I reside, there is a lot of problem in getting milk. I think that the same situation rather worse than it would be prevailing in other areas also.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): The same situation is prevailing not only in your area but in my area, i.e. North Avenue also. Milk is not available even there ... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI: Being a lady M.P., I want to raise the issue regarding my hardships in my house. I have to face a great inconvenience in getting milk. When such a situation is prevailing in my locality, what would be the plight to general public in other areas of Delhi. When there is a great mismanagement in supply of milk in our area, it can be easily imagined the inconvenience being experienced by the general public of Delhi in getting a little milk.

Therefore, through you, I want to make a request that the Government should take an immediate steps in order to streamline the supply system of milk. Proper supply of milk should be made to us.

[*English*]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Yesterday the Chair permitted me to make a mention of the deaths in Gwalior factory owned by the topmost industrial house in the country. Today the total of deaths has increased from 12 to 14 and another 22 are critically injured. They are fighting for their lives in the hospital.

Today's Press headline states "Poor Safety Behind Grasim Blast" and another headline says "Grasim Workers Seething With Rage". It is indicative and illustrative of the socio-economic power structure of the country that apart from the *Economic Times* no other newspaper in the country is carrying this news so that the name of the topmost industrial house is not blackened. Not merely the newspapers, yesterday's "Parliament News" the TV broadest around 10 P.M. referred to all other issues mentioned in the Zero Hour but left out this reference to the blast in the Grasim factory at Gwalior owned by the topmost industrial house of the country.

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR (Barackpore): Because it is against them.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: What I am afraid of is, that despite the rage generated among the workers, despite the fact that the owners are guilty of negligence, which has led to these deaths, this top industrial house will go unpunished if the Central Government is not able to intervene in the situation. They have too much of clout with different political levels.

Therefore, I want to draw the attention of the House that even our TV Media, official media is influenced to this extent. Even our newspapers are influenced to the extent that they blackout this kind of a news because it refers to the top most industrial house. The Government of India must intervene and conduct a full-scale inquiry... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): In whose favour they will intervene?

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: I want that they should work in favour of the people of the country and not in favour of the top most industrial house.

Sir, the desire of this House is that not only the managers but the owners also should be punished for having taken the lives of 14 people. This is what I want the Government of India to do.

SHRIMADAN LAL KHURANA: The way the extremists have killed 26 persons in Tohana (Haryana) and 14 innocent people in Terai region i.e. in Pilibhit, Lakhimpur etc. yesterday, it is natural that the whole country is worried about it. I would like to submit two points in this regard. A delegation of B.J.P. under the leadership of Shri Advaniji had met the hon. Home Minister yesterday and requested him to provide all necessary assistance to check the terrorism. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your notice relates to Haryana but you are talking of Terai region.

SHRIMADAN LAL KHURANA: It includes Haryana as well as Terai region. I request that the Central Government should provide assistance to the Uttar Pradesh Government so that it may be able to fight against the terrorism in the State. The terrorists have started their activities in Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Haryana besides Punjab and Kashmir. I submit that the Government should take some initiative in this regard in consultation with the State Government to meet the problem, so that terrorism could be checked.

SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI (Gajipur): regoin injustice is being done with the candidates belonging to backward, Scheduled Castes and minority communities, in the recruitment of police and P.A.C. in Uttar Pradesh. The complaints have been received that the reserved quota fixed for the candidates of backward, scheduled castes and minority communities has been filled in these recruitments, but beyond the quota, no recruitment is made from these classes even if the candidate is capable in all respect, and the remaining posts are being filled up by the candidates belonging to high castes. It is against the spirit of reservation.

We urge upon the Government, that it should look into the matter and direct the Uttar Pradesh Government to include the

candidates belonging to backward, Scheduled Castes and minority communities in the merit lists on the basis of their merit beyond their fixed quota and do justice with them.

SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR (Kharagon): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I want to draw the attention of the House towards Ladakh. It is a very sensitive area. The people of Ladakh have been launching an agitation for a long time in Ladakh. The previous rulers of Ladakh hatched a conspiracy to divide Ladakh into Kargil and Leh districts on the basis of religion. The Buddhist population is only two per cent in Kargil district. Today, they are boycotted socially and their lives have become miserable there. In order to instigate communal tension, they are kept out of jobs. They are deliberately neglected. I am citing two figures regarding it. Out of 2 lakh State Government employees, the number of Buddhists is only 2900. There is not a single Buddhist in 9 corporate sectors. There is only one Ladkhi among 1469 employees in the State Secretariat. Not a single Buddhist was recruited among the 3236 recruitments made in the year 1987-88. Thus, in the name of religion injustice is being done to them. Today, they are agitated to preserve their religion and culture. In Kargil, they are not allowed to cremate dead bodies and for that purpose they have to carry the dead bodies 40 miles away where their population is in considerable number. Such an injustice is being done to those worshippers and followers of non-violence in a state where talk of secularism is often repeated. Another conspiracy is also being hatched deliberately with the Buddhist girls. The Muslims after marrying the Buddhist girls force them to convert their religion. In this way the conversion of 300 women takes place every year. For these reasons only, they are pressing their demands through an agitation for making Kargil and Leh a Union Territory. I urge the Government to make an inquiry against their complaints and to constitute an autonomous district for them to attend to their complaints. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, what is this? You are allowing to

speak those Members only who are rushing towards you... *(Interruptions)*

gendra is saying will not go on record.

*(Interruptions)**

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bhogendra Jha, kindly do not shout at the Chair. I am trying to go in as balanced a manner as possibly I can do. But the point is that you do not shout at the Chair; otherwise, I will take action against you. Kindly maintain discipline in the House. I am trying to go fairly by giving maximum chance... *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: When you were on your legs, I resumed my seat. I have never pressed you by rushing towards the Chair. Please stop them... *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I request you not to shout at the Chair and maintain some discipline in the House. Otherwise, I would like to take action against you. Kindly do not force my hands. I am trying to be fair. I am giving maximum chance to the Members sitting on this side of the House. I am trying to accommodate some Members on this side also. The Speaker has given me a list of 60 Members. Everyone of them cannot be accommodated in the time available. If you have got any special circumstances, then kindly ask the Speaker to give priority to your point of view. Otherwise I will proceed according to what I think is fair, just and impartial. But I shall certainly not allow the discipline to go down so much that a Member starts shouting at the Chair. Kindly bear with me; I beg of you.

*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whatever Shri Bho-

SHRI VISHWESHWAR BHAGAT (Balaghat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, due to continued activities of the naxalites a vitiated atmosphere of fear and terror is prevailing in the whole Balaghat district of Madhya Pradesh. In the last month of October as Forest Officer's Jeep was set on fire by the Naxalites who subsequently looted the Jaunpur market etc. Due to their threats the markets are still lying closed. Despite all these mis-happenings, the Madhya Pradesh Government has not yet taken any effective step. Even today in Tehsil of Balaghat the common-life is totally disrupted and the people are living in fear and terror. Due to continued closure of the markets for the last one and a half months, the people are not getting even the essential commodities. The teachers are not going to schools. As a result the educational institutions are also lying closed. Both the officers as well as the citizens are completely terrorised there. Sir, through you, I would like to point out to the hon. Minister that despite such serious incidents the Madhya Pradesh Government has been adopting an indifferent attitude in this regard. So I urge upon the Centre to dismiss the Madhya Pradesh Government and to interfere in the matter to solve the prevailing problems immediately.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Saharsa): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government of India has held talks with the Nepal Government twice or thrice in regard to construction of 3 high-level dams in the Terai region of Nepal. But no progress has yet been made in this regard. This time, the Prime Minister of Nepal, Shri Kolraja with whom we have a congenial relation has arrived in India on a visit. So, through you, I urge the Government to hold fresh talk with him in regard to the construction of those 3 high level dams; because in the absence of these dams the loss of billions of rupees as

* Not recorded.

well as loss of human lives and breperty is being caused every year. Uttar Pradesh, some parts of West Bengal and eastern areas of Bihar are mainly affected by it. I once again demand from the Government of India to initiate the construction of those 3 high-level dams after holding talks with Shri Koirala.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Bhogendra Jha.

SHRI BHOGENDRAJHA (Madhubani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, have I been given a chance, because I have insisted or otherwise, please tell me,...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Bhogendra Jha ji, as far as I know, on the basis of whatever experience I have, in Zero hour only such matters as of conflagration, storms or of terrorism are raised. If six trains of your area have been cancelled, you may meet the Minister of Railway. I do not see any proper reasons for raising this issue here. But if you are so crazy, you may speak very gladly.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am not crazy for speaking. I am saying just for maintaining the rule. It is my fifth term in the Lok Sabha but I have never rushed to the Chair for speaking. I was insisting to do away with such practice.

Sir, you say that this is not a serious issue I would like to let the wholes House know about its seriousness. In north Bihar especially Mithilanchal is such an area where the rail facilities have always been on a continuous decrease. I do not know whether these facilities have been increased or not in other areas but I am very specific that the rail facilities have definitely decreased in Mithilanchal area. The people of that area have a complaint against the cancellation of 6 pairs of trains one from Samastipur to Nirmali, one from Samastipur to Lokaha Bazar, two from Darbhanga to Narkatiaganj and two from Darbhanga to Jainagar. Due to cancellation of these trains, the people are facing a lot of difficulty. They consider it as a revengeful

action against them, because the Congress lost all the seats in that area. Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I would like to state that as per my information, the private bus-owners induce the railway officials to close trains so that they may run their own buses in a great profit. This is causing a great financial loss to the country. In such a densely populated area, the sudden cancellation of six pairs of trains is a matter of surprise. In the beginning it was said that this step was being taken in view of the anticipated disturbances due to reservation-stir. But there was neither any such danger nor is it at present. Even then those trains are going to be cancelled permanently. Sir, through you I would like to request the Government of India especially to the Home Ministry that it is not at all proper to cancel the trains in that area where the ruling party is defeated in the elections, because such types of action creates a lot of trouble to the people.

Secondly, it is also not good to Cause losses to the Railway which is a national property in connivance with the private bus owners. Sir, last year when our friend, Shri George Fernandes was the Railway Minister, Rs. 4 crores 9 lakhs no amount has been spent out of the allocated amount for the work between Samastipur and Darbhanga. The Government feels itself some what answerable to this House, it must clarify the reasons as to why it is having an apathetic attitude towards that region of Bihar. It is my request to spend the amount allocated last year for this region and to provide more grants if necessary so that the inconvenience and the difficulties of the people of that are a may be reduced.

[English]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Thank you for permitting me to raise a matter of urgent and public importance.

The Government of Orissa has taken a lead in the whole of the country in the field of privatisation of public sector and state trading. The Chief Minister of Orissa has already

sold a public sector unit Charge Chrome Factory and what is intriguing is that this was done without consulting anybody and not getting it discussed in the Assembly. It was done without any discussion with the trade unions or the workers or the political parties. Not even the opinion of the experts was taken. No tender was called for he had done it arbitrarily. Here in the Central Government there is a procedure to refer the sick units to B.I.F.R. to nurse the back to health. This was not followed by the Orissa Government giving rise to suspicion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it a State unit or a Central unit?

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: It is in the State sector. I am coming to that. What is intriguing is that arbitrarily and in a clandestine way a very profit-oriented and 100 per cent export oriented unit has been sold to the Tatas, at a throwaway price. I understand that the cost of the project is Rs. 150 crores. The Memorandum of Understanding was drawn for Rs. 94 crores. But, peculiarly, when it was discussed in the Cabinet, it was reduced to Rs. 84 crores. Together with this factory two very good chromite mines, which in terms of business are like gold mines, were also sold to Tatas. Two cooperative sugar mills at Nayagarh and Baramba were disposed of without consulting any of the directors of the cooperative units. All these are very funny. The interests of Orissa and its people are frittered away and sacrificed. In addition to the above, the Mohua flower trade-which was nationalised only a few months ago has again been privatised without giving a fair trial. This has been done under the pressure of liquor lobby.

I request the Government, through you, to probe into all these shadu deals. When there is a clear industrial policy, how can such clandestine deals take place? I emphatically say that there is a lot of anguish and resentment among the people of Orissa, particularly in the working class over all these things. The intention behind the sale of these units is very clear. It seems that money has passed under the table sacrific-

ing the interests of the working class and the state at large.

I, therefore, request the Government to make enquiry immediately in to all these shady deals so that the interests of the people and the working class are protected, and daily exposed Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. P.C. Thomas. You will speak only for one minute.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA (Godhra): I am sorry, Sir. Which system you are adopting? I would like to know whether you are going according to the list which the Speaker has decided or according to your own choice, because there is no use to say that up to 1.00 p.m. you are allowing people who are talking with a loud voice. I would like to know the system, Sir, So, what system you are adopting?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly don't question.

SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA: I would like to know the system, Sir. *(Interruptions)*. I am sorry. For three days I have been waiting up to 1.00 p.m. when my number was 16, 14 and 15 and now I think my number is more than 60. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly sit down, you are wasting the time of the House. Now, Mr. P.C.Thomas.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA: I am sorry, Sir. I Would like to know where my number is. Is my number there? If it is there, then you allow me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly go and ask the speaker where your number is.

SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA: My number is there. You are calling Members whose number comes afterwards. I am very much sorry, Sir.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are only wasting the time of the House; two or three Members could have spoken in the meanwhile.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing of what he is saying will be recorded. Now, Mr. Thomas may kindly speak.

(*Interruptions*)*

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Sir, the problem of unemployment in India is very serious. There are qualified nurses seeking jobs. There are no new jobs here. But there are jobs elsewhere, especially in Saudi Arabia. But unfortunately there is a ban by our Government on recruitment by Saudi Arabia.. That ban should be immediately lifted. The reason stated by our Government is that our personnel who are needed here should not go out. But now the position is that we have overwhelming number of personnel who are unemployed and who would like to go abroad on jobs. So, I plead with the Government through you, Sir, That the ban on recruitment of nurses to go to Saudi Arabia and to other Gulf countries may be lifted and the problem of unemployment may be solved to that extent.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Dau Dayal Joshi.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, there is a list of 60, the time is limited, everybody whose name is on the list cannot be allowed.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will be recorded.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Dau Dayal Joshi, are you prepared to speak or not?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. I am trying to distribute the time available among the various sections.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't get up when I am on my feet. Please sit down, Mr. Lodha. You kindly sit down when the Chairman is on his legs.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali): When one shouts, you allow; when one does not say anything, you will not allow. But would you please allow one Member...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please sit down when I am on my feet? You are a very senior man. Kindly sit down, I am on my feet. I am trying to distribute the time according to the various parties in the House giving due weightage to the Opposition, and I am trying.

SHRI DATTARTREYA BANDARU (Secunderabad): My number is 14.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your number may be 14, but your Party had 10 Members speaking. You kindly see the list.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, I am sorry, I can't allow. All right, Mr. Kuppuswamy will speak.

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only what Mr. Kuppuswamy speak will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)*

* Not recorded.

[Translation]

13.00 hrs.

***SHRI C. K. KUPPUSWAMY (Coimbatore):** Chairman Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the Government the hapless plight of the depositors and employees of the now closed down branch office of M/s Tapoban Housing Finance Ltd. whose headquarters are situated at Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi. It is learnt that this Oman has been recognised by the National Housing Bank. The company is said to have 27 branches all over India. The branch office that was functioning from Tiruppur was closed all of a sudden to the utter dismay of the depositors. About twenty lakhs of depositors around the place had deposited in a big way to the tune of about Rs. 47 crores. It is said Rs. 25 crores have been given away as loans and the promoters have fled the scene with the remaining money to the tune of about Rs. 22 crores. It is a serious problem that the people are falling a pray to a sort of confidence trickery. It is also understood that National Housing Bank is liable to repay the money to the depositors. Now that no information is available people are in a quandary and the local people, the erstwhile employees of the company are pestered by the public. I request the Government to initiate and expedite action against the mismanagement and doubles operations of this company.

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): Mr. Chairman, Sir, my question is related to Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra. The Laxmi Chand Bhagaji Bank in Bombay defrauded 35 lakh people of Rs. 80 crore. This Bank has 200 branches. Pensioners, Widows and People belonging to low income groups had deposited their money in this bank as this Bank provided more interest than the other banks. On 13 March 1988 it refused to make payment to its customers. These customers are not able to get help of any kind despite their concerted efforts to this effect.

Many depositors from Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan met Shri Arjun Singh several times, but he says that the Ministry of Finance is not taking any effective steps in this regard. Ten daysago Shri Arjun Singh requested the hon. Ministry of Finance to make payment of this amount to the depositors at once. Three members of Shri H.K. Shah's family, who runs this bank, are in the Board of Directors of this bank. I would request that the immovable property worth Rs. 80 crore of this Bank may please be confiscated immediately. Alongwith this, I would like to submit that amount of Rs. 80 crore grows to Rs. 90 crore in two years. This entire amount of Rs. 90 crore may please be distributed among the poor depositors immediately. Hon. Minister of Finance may please take immediate effective action in this matter. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now papers to be laid. Shri Sharad Pawar.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

13.3 hrs.

[English]

Naval Ceremonial Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous (Amendment Regulation on 1991)

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Naval ceremonial, Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous (Amendment) Regulations, 1991 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.R.O. 194 in Gazette of India dated the 28th November, 1991 under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No LT-814/91]

* Translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

**Capital Issues (Application for Consent)
Amendment Rules 1991**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESH-
WAR THAKUR):** On behalf of Shri Manmo-
han Singh.

I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Capital Issues (Application for Consent) Armandment Rules, 1991 (Hindi and English Versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 540 (E) In Gazette of India dated the 21st August, 1991 under sub-section (2) of section 12 of the Capital Issues (Control) Act, 1947. [Placed in Library. See No LT- 815/91]

**Statement Correcting reply to USQ No
304 dated 22.11.91 re joint ventures
abroad**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHI-
DAMBARAM):** I beg to lay on the Table statement (Hindi and English versions) correcting the reply given on November 22, 1991 to U:starred Question No. 304 by

Sarvashri Chittubhai Gamit and Digvijaya Singh regarding joint ventures abroad. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 86/ 91]

**Annual Report of and Review on the
working of the Indian Silk Exports
Promotion Council, Bombay for 1990-91**

[Translation]

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF TEXTILE (SHRI ASHOK
GEHLOT):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to lay the following on the Table-

- (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English Versions) of the Indian Silk Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English Versions) the Government

on the working of the Indian Silk Export Promotion Council, Bom-
bay, for the year 1990-91. [Placed
in Library, See No. LT- 8/7/91]

**Notification Made Major port Trust Act
2/63 ch**

[English]

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK
GEHLOT):** On behalf of Shri Jagdish Tytler,
I beg to lay on the Table-

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifi-
cations (Hindi and English versions)
under sub-section (4) of section
124 of the Major Port Trusts Act,
1963:-
 - (i) G.S.R. 608 (E) published in
Gazette of India dated the 1st
October, 1991 approving the
amendment to the Bombay
Port Trusts Dock Bye-laws.
 - (ii) G.S.R. 610 (E) published in
Gazette of India dated the 1st
October, 1991 approving the
amendment to the Regulation
83 of the Visakhapatnam Port
Trust Dock Regulations,
1967.[Placed in Library, See
No. LT- 81/8/91]
- (2) A copy each of the following Notifi-
cations (Hindi and English versions)
under sub-section (3) of section
458 of the Merchant Shipping Act,
1958:-
 - (i) The Merchant Shipping (Reg-
istration of Sailing Vessels)
Amendment Rules, 1991 pub-
lished in Notification No. G.S.R.
469 in Gazette of India dated
the 17th August, 1991.
 - (ii) The Merchant Shipping (Life
Saving Appliances) Rules,
1991 published in Notification

No. G.S.R. 491 in Gazette of India dated the 31st August, 1991.

(iii) G.S.R. 542 published in Gazette of India dated the 21st September, 1991 making certain amendments to Notification No. G.S.R. 865 dated the 7th October, 1988. [Placed in Library, See No. LT- 81/9/91]

(3) A copy of the Major Port Trusts (Payment of Fees and Allowances to Trustees) (Amendment) Rules, 1991 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 635 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th October, 1991 under sub-section (3) of section 122 of the Major Port Trust Act, 1963. [Placed in Library, See No. LT- 820/91]

Reserve Bank of India Pension Regulations 1990. Annual Report of Pinakini Grameena Bank, Nellore for the year ending 31 March 91 etc.

THE MINISTR OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table-

(1) A copy of the Reserve Bank of India pension regulations, 1990 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. DEL/East/6612/Pension/90-91 in Gazette of India dated the 6th April, 1991 and the 22nd June, 1991 under sub-section (4) of section 58 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. [Placed in Library, See No. LT- 821/91]

(2) A copy each of the following Annual Reports (Hindi and English versions):-

(i) Report of the Pinakini Grameena Bank, Nellore for the year ended the 31st March, 1991, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report

(ii) Report of the Bolangir Anchalik Gramaya Bank, Bolangir, for the year ended the 31st March, 1991, together with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT- 823/91]

(iii) Report of the Nagarjuna Grammeena Bank, Raigarh for the year ended the 31st March, 1991, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT- 824/91]

(iv) Report of the Raigarh Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Raigarh, for the year ended the 31st March, 1991, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT- 825/91]

(v) Report of the Krishna Grammeena Bank, Gulbarga, for the year ended the 31st March, 1991, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT- 826/91]

(vi) Report of the Chindware Seoni Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Chindwara, for the year ended the 31st March, 1991, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT- 27/91]

(vii) Report of the Sri Ganganagar Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Sri-ganganagar, for the year ended the 31st March, 1991 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT- 828/91]

- (viii) Report of the Himachal Gramin Bank, Mandi, for the year ended the 31st March 1991, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT- 829/91]
- (ix) Report of the Surguja Kshet-riya Gramin Bank, Ambikapur, for the year ended the 31st March, 1991, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT- 830/91]
- (x) Report of the Gopalganj Kshet-riya Gramin Bank, Gopalganj, for the year ended the 31st March, 1991, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT- 831/91]
- (xi) Report of the Barabanki Gramin Bank, Barabanki, for the year ended the 31st March, 1991, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT- 832/91]
- (xii) Report of the Visveshvaraya Grameena Bank, Mandya, for the year ended the 31st March, 1991, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT- 833/91]
- (xiii) Report of the Palamau Kshet-riya Gramin Bank, Daltenganj, for the year ended the 31st March, 1991, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT- 834/91]
- (xiv) Report of the Banaskantha Mehsana Gramin Bank, Patan, for the year ended the 31st March, 1991, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Reports thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT- 841/91]
- (xv) Report of the Gurgaon Gramin Bank, Gurgaon, for the year ended the 31st March, 1991 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT- 836/91]
- (xvi) Report of the Koraput Panchabati Gramya Bank, Jeypore, for the year ended the 31st March, 1991, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT- 837/91]
- (xvii) Report of the Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Hoshangabad, for the year ended 31st March, 1991, together with the Accounts & Auditors Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT- 838/91]
- (xviii) Report of the Marudhar Kshet-riya Gramin Bank, Churu for the year ended the 31st March, 1991, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT- 839/91]
- (xix) Report of the Tulsi Gramin Bank, Banda for the year ended the 31st March, 1991 together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT- 840/91]
- (xx) Report of the Rewa Sidhi Gramin Bank, Rewa, for the year ended the 31st March, 1991, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Reports thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT- 841/91]

- (xxi) Report of the Shahdol Kshet-
riya Gramin Bank, Shahdol,
for the year ended the 31st
March, 1991, together with the
Accounts and Auditor's Report
thereon. [Placed in Library,
See No. LT- 842/91]
- (xxii) Report of the Vindhayavasini
Gramin Bank, Mirzapur, for the
year ended the 31st March,
1991, together with the Ac-
counts and Auditor's Report
thereon. [Placed in Library,
See No. LT- 843/91]
- (xxiii) Report of the Nainital Almora
Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Naini-
tal for the year ended the 31st
March, 1991, together with the
Accounts and Auditor's Report
thereon. [Placed in Library,
See No. LT- 844/91]
- (xxiv) Report of the Champaran
Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Mo-
tihari, for the year ended the
31st March, 1991, together
with the Accounts and Audi-
tor's Report thereon. [Placed
in Library, See No. LT-845/91]
- (xxv) Report of the Damh-Panna-
Sagar Kshetriya Gramin Bank,
Damoh for the year ended the
31st March, 1991, together
with the Accounts and Audi-
tor's Report thereon. [Placed
in Library, See No. LT-846/91]
- (xxvi) Report of the Saran Kshetriya
Gramin Bank, Chapra, for the
year ended the 31st March,
1991, together with the Ac-
counts and Auditor's Report
thereon. [Placed in Library,
See No. LT- 847/91]
- (xxvii) Report of the North Malabar
Gramin Bank, Kannur, for the
year ended the 31st March,
1991, together with the Ac-
counts and Auditor's Report
thereon. [Placed in Library,
See No. LT- 848/91]
- (xxviii) Report of the Hinden Gramin
Bank, Ghaziabad, for the year
ended the 31st March, 1991,
together with the Accounts and
Auditor's Report thereon.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT-
849/91]
- (xxix) Report of the Kosi Kshetriya
Gramin Bank, Purnia, for the
year ended the 31st March,
1991, together with the Ac-
counts and Auditor's Report
thereon. [Placed in Library,
See No. LT- 850/91]
- (xxx) Report of the Koiri Gramin
Bank, Kolar, for the year ended
the 31st March, 1991, together
with the Accounts and Audi-
tor's Report thereon. [Placed
in Library, See No. LT-851/91]
- (xxxi) Report of the Manipur Rural
Gramin Bank, Imphal, for the
year ended the 31st March,
1991, together with the Ac-
counts and Auditor's Report
thereon. [Placed in Library,
See No. LT- 852/91]
- (xxxii) Report of the Malaprabha
Gramin Bank, Dharwad for
the year ended the 31st March,
1991, together with the Ac-
counts and Auditor's Report
thereon. [Placed in Library,
See No. LT- 853/91]
- (xxxiii) Report of the Haryana Kshet-
riya Gramin Bank, Bhiwani, for
the year ended the 31st March,
1991, together with the Ac-
counts and Auditor's Report
thereon. [Placed in Library,
See No. LT- 854/91]

(xxxiv) Report of the Jhabua-Dhar Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Jhabua, for the year ended the 31st March, 1991, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-855/91]

(xxxv) Report of the Kapurthala-Firezpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Kapurthala, for the year ended the 31st March, 1991, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-856/91]

(xxxvi) Report of the Kakathiya Gramin Bank, Warangal, for the year ended the 31st March, 1991, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-857/91]

(xxxvii) Report of the Rathagiri Bindhudurg Gramin Bank, Rathnagiri, for the year ended the 31st March, 1991, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-858/91]

(xxxviii) Report of the Bhandara Gramin Bank, Bhandara, for the year ended the 31st March, 1991, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-859/91]

(xxxix) Report of the Sharda Gramin Bank, Satna, for the year ended the 31st March, 1991, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-860/91]

(xl) Report of the South Malabar Gramin Bank, Malappuram, for the year ended the 31st March,

1991, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-861/91]

(xli) Report of the Jamnagar Rajkot Gramin Bank, Jamnagar, for the year ended the 31st March, 1991, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-862/91]

(xlii) Report of the Pratapgarh Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Pratapgarh, for the year ended the 31st March, 1991, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-863/91]

(xliii) Report of the Allahabad Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Allahabad, for the year ended the 31st March, 1991, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-864/91]

(xlii) Report of the Mayurakshi Gramin Bank, Suri, for the year ended the 31st March, 1991, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-865/91]

(xliii) Report of the Avadh Gramin Bank, Lucknow, for the year ended the 31st March, 1991, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-866/91]

(xvi) Report of the Kisan Gramin Bank, Budaun, for the year ended the 31st March, 1991, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-867/91]

(xlvii) Report of the Patliputra Gramin Bank, Patna, for the year ended the 31st March, 1991, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-868/91]

(xlviii) Report of the Nalanda Gramin Bank, Biharsharif, for the year ended the 31st March, 1991, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-869/91]

(xlix) Report of the Kutch Gramin Bank, Bhuj, for the year ended the 31st March, 1991, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-870/91]

(i) Report of the Dewar Shajapur Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Dewas, for the year ended the 31st March, 1991, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-871/91]

(ii) Report of the Howrah Gramin Bank, Howrah, for the year ended the 31st March, 1991, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-872/91]

(iii) Report of the Gomti Gramin Bank, Jaunpur for the year ended the 31st March, 1991, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-873/91]

(ivii) Report of the Shivpuri-Guna Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Shivpuri, for the year ended the 31st March, 1991, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-874/91]

(iv) Report of the Dhenkanal Gramin Bank, Dhenkanal, for the year ended the 31st March, 1991, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-875/91]

(iv) Report of the Mallabhum Gramin Bank, Bankura, for the year ended the 31st March, 1991, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-876/91]

(lvii) Report of the Alaknanda Gramin Bank, Pauri, for the year ended the 31st March, 1991, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-877/91]

(lvii) Report of the Rae Bareli Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Rae Bareli, for the year ended the 31st March, 1991, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-878/91]

(lviii) Report of the Tungabhadra Gramin Bank, Bellary, for the year ended the 31st March, 1991, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-879/91]

(ix) Report of the Ka Bank Nongkyndong Ri Khasi Jaintia Shillong, for the year ended the 31st March, 1991, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-880/91]

- (ix) Report of the Bilaspur Raipur Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Bilaspur, for the year ended the 31st March, 1991, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-881/91]
- (x) Report of the Basti Gramin Bank, Basti, for the year ended the 31st March, 1991, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-882/91]
- (xi) Report of the Mithila Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Lahiriasari, for the year ended the 31st March, 1991, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-883/91]
- (xii) Report of the Begusarai Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Begusarai, for the year ended the 31st March, 1991, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-884/91]
- (xiii) Report of the Monghyr Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Monghyr, for the year ended the 31st March, 1991, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-885/91]
- (xiv) Report of the Akola Gramin Bank, Akola, for the year ended the 31st March, 1991, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-886/91]
- (xv) Report of the Lakhimi Gonlia Bank, Golaghat, for the year ended the 31st March, 1991, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-887/91]
- (xvi) Report of the Ganga Yamuna Gramin Bank, Dehra Dun, for the year ended the 31st March, 1991, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-888/91]
- (xvii) Report of the Kshetriya Kisan Gramin Bank, Manipur, for the year ended the 31st March, 1991, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-889/91]
- (xviii) Report of the Samyut—Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Ajamgarh, for the year ended the 31st March, 1991, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-890/91]
- (xix) Report of the Gaur Gramin Bank, Manda, for the year ended the 31st March, 1991, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-891/91]
- (xx) Report of the Bastar Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Jagdalpur, for the year ended the 31st March, 1991, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-892/91]
- (xxi) Report of the Madhubani Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Madhubani, for the year ended the 31st March, 1991, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-893/91]

tor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-893/91]

(bxxiii) Report of the Prathma Bank, Maradabad, for the year ended the 31st March, 1991, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-894/91]

(bxxiv) Report of the Nimir Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Khargaan, for the year ended the 31st March, 1991, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT- 895/91]

(bxxv) Report of the Vaishali Kshet-riya Gramin Bank, Muzaffarpur, for the year ended the 31st March, 1991, together with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library, See No. LT- 896/91]

(3) A copy of the Results (Hindi and English versions) of the Twenty First Valuation of the life Insurance Corporation of India as on the 31st March, 1991. [Placed in Library, See No. LT- 897/91]

(4) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended the 31st March, 1990 (No. 14 of 1991)— Union Government (Other Autonomous Bodies)—Coffee Board under article 151 (1) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library, See No. LT- 898/91]

Notification made Customs Act 1962

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESH-WAR THAKUR): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifi-

cations (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:-

(i) G.S.R. 539 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st August, 1991 together with an explanatory Notification No. 100/90-Cus., 1991 dated the 20th March, 1990.

(ii) G.S.R. 540 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st August, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to the Notification No. 109/91-Cus., dated the 25th July, 1991.

(iii) G.S.R. 554 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th August, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to the Notification No. 203/90-Cus., dated the 21st June, 1990 so as to exempt four more products of Nepalese origin which qualify for preferential entry into India from the basic and auxiliary duties of customs.

(iv) The Customs Application (Form) Regulation, 1991 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 599 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th September, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-900/91]

(2) A copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:-

(i) G.S.R. 536 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th August, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum

making certain amendments to the Notification No. 53/91-C(E) dated the 25th July, 1991.

(ii) The Central Excise (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 1991 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 598 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th September, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iii) S.O. 610 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th September, 1991 together with an explanatory memorandum bringing into force the Central Excise and Customs Laws (Amendment) Act, 1991 with effect from the 20th September, 1991. [Placed in Library, See No. LT- 899/91]

(3) A copy of the Income-tax (Eleventh Amendment) Rules, 1991 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O.652 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th September, 1991 under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961. [Placed in Library, See No. LT- 901/91]

(2) The Export Inspection Council (Director) Recruitment Rules, 1991 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2324 in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 1991.

(3) The Export of Turmeric (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1991 published in Notification No. S.O. 2394 in Gazette of India dated the 28th September, 1991.

(4) The Export of Ginger (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1991 published in Notification No. S.O. 2395 in Gazette of India dated the 28th September, 1991.

(5) The Export of Frozen Fish and Fishery Products (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1991 published in Notification No. S.O. 2396 in Gazette of India dated the 28th September, 1991.

(6) The Export of Canned Fish and Fishery Products (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1991 published in Notification No. S.O. 2397 in Gazette of India dated the 28th September, 1991. [Placed in Library, See No. LT- 902/91]

**Notification under Export Act 1963
(Quality control and Inspection) Act,
1963**

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED):** I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963:-

(1) The Export of Black Pepper (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1991 published in Notification No. S.O. 1311 in Gazette of India dated the 11th May, 1991 together with a corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. S.O. 2489 dated the 5th October, 1991.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

13.05 hrs

[English]

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY
AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):** With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business during the week commencing Monday, 9th December, 1991, will consist of:

1. Consideration of any item of Gov-

[Sh. Ghulam Nabi Azad]

eminent Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

2. Consideration and passing of the following Bills as passed by Rajya Sabha;
 - (a) The Indian Ports (Amendment) Bill, 1991
 - (b) The Delhi High Court (Amendment) Bill, 1991
3. Discussion on the Resolution seeking disapproval of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (Amendment) Ordinance, 1991 and consideration and passing of the Bill replacing the Ordinance.
4. Discussion on the 35th to 39th Reports of Union Public service commission.
5. Discussion under Rule 193 regarding general deterioration in the law and order situation in various parts of the country with reference to recent spurt in the incidents of terrorism, secessionism and kidnappings, on Monday, 9th December, 1991 at 3.00 p.m.
6. Discussion under Rule 193 regarding devastation caused due to earthquake in hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh on Tuesday, 10th December, 1991 at 3.00 p.m.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the following items may please be included in the next week's agenda. A Krishi Vigyan Kendra may please be set up in "Dayandan College, Ajmer", the largest private college in Rajasthan for the development of its agricultural faculty.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (JAIPUR): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the following items may please be included in the next week's agenda.

- (i) Recognised flying cum training clubs should be opened in other cities of Rajasthan like that of Jaipur.
- (ii) The Central Government should provide financial assistance to Rajasthan for commissioning rope-way system for reaching Jaigarh, Nahargarh, and world famous place of pilgrimage Galta at Jaipur in Rajasthan.

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA (Surat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the following items may please be included in the next week's agenda.

Need to import silk to save thousands of Handloom and Embroidery units in the country.

[English]

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contain): Sir, I request that the following items may be included in the next week's Agenda:-

- (1) Need to provide financial assistance to the Government of West Bengal for the setting up of the Bakreswar Thermal Power Project.
- (2) Need to provide financial assistance for establishment of the Haldia Petrochemical Factory in West Bengal.

[Translation]

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the following items may please be included in the next week's agenda.

- (i) Need to hold a discussion on Meghalaya before the expiry of the period of President's Rule in the State.

(ii) Need to introduce a Constitutional Amendment Bill to ban Cow slaughter.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR (Bareilly): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the following item may please be included in the next week's agenda.

Installation of a 10,000 line electronic telephone exchange in Bareilly.

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the following item may please be included in the next week's agenda.

DIZOLDA IN THE FUNDING OF Telephones in Kota, Rajasthan.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister of Communication hails from your State. Please meet and talk to him one day.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Sir, I request that the following items may be included in the next week's agenda:-

- (1) Need for amendment to famine code and other relevant laws as regards declaration of natural calamities as national calamities;
- (2) Need for proper research of the sickle-cell-anaemia disease and treatment of patients suffering from this dreaded disease in different parts of Orissa.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR (Mangalore): Sir, I request that the following items may be included in the next week's agenda:-

- (1) Need to establish a Sainik School in Kodagu District of Karnataka;
- (2) Need to accord approval for setting up of a naphtha cracker unit in the

Mangalore Petro Chemical Project. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): I request that the following items may be included in the next week's agenda:-

- (1) Need to discuss the situation arising out of there retrenchment of 600 workers of ONGC as a prelude to step the oil exploration in West Bengal and bid to allow entry of multinational oil companies in the country.
- (2) Non-clearance of certain West Bengal projects by the Union Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN (Rao Ram Singh): Would the Minister like to say something?

(SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): I will bring this to the notice of the Business Advisory Committee. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned for Lunch to re-assemble at 1415 hours.

1316. hours

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till fifteen minutes past Fourteen of the clock

1425 hrs

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at twenty five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER** in the Chair]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House shall now take up the Legislative business. Shri K Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy.

1426 hrs

FAMILY COURTS (AMENDMENT) BILL[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRIK. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY): I beg to move:

" That the Bill to amend the Family Courts Act, 1984, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration "

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as you are aware, the Family Courts Act, 1984 (66 of 1984) envisages the establishment of Special Courts with a view to promoting conciliation and speedy settlement of disputes relating to marriage and family affairs and matters connected therewith. As per information received so far, the State Governments of Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu, Uttar Pradesh and the Union Territory of Pondicherry have already set up a total of 25 Family Courts. Notifications have also been issued in respect of Assam, Goa, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Sikkim, West Bengal and Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar islands and Delhi extending the Family Courts Act to those States/Union Territories.

After the enactment of the Family Courts Act, 1984, a proceeding relating to the maintenance of wife, children and parents under Chapter IX (which includes Section 125) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Cr. P.C.) falls within the jurisdiction of the Family Courts. An anomalous situation has arisen inasmuch as the States where the Family Courts Act has not been extended, there will be no appeal against the maintenance order passed by the Magistrate under Section 125 of the Cr. P.C. and only the general provisions in Cr. P. C. regarding filing of revision petition would apply, while in those States where the Family Courts Act has been extended, an appeal under Section 19 of that Act would lie to a Division Bench of a High

Court against the maintenance order passed by the Family Court under Section 125 of Cr. P.C.

The Conference of Chief Justices held in December, 1989 took note of the above mentioned anomaly and recommended that the provision existing in the Family Courts Act, 1984 regarding appeal against an order made by a Family court under Section 125 of Cr. P.C. may be deleted and, in its place revision may be provided for in the said Act.

With a view to bringing about uniformity in the procedure for maintenance cases, it is proposed to amend Section 19 of the Family Courts Act, 1984. The right to appeal against the orders passed by the Family Courts under Section 125 of the Cr. P.C. is being deleted. At the same time, the Bill seeks to insert a new Clause relating to revision enabling the High Court on its own motion or otherwise, to call for and examine the record of any proceeding, in which a Family Court has passed orders under Chapter IX (which includes Section 125) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, to satisfy itself about the correctness legality and propriety of the order. It, however, intends to save the pending appeals and also the right to appeal from the orders passed before the commencement of the amending Act.

I hope the Bill will receive the whole-hearted support from all the Members of the House.

I commend the Bill for the consideration of the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

" That the Bill to amend the Family Courts Act, 1984, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration ".

The time allotted for this Bill is two and a half hours. Now, I call Shrimati Sheela Gautam to speak.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM (ALI-GARH): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I express my thanks to you for providing me an opportunity to speak something. I would like to extend my support to the Family Courts which have been introduced in the country. I also support this Bill.

I support the Family Courts, because these Courts will provide justice to Women in the country. At the same time there will be a proper hearing of the cases of torture and injustice being done to them.

In view of the present condition of women, it becomes imperative to set up such courts in the country. In other countries, such courts are already functioning. They were first introduced in America in 1899. Their function was to fix maintenance allowance and alimony for the wives who were deserted since 1910. Japan and Australia have made such successful experiments. In 1949 Japan gave the Family Courts the status of independent courts. Such courts are also functioning in many other countries. Our country badly needs them, because our society is changing fast. Earlier there were joint families, but now that is not there. Now a days, the joint families are disintegrating. In the changed circumstances, none takes personal interest to remove women's problems. All have developed their own thinking. so there is a need to provide relief to the women by stopping torture on them by setting up these courts and disposing of their cases in short time.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government has done an excellent job by introducing this Bill. I suggest that the number of such courts should be increased in the country. At present the number of such courts is very meagre in view of the growing number of atrocities on women. I suggest the Government that such family courts should be set up in each district so that the affected women may get justice immediately.

I also suggest that women judges should

be appointed in such courts, so that much courts are made more effective. Once again I support this bill.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Ramesh Chennithala.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA Sir, I will speak on the Unemployment Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Not on this Bill?

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: No.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Right. Now, Shri Sharad Dighe. Then, Shri Pala K.M. Mathew. (*Interruptions*) They are not interested. Shri Panigrahi...

SHRI SRIBALLAB PANIGRAHI (Deo-
arh): Sir, I rise to support the Family Courts (Amendment) Bill, 1990. The Family Courts Act was passed in 1984. The Hon. Law Minister has now come before the House with an amendment which has already been cleared by the other House.

There is no denying the fact that the necessity of establishment of family courts is very much there because this court deals with different types of cases, matrimonial cases, family affairs all these things. And judging the nature of the disputes, they need to be dealt with in a different way, not in the usual way together with other cases in the same court. Therefore, there was a need and the legislation is before us. But about the enforcement of this Act, I am sorry to observe that it has been far from satisfactory. That has been tardy inasmuch as in a number of States even in big States like Bihar and Andhra Pradesh and in some north-eastern States the State Governments have not yet cared to notify this Act in their respective States. Only about 25 family courts have so far been established in some States and some States have taken steps only recently to notify these courts. They have not yet established family courts. In that way, the

[Sh. Sriballab Panigrahi]

performance of quite a number of States in this regard is unsatisfactory. And so, this matter should be looked into. The hon. Minister should take interest to prevail upon the State Governments on the urgency and the necessity of implementing this Act.

Sir, this amendment is just procedural in nature. It seeks to bring about uniformity in procedure in regard to appeal, vis-a-vis, revision. The Family Courts Act does have certain provisions which are already there in the CrPC and in the CrPC, there is a provision about revision, against the orders of the court, with regard to maintenance, etc. Some provision does exists in Family Courts Act wherein instead of revision, there is provision for appeal. So, an anomalous situation is created which has been delacked dictated by the presiding officers of the courts, that is, the judges and the Chief Justices. They have recommended in their conference that this anomalous situation should be removed by way of amendment and hence, this amendment has come. It should be revision in place of appeal. So, to fall in line with this to bring uniformity in procedure, this Bill is here before us.

Further, it empowers the High Court also to interfere and to call for records from the Lower Courts and family courts and so on. I wish that such interference of the High Court will be for the better and not for the worse to achieve the purpose underlying this Bill in a more meaningful way. This Bill is for administering social justice to our women who are weaker sections. Women do come under weaker sections and their interest will have to be and should be protected in the right perspective. There is a great deal of harassment to women and dowry deaths, etc. are very much on the increase. Again, physical torture is there of women and that number is also increasing. So, I request and I suggest that more powers would be given to the family courts. In a sense, dowry deaths and physical torture of women by their in-laws and their husbands are criminal in nature. It is just not criminal but something

more than that when compared to other types of criminal cases. Therefore, the should be amndd suitably to bring these cases also under the purview of family courts. The atmosphere and approach must be different as far as these special courts are concerned. These cases with regard to matrimonial disputes and family affairs should be heard in a different atmosphere. I must also be seen that justice is administered in a speedier way. You know the proverbial saying, 'Justice delayed is justice denied. Therefore, so far as these cases are concerned, it has to be quicker and cheaper as well.

Earlier, the proceedings under the Hindu Marriages Act were conducted in open courts and it was causing a great deal of embarrassment to the women. Therefore, howsoever harassed, women were reluctant to go to the courts. Of course, now the situation has changed and it is decided to give protection to the spouses, by holding the proceedings in camera.

I would conclude with one or two suggestions. About 10,000 cases are now pending before these 25 and odd number of special courts. There is a restriction, rather a rider that family courts can be established only in those districts where the population exceeds one million. There are so many small districts with less than one million population. Therefore, there should not be any such restriction. The minimum that can be done in this regard is that there should at least be one family court in every district.

I would like to stress again that the approach to these family courts must be different. If the same who are on the panel for appointment as judges to man the civil courts are chosen to man the family courts as well, I am afraid Sir, that the purpose may not be served in its entirety. I say this because it requires a special type of training and a different type of attitude. Therefore, another suggestion that I would like to make is that as many women as possible should be appointed as judges to run the family courts.

the greater the number of women judges, the better it would be. This is my suggestion for your consideration. Today, there are a large number of women barristers, and advocates practising in different law courts. We find women in every field and they are not lacking in any respect. Therefore, preference should be given to women in the matter of appointment of judges so far as these family courts is concerned.

I have one more suggestion. When there is a divorce or when a woman is deserted and when she stays away from her husband, she may not be having her own income. In such a situation, even if she decides to go to the family courts, how will she finance the litigation? Where will she get the funds from? For this purpose, there should be a provision for legal aid and that legal aid too should be made available easily. It should be seen that the woman is not made to run from pillar to post in a helpless situation. The procedure should be such that she could approach the concerned authority easily to enable her to effectively fight the litigation. So more powers should be given.

I do not wish to say much. This is a very simple, a very innocuous Bill. There was some lacuna in the Act which has been rectified by this Bill. Sir, I am very sorry to observe that when a law is passed, the implementing machinery or the States which are entrusted with the task of implementing the law do not realise the urgency, the gravity of the situation and the importance of the legislation, and they go a little slow in its implementation. This is not proper. It does not give a good account of their performance. They should implement it maintain the letter and spirit of the legislation.

With these words, I give my whole-hearted support to this Bill.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): I thank you, Sir, for giving me the priority as I have to attend some meeting.

As far as this Bill is concerned, I fully support it. The question does not arise of

opposing it. My hon. colleague, Shri Panigrahi just now has made a number of points. I fully support the points made by him and also by Shrimati Sheela Gautam about the woman judge, etc. I fully approve of the figures that have been given by Shri Panigrahi. The Business Advisory Committee granted two-and-a-half hours time for the Family Courts (Amendment) Bill, revising its earlier time which was much shorter than this. The idea was that since the 193 on Atrocities on Women could not come this will be the occasion which we shall utilise making points on the subject. On that understanding this time was extended. But, Sir, I am very sorry to say, after having a look around the Chamber, that this is an atrocity really. Unfortunately, very few women or men are now present in the Chamber. I thank those hon. male colleagues who are present because we need them more than we need ourselves. So, from that point of view, I would like to deal with this question.

A few family courts have been formed, though they are in camera, etc. But, really speaking, how many women are able to go there today? Compared to the trouble that every family has, very few are able to go. I will give you two or three examples. From the state of affairs with secede good laws.

I have been a Member of this House from 1980 onwards. There was a new spurt in the Women's movement and from that spurt, outside the legislatures, the legislatures were moved to pass several good Acts.

Now, Let us see what is happening to these legislations? The Family Court will be no exception. This is why I am saying that this is relevant for us. For passing what is popularity known as the Custodial Rape Law in the Criminal Procedure Code, a lot of trouble was taken by the Select Committee. When I was here for the first time, the Indian Evidence Act was amended and the entire area of description of the word 'rape' was also changed. The responsibility of proving that that person has not committed rape was on the accused himself. This is the law

[Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee]

Now, let us see what is happening today? If you go through the newspapers of the last six months, you will find that so many custodial rapes have been reported. The hon. Minister for Law and Company Affairs must have read the newspapers and I need not advise him. It is strange that more custodial rapes are taking place now.

Secondly, let us take the question of dowry deaths. A Bill regarding this was passed. In that Bill, it was clearly mentioned that if a woman dies within seven years of her marriage and dies in suspicious circumstances, then an FIR has to be filed against the easpeats often then the husband and some members of is family. (Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee contd.) And her Fathers Family have to be informed before one goes in for postmortem . What is happening now?

Only the other day, I handed over a memorandum to our DG Police West Bengal saying that nobody had informed regarding the death of a girl. You will be interested to know that another case gave him was case of a Central Government employee. The girl was being pushed to death. This is the situation. That Central Government employee is running about in different States. So any day, that girl may die. Such things are happening in every State. Anyway, I do not want to cite any more illustration. Many Acts are passed by this Legislature unanimously but they are totally infructuous. This is where our hearts really pain.

Let me come to the National Commission on Women. I am raising this point again. I hope, there will be a discussion on this question with the Prime Minister. The other day also, during Zero Hour, I had raised this point. After a struggle for full one decade, a Bill was passed unanimously for forming a National Commission on Women. Then, we came to know that now two Commissions will be set up. The other day I said that too many cooks spoil the broth. You have not set up one Commission and now you are thinking of setting up two Commissions. I do not

know how Shri Manmohan Singh is going to pay the expenses. I find that you are in an unenviable position in the India of today. I am sure that you are noting. But, keeping everything in mind, I would like to know what is the meaning of declaring two Commissions. Will they have the statutory right as was given by the National Commission on women Act 1990 though it could not be put in the Constitution?

That is also not yet clear. So, it seems to me that we are running really in a helpless condition and in a vicious circle. This is where we have to make a break.

The implementation machinery such as the National Commission has to be quickly set up. But, again, I am not one of those who believe just setting up a National Commission will liberate us; it is far from it. Unless we can really change the society and its whole attitude towards women, we cannot do anything. I am absolutely clear about it. Therefore, while speaking on this Bill, the first and the last appeal of mine is let us really rise above all petty partisan considerations, political, social, whatever it may be; let us really take this question up at the grassroot level, let us deal with it at the grassroot level; let us create an atmosphere where women will be able to say that they are equal citizens according to the rights given to them by the constitution and they are supported by their entire family and locality. Only then this Bill will have any effect. Therefore, let all of them pledge whoever is here and whoever is not here that if women they remain in bondage, then no society can go forward whatever that society is if that be so, we have the bounden duty and we have to perform it.

Incidentally, when discussion took place under 193 during the last session, when I spoke, some hon. make Members asked me that "ddi you never said anything about us; we were also harassed sometimes." I agree, yes, you are also harassed some times you should not be harassed; women also should not do that. But the percentage-wise harassment by women that is still very little. Even then I stand for it that we must be ideal; we

must try to be, but then the main responsibility remains with the men-folk still. Another thing, let us remember that women, all of them, are not friends of women either. Unless the mother-in-law, when she is a mother of a son gives up the habit of demanding dowry and when she is a mother of a daughter starts wailing, we shall not go forward very much. So, let women also give up their double standard and take a single standard.

With all these pre-conditions which are very difficult to achieve, really these social laws can be put into effect. I urge all the Members who are sitting here as well as those who are outside though many media persons are not here, even then the media has to play a role in this to help in this matter. Let us all concerned in the society try to together live in peace, live in brightness, live in equality and help the country to go forward in its stride.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, I also support this Bill. I am supporting this Bill, because it is very essential to set up the family courts. As per provision of section 3, the State Governments would directly set up family courts in cities or metropolitan cities having population of 10 lakh or more. They may also set up such courts in cities having population less than 10 lakh. It has also been made imperative to consult the High Courts in regard to setting up of these courts.

15.00 hrs.

Some people, women organisations and advocates of Delhi however, opposed this Bill, but this opposition was a cause of utter surprise. The Woman Organisations were also of the opinion that it is a concrete step in the field of social Justice, because the setting up of such family courts will save the women from the cumbersome formalities of the existing courts and they will not now depend on the advocates. The objective of these courts is to provide them social justice; and the case will be represented by the

Institution or some advisors or the victim herself and not by the lawyers. So they are opposing this Bill on the plea that it is against the section 30, which enables the lawyers to appear in any court. But as per the provision of section 13 of this Bill, the lawyers have no right to conduct the cases in these courts. Therefore, the lawyers are opposing it. For the purpose of representing the victim in the courts, women organisations and institutions, which can help them, will go to these courts. Women Organisations have been demanding for the setting up of these Courts for the last 15 years. The social and family organisations for woman in foreign countries have also demanded during the women year that such courts should be set up as may decide the cases of women's rights in property, custody of children, cases of divorce etc.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, most of the women do not go to courts because of cost factor in the courts, that is why a demand for setting up such courts in one form or the other, has been put forth and fortunately now much courts have been set up. Now the question arises as to how the judges will be appointed in the family courts. One suggestion is that the rank of the judge of the family court will be higher than the District Magistrate, but lower than the judge of a high court. The second is that the retired officers should be appointed as judges and the third suggestion is that such officers should be appointed as are already trained in resolving the family disputes. I would like to say that we should appreciate Smt. Pormila Dandvate who came forward to solve all these problems and evolved such a system as have no need to take any sort of legal help. In this respect I shall cite an example in this regard. A women from Punjab used to come to Delhi for justice. Despite paying handsome fee to the lawyers, she could not get the required time of the lawyers for her cause. Then she brought her old father to Delhi. Even then, she did not get justice. In such circumstances women are compelled to make a forced compromise which usually is not in their favour. Similar was the case with this woman and she could not get justice. Setting up of

[Sh. Girdharilal Bhargava]

these courts will prove a boon for them. If there is any sort of problems in this bill, the lawyers from all over India should discuss the same with the women's organisations and resolve these problems. If the lawyers feel some problems due to these family courts, then these courts should be renamed as Family Welfare or Consolation Board.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I would like to say that this bill should have been introduced long ago. It should be made clear in the section 4, as to how the judge will be appointed. Section 5 enables the Welfare Organisations, the women organisations and the professional social workers to provide assistance to the women. Women will get justice through this Bill. Therefor the hon. Minister should express regret for the delayed introduction of this Bill. In fact, these family courts will improve the condition of women in India which is a women dominated country and where women are worshipped. If we shall worship women and have a feeling of regard for them in the house, the condition of women will definitely improve. Women are mothers. They nurture children and teach good habits to them. If women are not properly respected and will remain in a tortured condition, the development of children will not be proper and they can not be a good citizen. Therefore I thank you for introducing this Bill for women and whatever lacunae are in its provisions, should be removed in consultation with legal experts.

[*English*]

SHRI S.B. SIDNAL (Belgaum): Sir I rise to support this Bill.

In this country, women have been feeling insecure from social points of view to have regular life. However, in the history, as my friend has said, woman had been accorded pooja and many other things. But actually when practical life comes, it is not so. Ladies have a lot of tension specially in divorce matters, maintenance of the children, and other things. When there is a

social tension, family progress cannot be expected. And when there is a social tension, even the country cannot progress.

To bring an orderly society; legislation is a must. And effective legislation should be made through progressive laws. This Bill is one of the progressive Bills brought by the Law Minister and I support this Bill.

Sir, women in this country should not only be protected but they should be directed to be on the progressive line. How best we can do? There are courts. I am also an Advocate. Several matters are pending for the last more than 40 years. Justice delayed is always justice denied. Every one of us know the importance of the law and also the procedural delay. In these matters, when wife applies for divorce or vice-versa, one has to wait for years together. And where will one has time to wait? If timely justice is not given, then no useful purpose will be served.

This Amendment is necessary to expedite this matter. It is a welcome step. The benefit should be given to all the pending cases also.

Sir, women in this country are normally very much backward. Many of the people do not know as to how to approach the court. Though some of the educated people approach the court, they are supposed to be illiterates in the court because they do not know how long it takes. My friend, who is an advocate, alone is not responsible for delaying the matters. They get delayed because of the procedure. The system, which is there now, itself allows the delay. When one files a petition, the other is not present or he may do something to harass or whatever it may be as per the instructions of the other side. So, when the system itself is not good, we cannot blame any judicial officer or legal practitioner. To overcome that we have to legislate a Bill. If the system could be improved through Bills, then we have to bring progressive laws. If the women in any country are not progressive, are not educated, then that country will be taken back to the clock of the progress.

There is a lady poet who said about women:

"The woman is not born from the head of the man to sit on his head, she is not born from his feet to be stamped by him; she is born from his side to be equal to him, below his arms to be protected by him."

But how do we treat her? As Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee has very painfully narrated so many events and in the criminal and other cases when we see rape and so many types of ill-treatment of women, really sometimes we feel ashamed of reading those things through the press and listening to. Mostly city cases are reported and rural cases are never reported. Sir, you know it very well because you come from a rural area. While there is a law, that law cannot be enforced. When the law cannot be enforced, what is the use of passing so many laws? So whenever a law is made, it should be implemented properly and effectively. The courts should be easily approachable,

there should be speedy disposal of case and justice should appear to be done to the public so that the future cases of victimisation could approach the courts very easily; otherwise; one has to undergo a lot of mental agony waiting at the doors of lawyers and courts for a longest time. That may be one of the reasons for the backwardness of our country.

In western countries women are totally free but in our country there are social taboos. Though the woman does not want a husband and she wants to say something, there is no platform or really effective communication with the society. In other words, she has no remedy to get over those things. It is very difficult aspect. Therefore, if we are not free mentally, we cannot work or produce anything worthwhile. If men and women are free from social tensions, the country is free from social tensions and then you can expect a little progress. Therefore, to remove these things, the judicial system in the country has to be changed because the delay

involved in it is terrible.

We can also suggest so many other things. As you know very well, criminal cases are disposed of earlier than civil litigation. However, the civil litigations are delayed so badly that even century after century the succession certificate has to be produced in a court for heirship because the father died or the grandfather died while litigating. If that is the position, I do not know what justice we can give.

Another interesting aspect is that in this country there are more number of people who do not have any property. They do not know what a court is. A poor person who does not have any priority, does not know how a court functions. There are people who cannot approach the legal process because of social taboos. Even those who approach the courts do not get justice. Then what is the use of the courts? Therefore, in this case, we have to think very seriously in the best interest of the country and the society.

When you want to bring an orderly society, women should be allowed to develop. Therefore, in my opinion, the setting up of the family courts is one of the progressive acts. I welcome this. I support this. It is in the best interest of women. I share the feelings expressed by Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee and am of the definite view that protection of law should be given to women.

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME (Birbhum): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Amendment Bill.

At the very outset, I start with a quotation:

"Janani Janma Bhumishch Swargadapi gariyau

We, the Indian people, regard it in the letter and not in the spirit. Why is it so? We have to find the root cause because the society in which we are living is basically a society which is feudal in nature. The capitalist, set up, our culture, attitude, mentality and everything is feudal in nature. This is the root

[Dr. Ram Chandrea Dome]

cause. So, we call for social justice, equality and so on and so forth. There are so many legislations in our country. There are so many Acts in the Statute Book. For that matter, nobody bothers and a very few Acts are implemented in this country. This is the reality.

Torture atrocity, discrimination, exploitation are a part and parcel, an inherent character of the semi-feudal society. As atrocities, exploitations, discriminations against weaker sections are going on-women are the main component of the weaker sections-they are also discriminated and exploited. So, in order to give them social justice or equal right, we must find the root cause. If we find the root cause, then we have a solution. So long the system persists, the system prevails, just legislation will not solve this problem.

This Bill is dealing with the Family Courts. This Bill first came into enactment in the year 1984. The main component of this Bill was to provide for the establishment of the Family Courts with a view to promote conciliation and secure speedy settlement of disputes relating to marriage and family affairs. But, it is surprising enough that after the enactment of this Bill, seven years before, very few States have come forward to implement that Act. If you go through the record, you can find that only a very few States are implementing this Act. Even States like Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and some other North-Eastern States are not coming forward to implement this Act. Moreover, it is too much surprising to all of us that in our Capital city, Delhi, there is no provision of open Family Court. Moreover, problems with regard to family matters are increasing. Atrocities on women are taking place in one form or the other. They are increasing day by day. We are proud of modern civilisation but what has civilisation given to us? Civilisation has not made us truly civilised. If we are truly civilised, then atrocities on weaker sections, particularly on women, should not be taking place.

Many things have been said by the previous speakers, particularly by my colleague, Shri Panigrahi. They have spoken about this Bill in detail. I have only two suggestions to make. One is regarding the appointment of judges of family courts. We have to rethink about the betterment of their service. Usually, judges are taken from the civil courts with civil experience, but my suggestion is that emphasis should be laid on selecting judges having experience in dealing with matrimonial matters and having progressive and soft attitude towards women, towards the weaker sections. Judges having experience in matrimonial or family affairs should be given priority. Particularly, if women judges are available, they should be given priority.

The main purpose of this Bill is to give protection to women but we must admit, and it is historically also true, that the Indian women are basically conservative nature. Majority of them have no education at all. Economically also they are weaker. So, many a time they can't speak openly due to their social prejudice. In this Bill there is no provision for giving legal aid to them. Government should arrange advocates or representatives like *amicus curiae* to plead their cases.

Another aspect is that this type of courts usually function as conciliatory bodies for the settlement of the disputes. Many a time this does not solve the problem at all. So, my suggestion is that we must emphasise on settling the disputes. Criminal offence in many forms are taking place against women. Since the women are weaker - both socially and economically - they cannot get justice. They cannot go to the criminal courts. All these types of criminal cases committed against women should come within the jurisdiction of family courts. This is my suggestion. If we could legislate in this fashion, then it will be more fruitful and more effective.

I want to suggest one thing regarding the composition of the family court. My suggestion is that there should be a provision for women representatives from different women organisations.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRIK. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY): Sir, preference is given to them.

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: Another observation is about the evidence that is taken. Only oral evidence is taken. It is not recorded in detail. Only the summary and substance are recorded. Many a time there are chances of mis-interpretation. Therefore, my suggestion is that oral and written statement in detail should be recorded for future proceedings.

Finally, I have got one more suggestion. Many States have not yet come forward in this regard. I do not know what is the reason for this - whether their attitude is against this Act or they want any provision to be changed or reduced - I do not know. I think that in today's perspective many States have the financial constraints regarding expenditure - infrastructural expenditure, service facilities etc. So the Central Government must come forward to assist them financially in this matter.

In conclusion I want to say that many laws in our country have been legislated. But very few are implemented. I hope that this time the present Amendment Bill will be implemented with ardent sincerity and will be implemented in letter and spirit to make it a reality.

SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH(Eluru): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, The family courts were initiated in 1968 with the hope that they will be able to settle the matter out of major courts and eliminate legal problems. But in 1982 there were some amendments and a review was also conducted. It is mainly intended for matrimonial disputes, divorces, guardianships etc. and also to the compensation that has to be provided in this regard.

As mentioned by hon. Members who spoke earlier, these are not widely used all over the country. Unless they serve the purpose in rural areas, specially in so many places as our friends have just now men-

tioned, the purpose will not be served. Atrocities are happening. But, unfortunately, the affected people do not get any protection or they are guided properly. This matter should be taken up and they should be guided where to go for justice.

We see everyday in the press about the number of suicides that occur due to family problems. If the laws in this regard are known widely and are easily accessible in every nook and corner corner of this country, then probably, these things will be minimised. As mentioned by Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee, in dowry matters not only men but the mothers-in-law are also greatest problem, that is faced in the country. This aspect has to be looked into and the Courts should come forward to rescue the victims. The legal matters are time - consuming and the most important thing is in respect of illiterates. The Government should provide proper assistance - legal assistance or financial assistance - to them to see that they get proper justice in these family courts. The purpose of the family courts is mainly intended, as I said earlier, for quicker justice and it should be easily accessible to all types of families. I hope the Government will take special interest and see that the State Governments implement it also in the rural areas and see that common people are aware of these family courts which will be accessible to them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Remain, you can continue later.

SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH: I will just now finish it, Sir.

With this, I support the Family Courts (Amendment) Bill brought by the Law Minister and I thank the Chair for giving me this opportunity.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up the Private Members' Business. Introduction of Bills.

Dr. P. Vallal Peruman.

PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION BILL*

15.31 hrs

[*English*]

DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN (Chidambaram): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for recognition of public interest litigations and for matters connected therewith.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for recognition of public interest litigations and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES (RECOGNITION OF WELFARE ASSOCIATION) BILL*

15.32 hrs

[*English*]

DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN: (Chidambaram) Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for recognition of all Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes welfare associations and to provide facilities to them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for recognition of all Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes welfare associations and to provide facilities to them."

The motion was adopted.

DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.32 hrs

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT BILL*)

(*Insertion of new article 16A*)

[*English*]

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contain): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

EMPLOYMENT BILL*

15.32 hrs

[*English*]

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS (Jaipur): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for employment to all adult citizens by engaging them in nation building activities and to provide for their welfare.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for employment to all adult citizens by engaging them in nation building activities and to provide for their welfare."

The motion was adopted.

* Published in the Gazette of India Extra ordinary part II, Section 2 dated 6/12/91

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.33 hrs

CEILING ON WAGES BILL*

[*English*]

SHRI S.B. SIDNAL (Belgaun): Sir, 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: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of article 244, etc-)

15 33 112 hrs.

[*English*]

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY (Alipurduars): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of article 44, etc.)

15.34 hrs

[*English*]

SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE (Aurangabad): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

PLACES OF WORSHIP (SPECIAL PROVISIONS) REPEAL BILL*

15.34 hrs

[*English*]

SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE: Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to repeal the Places of Worship (Special Provisions) Act, 1991.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to repeal the Places of Worship (Special Provisions) Act, 1991."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India"

CITIZENS (ISSUE OF MULTI-PURPOSE CARD) BILL*

15.35 hrs

[*English*]

SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE (Aurangabad): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the issue of multi-purpose cards to the citizens of India and for matters connected therewith.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the issue of multi-purpose cards to the citizens of India and for matters connected therewith".

The Motion was adopted.

SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE: I introduce the Bill.

15.35 1/2 hrs

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*
(*Insertion of new article 29A, etc.*)

[*Translation*]

SRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

The motion was adopted.

[*Translation*]

SRI MOHAN SINGH: I introduce the Bill.

15.36 hrs

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(*Insertion of new article 51 B*)

[*Translation*]

SRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

[*English*]

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.

[*Translation*]

SRI MOHAN SINGH: I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL***(Amendment of Tenth Schedule)****[Translation]**

SRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria):- I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

[English]

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.

[Translation]

SRI MOHAN SINGH:- I introduce the Bill

15. 37 hrs.**(CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*****(Amendment of articles 200 and 201)****[English]**

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. 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 CHITTA BASU: I introduce the Bill

AGRICULTURAL WORKERS BILL***[English]**

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the welfare of agricultural workers and to regulate their employment and conditions of service and for matters connected therewith.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the welfare of agricultural workers and to regulate their employment and conditions of service and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I introduce the Bill.

15.38 hrs**CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL***

(Insertion of new articles 28 IA and 281 B)

[English]

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): 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 CHITTA BASU: I introduce the Bill.

15 38 1/2 hrs

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of article 26)

[*English*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNADES (Muzafarpur): I beg to move for leave to withdraw the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to withdraw the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I withdraw the Bill.

15.39 hrs

EMPLOYEMENT GUARANTEE BILL

By Sri Bhogendra Jha

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now the House will take up further consideration of the Employment Guarantee Bill moved by Shri Bhogendra Jha. I would like to mention that we have already taken 2 hours 24 minutes on this Bill thus exhausting the time allotted for this Bill. No the House has to allot further time on this Bill.

Is it the pleasure of the House that the

time allotted on this Bill be extended by one hour for the time being?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Two hours.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So, we are extending the time allotted for this Bill by two hours more.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ASTBHUIJA PRASAD SHUKLA (Khalilabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, each section of society is concerned about the growing problem of unemployment in the country. Unemployment is becoming a curse for the country. Unemployment is the main reason behind the involvement of youths in violence and arson in the country. The Government datas show that there are 3 crore 30 lakh unemployed people in the country. The number of educated unemployed persons is more than 50 lakh. Engineers and doctors are also included in it.

Sir, during 40 years of its rule, the congress Government should have provided employment in the country, but it failed in it. There is lack of planning. It is very unfortunate our country that since the independence the polices have been framed taking the big industries into consideration, the policy farmers overlooked the basic need of the industries i.e., raw material, - that is produced in the fields. So the policies of this country should have been based on the agriculture and the farmers should have been provided fertilizers, electricity and pesticides etc. on cheaper rates for increasing the production. Remunerative prices should have been given to the farmers for their produce. The farmer, who works hard for years to grow food for the country, lives in a very pitiable condition. He gets nothing except hunger and debt. So the people do not want to work on the farms. They are migrating from village to cities. The educated and talented people of the cities are migrating abroad in search of jobs. Their talent is being utilized in foreign countries. We have to take care about it and we have to stop it.

Sir, the Government has also taken some steps to solve the problem of unemployment, but the capacity of providing employment is inadequate in proportion to the unemployment. The official figures show that there has been an increase in unemployment by two and half per cent in the country against which only two per cent of employment opportunities have been created. The Government must have taken into account the progress made in the States while taking steps for removing unemployment in the country. This is also the reason for aggravating the situation of regional imbalance in the country. It is quite discernible. According to the Economic Advisory Council, there has been a two per cent annual increase in employment opportunities during the last decade as against two and half percent increase in unemployment in the country. This is despite the fact that Article 41 of the constitution makes it incumbent upon the Government to take effective steps within the limits of its economic capacity to provide right to work all its citizens. Thus, the constitution has made it obligatory on the part of the State to give employment to all its citizens so that unemployment could be removed from the country. Article 39 provides that the State shall direct its policy towards ensuring that all its citizens, men and women, have equal right to an adequate means of livelihood. Article 43 directs that the State shall endeavour to secure, by suitable legislation or economic organisation or in any other way, to all workers, agricultural, industrial or otherwise, work, a living wage, conditions of work ensuring a decent standard of life and full enjoyment of leisure and social and cultural opportunities.

Sir, the Government is indifferent towards the Directive Principles of the Constitution which direct the State to provide equal employment opportunities to all. It has not followed these directives. So I think, it is necessary to make it obligatory on the part of the Government to follow the directives of the Constitution so that it may take steps for removing unemployment in the country.

Sir, this sort of discussion for granting

right to work to all is not taking for the first time. In 1948, the International Labour Organisation had endorsed the Philadelphia declarations in which a call was given to provide full-time employment and better life standard to all people in the world. The world-wide Human Rights declaration passed by the United Nations General Assembly in 1948 stipulates that everybody has a right to make a free choice of his employment and a right to choose a congenial and just condition of employment and seek protection against unemployment. It is very unfortunate that we call ourselves a welfare state and we have admitted it in our constitution also. The countries on whose footsteps we made a resolve to make our country a welfare state have granted right to work to their citizens. All these talks, whether it is the case of equality of opportunities, right to wages for a livelihood or providing a better life-standard become meaningless when a person does not get reasonable opportunity of employment for himself. Every citizen of the country should be provided a job according to his needs. All this is possible only when a citizen has work and employment opportunities in his country.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in this modern world of unemployment or quasi-unemployment perhaps there is not a single country where it is not binding for the Government to create adequate employment opportunities. This is the duty of a welfare state to provide jobs to all its citizens and to boost production, trade and vocation.

In the Socialist Countries, citizens have a right to employment. In other words they have a right to get remuneration for the quality and quantity of the work they perform. Right to employment has been provided in the constitutions of Russia, China, Poland, Hungary, Romania, Yugoslavia, Mongolia, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia etc. to their citizens. In principle, their citizens have been granted equal life standard which is free from the fear of unemployment and guarantee of reasonable wages.

Sir, youth are found indulging in anti-

[Sh. Astbhuja Prasad Shukla]

social acts in the wake of terrorism, whether it is in Punjab or Jammu and Kashmir. This is a matter of great concern for the country. So, the Government should enact stringent laws for the removal of unemployment in the country. If the frustration and despair prevailing among the youth converts into resentment in future, the history of this country will take a different turn. A handful of people belonging to affluent families are holding the entire capital of the country. In the circumstances, it would be unfortunate of the country if the youths take to weapons due to nonavailability of jobs to them.

I, therefore, would like to urge the whole House to pass this Bill which provides guarantee of employment to all.

[*English*]

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam): Sir, I am supporting the spirit of this Bill. In this Bill there are certain provisions which I cannot accept.

As it is a Private Members' Bill. I do not want to go into each and every clause of the Bill. But Clause 4 says:

"Every citizen who has secured a job shall not involve himself in any activity other than his employment resulting in financial or other gains."

Then Clause 8 says:

"Any person violating the provisions of Section 4 shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or with fine not exceeding rupees ten thousand or with both."

We cannot accept Section 4 (2). But the spirit of this Bill is well accepted. The galloping unemployment is a serious problem which our generation is facing. The problem of unemployment has assumed a very acute dimension and threatens to become larger and more serious one in coming years. I

quote from the Report of the Committee on Unemployment, 1973, Department of Labour and Employment. It says:

"Because of the human sufferings involved and the sense of frustration and the tension which it breeds, unemployment is pregnant with the potential danger of growing law and order problem and engendering social and political unrest and other concomitant problems."

As my previous speaker very well pointed out, terrorism in certain parts of the country is increasing because of the serious situation arising out of the unemployment problem. This is one of the major reasons for unrest, for example, in Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, in Assam and North-Eastern States. The young people who are seeking jobs, when they do not get adequate opportunities for job, they take to weapons and create law and order problem. Now this is becoming a social problem. If we carefully analyse the problems of Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Assam and also the North-Eastern States, we can come to the conclusion that the main reason for this is the unemployment problem.

We have to solve this problem. And there is no magic wand with anybody to solve this problem. The rural labour force suffer a very severe under-employment problem as also acute poverty. They are suffering a lot because of the seasonal work. Moreover, the population is increasing. There is no measure for controlling the population. This way India is going to be the number one country in the world in terms of population. If you go into the statistics you will be able to see that the number of Job-seekers are increasing every year. The statistical figures show that unemployment was 0.75 millions in the First Plan, 1.56 millions in the Second Plan, 2.47 millions in the Third Plan, 8.15 millions in the Fourth Plan, 13.41 millions in the Fifth Plan, 23.91 millions in the Sixth Plan and 32.77 millions in the Seventh Plan. From this, we can come to the conclusion that there are a number of people who have registered

their names in the Employment Exchanges. Also, they are increasing day by day. In 1981, as per the statistics, 430 lakhs of people have registered in the Employment Exchanges. This is a very serious problem to which the Government has to pay more attention.

Sir, there are lot of employment guarantee programmes but in effect, these programmes are not helping the poor and the unemployed youth of our country. We are facing now the problem of educated unemployed as well as uneducated unemployed. And the task of providing work to the landless labourers in the third world seems very difficult. There are lot of reasons for that. The number of landless labourers is very huge and as they are illiterate and unskilled providing work to them has become very difficult in our country. Also the low rate of absorption in the industries and in agriculture are the other reasons which is affecting the rural population very badly. Small and cottage industries and development of backward areas should be encouraged to check the influx of population from rural areas to urban areas. Now-a-days, we see that more people are coming from the rural areas to the urban areas. They are coming to seek jobs. We can check this influx only by providing more employment opportunities in the rural areas, especially in the backward areas. In this context, we have to think about the functioning of the Employment Exchanges.

I am very sorry to say that the functioning of the Employment Exchanges is very bad. The picture presented by the National Employment Service which has a network of 851 Employment Exchanges is worse and dismal. It is important to note that the Employment Exchanges Act makes it obligatory on the part of the employers to notify the vacancies occurring in their establishments. This is an obligatory one. But the employers are not reporting the vacancies. If an employer is not reporting the vacancies arising in their firm, there is a provision to prosecute them. But we never heard of any such prosecution. If we carefully observe the functioning of the Employment Exchanges it is highly

dismal. So my request to the Government is to take a serious note of this and take urgent measures for the effective functioning of the Employment Exchanges. In the rural areas, the unemployed youth cannot even register their names in the Employment Exchanges. Once they register, they have to go for registering but there are no proper facilities for registering their names. We can see that there are lot of vacancies in Central, State as well as in quasi-Government Services.

16.00 hrs.

For the Central and quasi-Government services also you see a lot of educated unemployed youth are seeking jobs. But this ban is not being lifted. This is cruel because the ban on employment is creating utter confusion and it is painful as well. So many request to the Government is to lift the ban on employment, so that the vacancies can be filled up as early as possible.

The retirement age must be reduced to fifty years. Millions of youth of this country are seeking jobs. To enable them to get Government jobs, the retirement age can be reduced to fifty years. In Government sectors such as Railways there are a lot of vacancies. But due to computerization in the Railway as well as in the Postal Department, the number of vacancies are coming down. I am not totally against computerization. Computerisation is needed wherever it is badly required; but not in all sectors. A lot of employment potential can be seen in Railways and Postal Departments. We are rich in manpower also. If we introduce computers in these employment potentials areas, where will the youth go and how will they get jobs? So my suggestion is that computerization must be in selective areas, so that the youth of this country will get employment opportunities in Government sectors like Railways and Postal Departments.

In the Directive Principles of our Constitution, it is mentioned that the right to employment is given to all. In Kerala and West Bengal, if the State Government is not able to provide jobs, it is giving unemployment

[Sh. Ramesh Chennithala]

dole amounting to Rs. 50; now it is raised to Rs. 60. It is only a small amount; but it is highly helpful for the employed youth. They can go and search jobs with this small amount of money. This is a relief to them. So my request to the Government is that this unemployment dole must be given to the seekers.

There are a lot of self-employment programmes. For example, Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is one of the major programme which is going on in the country. A concurrent evaluation of this programme must be done to know whether these programmes are reaching the poor people. The idea behind Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is good. It is welcomed by all the people. The aim behind this programme is to alleviate unemployment and create more employment opportunities in the rural areas. But unfortunately the amount which is earmarked for this purpose is not going to the real beneficiaries because middlemen are taking advantage of this. So, an overall evaluation of the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana must be done.

For the educated unemployment youth Rs. 25000 is given as loan from the Nationalised Banks. But unfortunately this programme is not being carried out properly. Firstly the banks are hesitating to clear these loans. Secondly even when the educated unemployed youth prepare some scheme they cannot plan the project properly and implement it because of lack of knowledge. Moreover, banks are not at all cooperative in their venture. There are a number of self-employment guarantee programme which are going on today; they must be evaluated and the mistakes and faults should be identified and rectified as early as possible.

Now, let me say something about the IRDP programme in the rural areas. People who are below the poverty line are getting assistance from the IRDP programme. But this programme needs a careful study; and evaluation is also necessary. When we think of bringing up the people who below the poverty line, we have to carefully watch this

programme. Figures are all right, but if you go into the truth, we will find that this programme is not properly implemented. So, concurrent evaluation must be there; we have also to identify as to what are the faults involved in this programme so that the poor, the downtrodden and those who are below the poverty line will get assistance.

Another point which I want to make is about the postal orders. There are advertisements in the newspapers offering employment and in those advertisements, they say that postal orders for such and such rupees should be attached to the application. My humble suggestion is that it is necessary to abolish the system of attaching the postal orders with the application forms.

Regarding sick industries I would say that when we discuss the unemployment problem, we must also take care of the people who are retrenched because of the sickness of the industries. The rehabilitation of the employees retrenched from the sick industries is also a very serious one.

Industrial growth centres in the industrially backward areas and in the under-developed areas are also necessary. Information like how infrastructure for industrial development can be created and how new industries can be set up, etc. can be provided by these industrial growth centres.

Finally, I would urge upon the Government to increase the allocation for employment programmes. Increasing the allocation for the employment programmes would help create more employment opportunities in our country.

[Translation]

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN (Sasaram):
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak in support of the Employment Guarantee Bill that has been brought forward by the hon. Member, Shri Bhogendra Jha. The number of unemployed people is increasing rapidly day-by-day in the country. It is mainly due to wrong policies of the Government.

Russia got Independence in 1917 and unemployment was totally eliminated from the country by 1930. It is evident from the above as to how that country could overcome the crisis so quickly. The people of our country often talk of landing on the moon and many countries have already landed there. But in our country, about 40 to 50 per cent people live below the poverty line. What could be more ridiculous a situation than this?

When our country achieved independence 44 to 45 years back, unemployment existed that time also. Since then this problem went on aggravating. There has been rapid industrialisation in the country over the years, but it took place at the upper level only. We should have followed Gandhian policies and encouraged small scale and cottage industries so that unemployment could have been eradicated. Unless cottage and small scale industries are encouraged in such a large country, unemployment can not be eradicated.

Besides, we see that terrorist activities are increasing in this country. If we look at our Budget, we will find that Rs. 70 to 80 crore have been allocated for the development of Jammu and Kashmir, but only a handful of people have been benefited by this expenditure. The Government did not set up any industry, there. That is why the number of terrorists is increasing day by day in the Kashmir-valley.

The Government wants that there should be development, but their intentions are not good. Had the intentions of the Government been good, there would not have been such widespread unemployment. I would, therefore, like to request the Government to encourage small scale and cottage industries in the country. Then only unemployment can be eradicated. The most important thing is that intentions of the Government should be good. In this country, only a handful of people get high positions. For instance, when recruitment is made in Mithila region in Bihar, people belonging only to a particular community get appointments to various posts.

One more peculiar situation exists there. These people draw the salary, but their work is done by others. I have, therefore, said that the intentions of the Government should be good.

Without taking much time of the House, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to certain issues. If the Government really wants to eradicate unemployment, it will have to encourage small scale and cottage industries. The Government should also function with a good intentions so that maximum people could be provided employment.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY (Alipurduars): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the problem of unemployment has become the problem for the whole country. Neither I nor the Government know as to how to resolve this problem. The Government is being criticised on this issue in many ways, but nobody bothers to find out a solution to it. I want that we should rise above party lines and be united to resolve this problem.

Our country has been divided into districts and blocks. The Government knows it well as to what crops are produced in various blocks and regions. The Government is also aware of the deficiency of various kinds viz. deficiency of food, clothes or other commodities in various regions. They cannot be self-sufficient in any respect. If the Government has good intentions, it should find out the position in regard to availability of foodgrains, other commodities, the number of educated and uneducated boys and girls and the work in which they could be engaged, their difficulties, whether there are any schools or the colleges, whether there is any possibility for development of fisheries, in respect of each and every block. If the Government can work out all these details, solution to unemployment problem would not take much time. Our countrymen want work and not alms.

One more crisis has been gaining ground

[Sh. Pius Tirkey]

in the country. That is rampant corruption in the Government offices. We very often say that the police are corrupt from top to bottom. One of its reasons is that high officials amass abundant wealth through corrupt practices before they reach the age of superannuation due to the apprehension that there is no guarantee that their children would get employment. They want to have funds for the expenses of marriage of their daughters. I do not say that it is applicable to all Government employees, but this tendency is growing day by day. When an employee does so, others also follow suit. I want the Government to take measures to stop it.

Besides, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to yet another issue. Prostitution is increasing day by day in the country. When they have no other means, women take recourse to flesh trade as a means of their livelihood. We talk of women's respect every day, but do not take any steps to remove their plight. You can see such corrupt practices in Delhi also at several places. The affluent, the corrupt people make the merriment at these places and the poor women become their victims for two square meals. I want to know from the Government whether they know it or not? All these women are our sisters and are the honour of the country. Such practices must be stopped. They are capable of rendering other services for the country's cause. Our respected mothers and sisters are being disgraced. They are starving. They have no job. Take the case of Delhi. They live in jhuggi clusters and work in the houses of affluent people. These slum dwellers live in the places which are not even suitable for animals. They are compelled to live there. They live in unhygienic surroundings and live on food thrown away by big hotels, it will spread epidemic and it is the affluent people who will die of these diseases, because they do not have the resistance power which the poor people possess. The big schemes will no doubt, increase employment opportunities. There will be big power houses. Let me know as to for whom all these major projects are being

undertaken. Every child of our country who is born on this soil, recites that India belongs to him. But it is our misfortune that we are not able to provide him even food and shelter.

I, therefore, submit that houses can be built in every block. When the Government prepares so many plans for the development of Delhi, why can it not do so for the villages in the country. Houses must be built there also and they should be provided all facilities viz. electricity, drinking water etc. All schemes of the Government should be launched at the village level so that the people of the villages may understand that the scheme is meant for them. These are their own schemes. It is they who will implement these schemes. Now-a-days it can be seen that even for a petty work like construction of a drainage which earlier the villagers used to do unitedly. Now they write letters to the Block Officer and the amount is paid to them after it is passed by higher authorities.

What are they doing under the self-employment scheme, there is also the middlemen, who usurp the funds granted for the work. A watch should be kept on it also and it should be enquired whether the money is being utilised properly or not, whether he knows the work or not for which this money is being taken or he wants to run away with the money taken from the Government. All these things should be kept in mind.

The problem of unemployment is increasing day by day; attention should be paid towards it also. They should be given some vocational training so that they may get employment later on. Therefore, I request the government as well as this House that we should rise above the party line and find a solution to this problem and find out ways to combat this problem. These days the people are compelled to sell their children even to satisfy their hunger, so some attention should be paid towards it also. If one goes through the records, such incidents can be found in abundance.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the situation is very bad. Therefore, I request that keeping

aside the criticism, everybody should think to find out its solution and go on altering the Government. At every level be it a Panchayat, Block, District, M.L.A. or M.P., attempts should be made to solve the problem. A Parliamentary Committee should be constituted to find out the ways and means to solve this problem.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, everybody is supporting this Bill and every Party has included it in its manifesto, but nobody is abiding by it. Therefore, at first, I would like to know, as my friend has also said, what is the intention of the Government since we are watching this thing for the last 42 years. Mahatma Gandhiji has also said, and people were assured before independence that the right to employment to the youths would be included in the Constitution as the fundamental rights. Unless this right is added to the fundamental rights and the Government owns its responsibility, there will be no use of it. Therefore, I want to say that the Government should go for the amendment in the Constitution and it should be included in the fundamental rights. The Government should declare here that all this would be done. For the last 42 years we have been listening to the slogans of removal of poverty and employment to the youths, but what has been the condition of the country in the last 42 years. We have read in Economics in 9th and 10th class that "India is a rich country, but its inhabitants are poor". It means that our country is prosperous, we have food, water, six types of seasons and hands to work, but all these things are not utilised properly and that is why we are unable to give work to the people.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, so my first request is that if the Government is honest, it should make a declaration here in this regard, otherwise I feel that it will give some assurance and ask the concerned Member to withdraw this Bill and this Bill will be talked out. It should not be talked out and we should reach at some conclusion. The Government should give some specific assurance that it

would include the right to employment in the fundamental rights.

Sir, secondly, I suggest that the Five year plans should mainly be employment oriented. Till now the Five year plans were based on mass production by big industries and machines. According to the Gandhian Economy, unless we make every village self reliant, unless we go for de-centralization of economy, we will not be able to achieve that goal. Therefore, the decentralization of economy is a must and there should be mass production by the masses. We cannot choose the way adopted by America, where production is on a large scale by big machines. It can be successful in America, but not in our country due to unemployment problem and over population in our country. So we will have to take up the policy of mass production by the masses, but this production will not be based on the machines but on the small scale industries, cottage industries and village industries. If we adopt these policies, only then the villages can be self reliant. Therefore, I say that this goal can not be achieved by bringing the Bill, it can be achieved through increasing cottage and small scale industries and decentralization of economy. Our policies and five year plans should be employment oriented. Today we talk about employment, but are unable to provide jobs to the youths. Therefore, we will have to start small scale projects to increase employment opportunities and the Bank loans and other facilities should be arranged for them. This is a very serious problem. I know that practically these problems cannot be solved altogether. It will have to be solved in a phased manner. It will have to be divided into several parts and sub-parts. For it we will have to give top priority to the *ANTYDAYA PROGRAMME* of Jai Prakash Narainji. We will have to find out that who are the poorest in the villages. We would also ensure as to how employment can be arranged for the them. How we can provide employment for the women, Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes, backward classes and economically poor? You can see that during the last 40 years India has been divided into two parts - the one is India and the other is Bharat. The

[Sh. Madan Lal Khurana]

Indian is one whose son becomes an I.A.S. officer after completing his education or becomes a commander in the army. The 'son of Bharat' is one whose son becomes a police constable, a clerk or a peon.

Therefore, at first we will have to pay attention towards the backward, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled tribes and the persons living below the poverty line. I am afraid that this proposal may not come on a non-official day and may not be talked out and taken back. I would like to state that on this occasion the Government should make some specific declaration through this proposal, about its planning regarding providing employment guarantee and only then a detailed discussion on this issue can be useful. I would like to say only this much. Thank you, for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

GOVIND CHANDRA MUNDA (Keonjhar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I may be permitted to speak in Oriya.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Munda, have you made necessary arrangement. Have you informed that you want to speak in Oriya?

[Translation]

*SHRI GOVIND CHANDRA MUNDA: Yes, Sir, Interpretation arrangement has been made. Interpreter is sitting in the booth.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, The Employment Guaranteed Bill has been moved by the Hon'ble Member, Shri Bhogendra Jha. Many Hon'ble Members have expressed their views on this Bill. India is a vast country. Now it is facing a number of problems. The unemployment problem is one of them. While participating in the discussion several Hon'ble Members stressed the need to tackle this grave problem. When this Bill was moved in

this House I could not decide whether I should speak or not. I was thinking in that line only because of the fact that no-body has been able to resolve this great problem. There is wide difference between what we say and what we do. We always promise our people that the problem of unemployment will be tackled with on priority. But actually what happened, the problem is mounting day by day. That is why I did not want to speak on this Bill. Then I thought I shall be failing in my duty if I do not record my view on this vital issue.

Sir, I came from a tribal area of Orissa. I am a tribal Member. You know Sir, how acute is the problem of unemployment in India. You also know the condition of the people in Orissa. When the problem like this is causing concern for everybody in India, you can imagine how precarious it is in my district, Keonjhar which is very much undeveloped. You can also imagine the plight of the tribal people living there. They are moving from pillar to post for a job. Therefore, I think, Shri Jha for bringing this Bill and through that Bill giving me the opportunity to express my views.

Sir, the Bill seeks to provide employment guarantee to every citizen of India. I understand the noble intention of Shri Jha. But, I am sorry the objective of the Bill will not be achieved. The present financial situation of the country is not favourable for fulfilling such vast objectives. In fact, no Govt. will be able to provide employment guarantee. The Bill is just like "empty vessel sound much". This is so, because the planning process in India is defective. If you study the geography of India, you will find different climatic condition at different region different kind of people having different culture, speaking different languages are living in this country. Every area of every state is not alike. If the land in a particular area is fertile, the land at some other place of the same State is not the same. The per hectre yield of the agricultural land differs from place to place. There is not a single state in India where the entire

*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Oriya.

land is fertile. That is the reason why the farmers in every state do not get equal yield of food grain per hectare. If the farmers a particular State are rich their brothers in several other States are poor and leading miserable lives. They are passing their days without job for several months as they only grow one crop throughout the year. That is why the number of unemployed persons increase in those States. In such circumstances the State Governments are not able to provide employment to those people. Steps were taken to generate additional employment after independence. Steps were taken for the development of agriculture and Industry. Targets were fixed in every Five Year Plans to create jobs for the people, but every Five Years Plans leaves behind heavy backlog of unemployment. This is the tragedy. Nobody can give employment guarantee to every people. Take the case of Govt. services. If a boy goes for a job, the employer or the persons help him in getting the job demand 30 to 40 thousands. The children of the farmers are so poor that they cannot give such a huge amount of bribe to get the job. The farmers even sell their land to educate their children. When they should get the job they do not get as they are not in a position to pay bribe. The corruption is rampant everywhere. So, employment guarantee is not possible in India. It will continue to pose problem in the State like Orissa.

Sir, unemployment problem is not only mounting in India, it is also prevailing in the country like China. It may not be as great in those countries as it is in India. China and several other country could regulate this further growth and brought down unemployment rate by making rapid progress in Agricultural and Industrial sector. In India the pace of progress was very slow. It could not generate employment at the rate the population increased. Due to lack of efforts to remove regional imbalances the problem of unemployment increased in the backward State like Orissa.

As I had told at the beginning of my speech, I came from a tribal district, i.e. Keonjhar. There our people are facing prob-

lems at every sphere. But, unemployment is their main problem. They are tribal and backward people. Who will provide them with employment? We have got iron ore, Manganese and several other mines. A large number of Industries have come up in their land, but they are unemployed. Now modernisation slogan is given at every sector. Modern mining methods and mechanisation are being introduced in the mines. These systems are creating unemployment. My people are not well trained in the modern mechanism. So, how can they be absorbed in the mines. That is the tragedy. A number of medium and large scale projects have been set up in my district but the local people are not found suitable for the high grade jobs as they are not technically highly qualified. So technical and vocational education should be given top priority. Such institutions should be set up in those areas so that the students coming out from those institutions will get job in their locality. I am saying so because our present education system is defective and needs change.

During my last election tour and also during my visit to my area at different times I found that the unemployed youths are sitting idle in every village. Some of them are lazy. They do not want to do any work other than Govt. job which is not possible. The attitude of many educated youths has been changed. They feel jealous of others. Some people pull others legs. If one person is advanced others are not willing to tolerate him. The combine effect of all these factors lead to increasing unemployment and it is mounting everyday.

Sir, I have written my speech which I shall read if you permit me. But I have already clearly expressed my views. Then there is no need of reading the speech. I said everything from the core of my heart. I do not say wrong things. I am a tribal man and I am innocent. I always speak truth. I hope the entire House will understand my feeling and excuse me if I have not assessed correctly the real condition prevailing in the village. I am really very glad that I could draw the attention of the House to the difficulties of my

[Sh. Govind Chandra Munda]

people. Lastly I thank you very much for the opportunity given to me to participate in the Bill and with these words I conclude my speech.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I heartily welcome the Employment Guarantee Bill moved by Shri Bhogendra Jha. This Bill has three or four characteristics. The Government has been made a partner in it. It is the duty of the Government to provide employment to all those who are capable. If a person gets a job and also indulge in other works and snatches the rights of others. There is a provision in the Bill to check the centralization of employment. It would also be ensured whether he is not accumulating lakhs of rupees by corrupt means, by dishonesty or by some other unfair means. There is provision regarding imposing a limits over the means. There is the provision of time bound promotions in it. These days one more thing can be seen that in Employment Exchange a number of people have got their names registered, but actually they are working somewhere else and do not inform the Employment Exchanges of the real position, because they are in search of better employment. They do not withdraw their names from the Employment Exchanges and thus they snatch the rights of others by keeping their names alive on the register of Employment Exchange. There should be a provision that one who has got a job anywhere cannot get his name registered with the Employment Exchanges.

The fourth provision is that it is the duty of the State to provide facilities for self employment. If someone has been able to get a job and wants to start his own business under the 'self employment scheme'. It should be the duty of the State to provide facilities and resources for him. There is the provision of punishment for a person who is doing more than one job or manages to arrange more means. In this way I understand that the Bill moved by Shri Bhogendra Jha is comprehensive.

Sir, I would like to request the Government through you that this Bill must be accepted. Today the unemployment has become a national problem. Unemployment and joblessness in a frightening problem. Hunger can make a man devil and that is why it is said that an empty mind is a devil's workshop. I would like to draw the attention of the Government through you to the fact that after independence, those who helo the reins of power, whether they belonged to the rulers' side or the opposition, tried to give the attractive slogans for the removal of poverty, unemployment, and works for each hand and water for every field, but this problem continued to aggravate day by day.

Sir, there is an episode in Ramayana when Sursa went to test the strength of Hanumana, Tulsidas writes:

'Jas Jas Sursa Badana Badhava,
Taasu Doon Kapi Roop Dekhawa.'

Hanuman increased his size manifolds and Sursa's mouth remained small. Similarly, unemployment has increased manifold since we made efforts to remove unemployment. The main reason of unemployment is industrialisation, mechanisation, computerisation, lack of irrigation facilities and distortion of facts.

Sir, our education policy has been primarily responsible for unemployment in the country. Our means of employment are inadequate because of the rapid increase in the population. Because of the population explosion more hands need work whereas we are not able to provide them work. I would conclude in another two minutes. I would like to submit here that in ancient times our villages were self-reliant units and nobody was jobless there. There was dignity of labour. I want that a similar scheme should be revived in villages. Efforts should be made so that the man in the village is provided work in the village itself and he has not to run to the cities in search of a job.

Sir, whatever education we are provid-

ing is only bookish knowledge. We should provide them such education which would encourage self employment besides creating interest in dignity of labour. They should work with their own hands and be not ashamed of doing manual labour. If this spirit is inculcated in our youth, everyone will not run for white collar jobs. Therefore, necessary changes must be made in our education policy. Besides, academic knowledge, vocational, employment oriented and practical knowledge must also be imparted so that the students could stand on their own feet. Banks should give facilities to the people either through loan or any other means. Proper enquiry must be made that the person who has been sanctioned loan is not misusing it. It should be ensured that the funds are utilised in the best possible manner. The small scale and cottage industries must be encouraged. The means of irrigation must also be developed. There is lot of barren land in the villages and there are no means of irrigation. If irrigation facilities are provided, the condition of villages would become better. The workers would not run from villages to cities in search of jobs. Therefore, Sir, agro-based industries must be set up. More facilities of irrigation should be developed and spirit of self-employment must be encouraged. The 'Antyoday' scheme should be given priority.

Sir, I think you for providing me an opportunity to speak and with this I conclude.

*SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA (Kolar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are discussing a very important Bill moved by Shri Bhogendra Jha. I welcome this Bill and say a few words. Many Hon'ble Members who spoke before me appreciated the objectives of the Bill but we have to see how far they are practicable. Our late lamented leader, Shri Rajiv Gandhi had asked all the States and Union territories to clear the backlog when he was the Prime Minister. Regarding reservation of seats to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes the backlog has not been cleared till today. Even 25% of the backlog has not been

cleared.. The administrators bureaucrats are responsible for not clearing the backlog. They do not have any sympathy towards Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward communities. I, therefore, urge upon the Government of India to take concrete steps to clear the backlog without any further delay.

The number of unemployed persons in the country is increasing day by day. The educated unemployed youths are not able to get any jobs. They are not able to get food and clothing. Their future is gloomy. Hence, Government should consider this matter seriously and find out a permanent solution to this burning problem of youths.

There are crores of youths who have passed matriculation. There are lakhs of degree holders. Even P.hd. holders are not getting jobs these days. The Government has to set up suitable industries to utilise the talents of these educated youths. These industries should be set up preferably in the rural areas. Our Hon'ble Prime Minister has a vast experience of rural life. He knows the difficulties of poor farmers of this country. I am sure that he will take steps to alleviate the sufferings of these farmers.

While speaking on this Bill I am reminded of some injustice that is going on in the Union Public Service Commission. Our society has a federal structure and all persons should get equal opportunities. But this is not happening in the UPSC. This factor also adds to the unemployment problem. Last year about 900 candidates have been selected for various posts. Among them about 600 candidates are from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Only 300 candidates were selected from the rest of the country. Especially from South India representation is meagre. Are there no intelligent and efficient candidates in southern states? If you conduct proper examinations then only you will come to know about this. There are efficient candidates in Southern States but they are not being selected by the UPSC. Their examina-

[Sh. K.H. Muniyappa]

tion system is also faulty. The tools and techniques of the UPSC examinations lack validity, reliability and consistency. Immediate measures have to be taken to rectify this and to do justice to all States. Whether it is IAS Or IPS proper representation should be given to all States without any favour to any State.

16.46 hrs.

[SHRI P.M. SAYEED *in the Chair*]

The administrators and bureaucrats call for the posts and they announce the details of reservations. But this will remain in black and white only. Reserved vacancies are not filled properly. Sometimes these reserved posts remain vacant for several years. The centre should see that these reserved posts are filled without any delay.

Population explosion is a very important factor which adds misery to the unemployed persons. Our plans and programmes would be worthless if family planning programme are not implemented.

China was facing several problems three decades ago. But now they have achieved progress in various fields. This is mainly because of the success in implementing the family planning programmes.

About 75% of the youths in the country are unemployed. If proper arrangements are not made to employ these youths then there will be revolution in the country. Now 8th Five Year Plan is going to commence. What provision is there in this plan to accommodate the unemployed youths. How many lakhs of youths are going to get jobs? We have to create more and more job opportunities in the five year plans. This is very essential not only to engage the talented youths but also for the progress of the country.

Once again I appeal to our hon. Prime Minister to protect the unemployed youths

by creating jobs to them. I also urge upon the centre to see that equal representation is giving to all States without any partiality.

Sir, I thank you for allowing me to express my views on the problem of unemployment and with these words I conclude my speech.

[*English*]

SHRI PRATAP SINGH (Banka): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is no gainsaying about the importance of this Bill introduced by Shri Bhogendra Jha. I am quite sure that each Member in this House, from whichever Party he belongs to, would rise and support this particular Bill.

There is no doubt that at this present juncture in our nation's history, we are being stressed with a massive unemployment and simultaneously under-employment problem, which is increasing at every step by our burgeoning human population, which is going up day by day. We cannot merely attack this problem from one direction and thinking of only providing jobs or opportunities for self-employment. But nevertheless, our prime target is really to find as to how to give an opportunity to our young men, who have been disillusioned, to make a living and sustain themselves in their families with a certain amount of dignity.

In this connection, I feel that action should be to promote those kinds of work in industry and also in our planning which can utilise maximum number of unskilled labour. We should view this matter of planning and development also with a view to find employment for those people who are uneducated and are not really skilled in any particular sphere of activity because they are the most destitutes and they are the most needy in finding opportunity of employment. At the same time, I feel that we should not resort to computerization indiscriminately where it not really going to be absolutely necessary. I can understand in certain spheres of activity like for instance on the question of our defence assessment, even of our needs and require-

ments, computerization is a must. There are many other places where it is necessary to have it. But we should not feel that this is the age of computerization and we must demand computerization and automation in every sphere of industrial activity or every kind of activity, without thinking. We must, at the same time, promote that type of infrastructure which is going to create opportunities of self-employment for the educated as well as those who are not. In this regard, it is obvious that we require to emphasise rapid growth in our transport system, in our power generation in water supply and irrigation.

It is understood by every Member of this House, every party which is represented here and our people outside that no Government can hope to cater by providing jobs to each man and woman. But it can make a sincere effort to create a climate where it is possible for them to expect to be able to employ themselves and find work through their own initiative and volition. So I feel that any amount of emphasis they do pay on this kind of work is not going to be wasted and would be perhaps a worthwhile thing to consider. Most of my colleagues have adequately dealt with most of the issues relating to this subject. I do not wish to take much time of the House by repeating all the things which have been said before me.

Therefore, once again, I support this Bill, introduced by Shri Bhogendra Jha. I am sure, the Government would find it proper to do what it can to see that these problems can be alleviated.

Thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[*Translation*]

*SHRI SRIBALLAVE PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Mr. Chairman, I rise to speak a few words on the Employment Guarantee Bill moved in this House by Hon. Member, Shri Bhogendra Jha.

[*English*]

AN HON. MEMBER: In which language you are speaking? Is it Oriya?

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Let me do justice to my mother tongue.

AN HON. MEMBER: You have to do justice to us also.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Sir, Oriya is a developed language. Tamil is the oldest language of all. After that it is Oriya. It is an ancient language and at the same time it is a developed language. I would like to deliver my speech in that language which is my mother tongue.

Sir, I extend my moral support to the Bill of Shri Bhogendra Jha which is being discussed in the House. An identical resolution was moved in this House during the last session and we had a full-fledged discussion on that resolution. However, the growing unemployment is a very grave problem today. Our's is not the only country which has been confronting this grave problem it is equally grave in several other developed as well as underdeveloped countries in the world. Of course India is a developing nation and that is why we feel that the problem of unemployment is very acute in our country. It cannot be said that unemployment is very acute in our country. It cannot be said that unemployment is totally absent in the country like America and Sweden where the per capita income is much more than what we have in India. However it is the prime duty of every civilized developed, developing or socialistic country to provide some kind of employment to every citizen so as to enable him to live with dignity. But we have to decide whether the Bill of Shri Jha can be adopted in the way it has been brought forward by the Hon'ble Member in this House. It is at all implementable in the present set up of our country? Nobody can say that it can be imple-

*Translation of speech originally delivered in Oriya.

[Sh. Ballav Panigrahi]

mented. What happened to the promise of "Right to Work", of the Janata Dal. Could they implement it. The Janata Dal had promised the people to amend the Constitution of India and to incorporate therein "Right to work" as the "Fundamental Right" of. They included it in their election manifesto and with this promise they came to power. Raising slogan is one thing and implementing it is another thing. One should not go by such impossible and false promises. But nobody should carry the impression that I undermine unemployment problem. I minimised the importance of the Bill. The Unemployment is a very grave problem. We have the Directives of State Policy which are foundation of our Constitution, which can be called the soul of the Constitution. The fundamental rights and other important provisions are enshrined in another chapter of the Constitution where it is mentioned clearly about the direction we should follow while running the administration of the country. Sir, everyone of us is very much concerned for the growing unemployment in this country. The Govt. is very much concerned for this grave problem. Steps are being taken to tackle this problem. New employment is being generated. 900 millions additional man-days are being created. We are spending Rs. 2100/- Crores under different schemes under Jawahar Rojgar Yojana etc. to provide additional employment to our people. But on the other hand some self contradictory things are taking place. As you know Sir, the Govt. is aware of the growing problem of unemployment. Schemes have been drawn up to provide employment to the unemployment youths. At the same time the Govt. is also issuing notification to stop further employment. Restriction is made on creating additional employment. Even ban has been imposed on appointment against the vacant posts. This is so because the financial position of the country is very precarious. On the other hand we are expressing our concern for having failed to give suitable employment to the highly qualified youths. Sir, the situation has come to such a point that the M.A. degree holders are ready to work as the

loaders in the coal mines. Still then they are not selected for those posts. In the past such qualified youths were not considered suitable because they cannot do the hard work. They cannot work in the underground coal-mines. Do you know the basic qualification to be eligible for those posts? They should be LTI. Left Thumb impression. The persons from weaker section were only selected for these jobs in the past. Now the situation is different. The number of educated unemployed is increasing everyday. The M.A. degree holders are going to the Court of First Class Magistrate and giving affidavit saying that they are not educated. They want the jobs meant for person of LTI because they feel that once they get the job as LTI they can be considered for the clerical posts in future. So this is the fate of our M.A. degree holders, the educated youths.

Sir, what are the factors responsible for such growing unemployment? Mahatma Gahdhi, the father of the nation had visualised the future of this great nation. So he had formulated his own philosophy, economical policy. The problem of unemployment would not have been so acute today had the Gandhian philosophy, Gandhian economic measures adopted after independence. Gandhian economic policies were not followed and so we are facing such crisis today. I carefully listened the speeches made by some of my learned friends here. I came to the conclusion that, had the Gandhian economic measures followed fully after independence we would not have been confronted with such a grave problem today. The Gandhian economic policy was based on "Self Sufficiency to be achieved through cottage industry like Charka etc". The freedom movement based on his policy created a new chapter in the world history of freedom movement. He gave the call to boycott the clothes which were imported from Buckingham or London. He told everybody to boycott imported clothes and to wear Indian made Khadi dresses. He launched Swadeshi movement. He could raise his voice against the powerful British empire, the empire where the sun was not setting. The stir intensified

by Mahatma Gandhi and crumbled the foundation of that great empire.

17.00 hrs.

Sir, it is a matter of great concern that our population has been increasing. We are not paying any importance on doing manual labour. We are not willing to work in the field. Ofcourse we should adopt the scientific method and newtechnology in our fields with the passing time. We would keep pace with on the scientific advancement. At the same time we should also do physical labour and we should establish proper coordination between the need to do physical work and the necessity to adopt new scientific technology. Otherwise we will be lagging behind several nations. While adopting our new technology we should think of utilisation of the large unemployed force with us. We have to find out some ways to absorb most of them in various fields. I would like to stress upon this only because we are facing grave problem of unemployment everywhere due to proper lack of proper and advanced planning. I cannot say that we should follow blindly. We should adopt our own policy keeping in view the present situation in the country. We should keep our financial crisis in mind and formulate a long term plan which will resolve this great problem to a large extent. We should accordingly generate unemployment for these large number of unemployed people. While participating in the discussion some Hon. Members expressed their views and said that the provision of employment guarantee to everybody is not possible. I do agree with them, but we should not feel disappointed, because there is a silver lining in the dark clouds. We are also getting some good signs. A few days ago a Commission was set up under the Chairmanship of Dr. G. Rangaswamy, the former Vice-Chancellor of Tamil Nadu Agriculture University and former adviser of the planning Commission. The Commission had detailed discussion of Indian Agriculture and finally came to the conclusion that there is a vast scope to absorb the large number of unemployed persons in Agriculture sector if we formulate effective plan. If Agriculture is

systematically developed the entire rural unemployed people of this country can be absorbed there by 2000 A.D. We can create 10 crores of jobs in the remaining 8 years of the current century. The Commission has said that the proper planning for the development of Agriculture will be able to remove poverty, it will remove rural unemployment problem. This has been highly appreciated by the former Union Agriculture Minister, Shri C. Subramanyam, who was also very efficient and able Agriculture Minister and at present he is the Governor of Maharashtra. He has welcomed the various recommendations made by the Commission. I would like to put it in the language of the Committee,

I quote,

By a shift to commercial Agriculture, agro Industry and agro exports India has the potential to achieve a minimum 4% growth rate in Agriculture, generate 100 million new jobs and increase agro based exports to atleast 40,000 crores per year within the decade." Unquote

"I am telling this as silver lining, because it will show light in the darkness. If we will go ahead in this way, we can achieve our objective of providing them employment. So, the agriculture sector in our country needs revolutionary change. This is possible if our newly educated youths change their attitude towards Govt. Service. If they make revolutionary change in their mind. That is the first necessity of our youth force. Then there is a need to make revolutionary change in their mind. If our youths say that they will work in the Govt. Offices after they complete their education, then nobody can help them. Nobody will be able to provide them job in India. It has not become possible in China. It could not become possible in USSR. Sir, you know, the present situation prevailing in USSR. The USSR is on the verge of collapse. I have already mentioned here about U.S.A.

Sir, the education system in our country needs change. Our education should not be linked with service. Jobs should be delinked

[Sh. Bailav Panigrahi]

from education. If we do so our new educated youths, the future of the nation will automatically change their attitude towards Govt. Service.

Then Sir, we have to do something to make the family planning programme successful. India has made tremendous progress in various fields during the last 4 decades despite several hurdles. The developed countries are jealous of India as it has achieved remarkable progress despite those hurdles. India has also occupied dignified position in the International spheres. But we cannot achieve more progress if our population growth is not regulated. The total population of India was 35 crores at the time of partition and now it has reached 85 crores and it is estimated that the population will cross 100 crores by 2000 A.D. So, the growing population is really a matter of great concern for all of us. We have to control population by effectively implementing family planning programmes. This is possible if the family planning norms are adopted by every eligible couple irrespective of caste and creed. For this there is a need to arrive at a common consensus by everybody. The religious and political leaders should sit together and arrive at a decision to make the family planning programme a great success. If we can control our population we can utilise the funds available with us for our youths to provide them employment of some kind or the other. Therefore the religious leaders should contribute their valuable time and arrive at consensus for the welfare of the mankind. Nobody should try to gain political capital out of it. In this connection I remember the role played by Late Shri Sanjay Gandhi. We have realised the relevance of the direction given and programmes drawn up by Late Sanjay Gandhi to resolve such national problems. He had to pay a heavy price for having advised the people to adopt family planning. A lot of people, a number of leaders and the political parties gave it a political colour and made political capital out of it. They misled the voters. Shri Sanjay Gandhi and Smt. Indira Gandhi had suffered

a lot on account of implementing such national programme. Now there is nobody who oppose the plantation programme. Everyone of us know and are convinced that we have to intensify plantation and forestry in order to bring ecological balance. We have to save the dwindling forest. We have to check the felling of trees and by intensifying plantation we have to restore our ecology. We have also to expedite literacy drive. The five point programmes of Late Sanjay Gandhi have thereof greater relevancy in today's context. We openly admit this fact irrespective of political parties. Therefore those five points should be our gospel, like the teachings of Bible if we have to tackle our national problems. I am saying this, because you adopt any measure, pass any number of legislations, allocate any amount of fund, we cannot achieve success in eradicating poverty so long the present rate of population growth is not checked and for this unanimous decision is very necessary. If political parties give political colour to my suggestions then there will never be any welfare and upliftment in this country. When we have to implement some programme some excess may be committed at certain places, stringent measures are to be taken if necessary. This is so, because we have to make the programme success in order to tackle the national problems which are being confronted by the nation. Therefore every political and religious leaders are to arrive at common consensus.

Sir, reference has been made several times in this House to migration of rural people to the urban areas. If want to check this large scale migration we have to change our administrative set up, we have to set up administrative offices at the block and Tehsil Head Quarters. We have to promote rural Industries. We have to connect every village with roads and we have to create markets in the rural areas. Unless we do that people will continue to go to the urban areas, the towns and cities to earn their livelihood and also go to get better comfort. But it is not possible for everybody to get such comfort and it is not easy for all of them to earn their livelihood. So they will only add to the growth of slums.

Therefore, we have to develop the rural areas and generate employment for the rural people so that the large scale migration and the growth of urban population can be checked. I do not wish to prolong my speech. But I would like to refer to the reply given by the Hon. Minister, Shri Sagnma. The other day while replying to the discussion pertaining to such problem Shri Sagnma said that the Eight plan is being made employment oriented. Priority is to be given to generate additional employment in Eighth plan. New jobs will be created. A large number of people will be given employment in that plan period. So, we have to look into the problems of our surplus labour force. Provide them gainful employment. We have to formulate plan accordingly.

Lastly Sir, I am extending my moral support to this Bill. We have got an opportunity to discuss a very grave national problem of the country through this Bill. But, we know the fate of this Bill. It is not practically possible to implement the objective of the Bill. The mover of the Bill, Shri Bhogendra Jha is an experienced Member. He also knows it very well that employment guarantee cannot be made the fundamental right at the present situation of the nation even if the Hon. Member's party comes to power. The Janata Dal had formed the Govt. with the help of The Communist Party. Janata Dal crossed the 'Election Baitarani' with the help of this slogan which they had incorporated in their Election manifesto. But Janata Dal utterly failed. That does not mean that we will keep quiet and will not take steps in that direction. We have to take necessary steps to resolve unemployment problem. As you know Sir, during the time of last election I have seen the plight of our educated unemployed youths. The able, clever, efficient and energetic youths are moving in the villages without job. This is our national wastage. We have to utilise their talents and we have to give them some kind of employment.

Now take the case of land reform. We have to implement land reform measures expeditiously. Then only more number of rural people will get employment in the Agri-

cultural sector. Similarly we have to provide adequate irrigation facilities. There is a saying in Oriya which means - "Oh farmers brothers agriculture cannot prosper without irrigation". So you irrigate your land to get better yield. We have to increase areas under irrigation. In our country we get surplus rainfall at some places which cause devastated flood and resulting in a large scale damage of crops etc. On the other hand there are some areas where we get scanty rainfall which cause severe drought. Therefore there is a need to make a balanced growth of our agriculture in the country by providing adequate irrigation facilities on the unirrigated land and also by controlling flood where the people have been sustaining huge loss due to its occurrence almost every year.

Sir several Hon. learned Members have quoted some provisions from our Constitution and opined that it is practically not possible to implement the objectives of this Bill. The Hon. Mover of the Bill knows it very well. We passed several Bills in this House. We are not lacking in passing the Bills. But whether they are implemented after they are made Acts. Sir, the Family Court Amendment Bill was being discussed in the House about one and half hour before today. In course of the discussion of the Bill I came to know that the original Bill was passed and made an Act in 1984. But it is unfortunate that the Act has not been notified yet by the Govt. of Bihar which has been formed by Janata Dal with the support of the Party of the mover of the Bill. However the Bill has been amended and passed today. Therefore we should not proceed to pass a Bill which cannot be enforced. It is not proper to pass the Bill by raising over hands. That does not mean I am minimising the objective of the Bill. So, we should discuss the matter across the table. We will list the various measures one after another and will arrive at a consensus and see how the problems can be tackled with. If we go for publicity we cannot achieve the expected result.

We cannot implement the objective for which the Bill has been moved in this House.

[Sh. Ballav Panigrahi]

Therefore, I request the Hon. Member to see how far it is practically possible. I do not undermine the purpose for which he has moved this Bill. I congratulate Shri Jha for moving this Bill and I hope that he will realise the present situation of the country and as it is not possible to provide employment guarantee to everybody, he will withdraw his Bill.

Sir, thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to speak and with these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA (Pardrauna): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for allowing me to speak on such an important matter. I think there is not even a single person who would oppose this Bill about employment guarantee. Those who are in power must certainly be thinking seriously of providing employment to the maximum people.

Sir, many leaders of different political parties took up this issue in their own style. There was an agitation for providing employment to all. When the reservation policy was announced it sought to provide employment to some special categories of people. Hundreds of youth immolated themselves in a bid to oppose this policy. It was said that it is for social justice. They could not attain social justice but the society disintegrated. There was revolt in the society. I thank you for bringing about this bill which I hope would solve these problems in case a legislation is passed. This will eliminate rancour in society and there will not be any need for reservation. I am saying this because 3/4 of the people in the country are poor and only 1/4 of them are rich. Who are poor? Most of them are those who belong to the backward classes.

Today bitterness is being created in the society in the name of reservation. This problem of unemployment can be solved but what about the rancour that spreads in the society. Those who talk of social justice, they say why it cannot be included in the Constitu-

tution and providing employment should be the primary responsibility of the Government. If it could be done all the evils of the society would be removed and many people would get employment. If a child of the rich dies lakhs of rupees are given as compensation where if a child of a poor man dies not even a *Jhuggi* is given in compensation. It is not true that both the children of the poor and the rich are equal in the eyes of law and they should be given equal facilities. Those who are brilliant in academics they should be given employment. The children of poor cannot afford that and they do not have enough to eat. When a child is about 7-8 years old he is put on a job so that the family gets a bread winner. As against, if a child of a rich man fails in examination successively, a tutor is appointed to guide him. Is it not an irony of fate? The Government should formulate a uniform policy in this regard that all children irrespective of their financial status should be provided education upto High School or Graduation. If a poor man cannot afford text books and note-books for his ward, the Government should provide it to him. There is no doubt that some work is being done in this direction, but it is not entirely to our satisfaction. Besides, education must be employment oriented. The poor parents sacrifice their comforts to educate their children so that they can support them when they are old and infirm. But after his education is over, he himself is forced to beg. How can he support his parents. For example, a farmer keeps a cow in the hope that when it delivers a calf, the cow would give lot of milk but sometimes it happens that the cow does not bear at all and so the farmer does not get any milk. The children of rich families get appointed to higher posts on recommendation. I would like to submit that if employment cannot be provided to all, at least one person in every family should be provided employment. If two persons of one family have jobs they should not be given priority in other jobs. The families where nobody has got employment, would be given priority. This can help in resolving the problem of unemployment to a great extent. Now I would like to draw your attention to Banks. How many poor people get loans from the

banks? I would like to submit that the Constitution should guarantee that if a small farmer wants to seek self-employment he should get loan of Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 25,000 from the bank. This should not remain on paper alone. If we enquire into the facts we would come to know that there are very few people who have got bank-loans for employment. There should be proper enquiry into this matter. I would like to cite an example here. There is 'DOME' tribe in my area. One person belonging to this tribe got Rs. 12,000 for purchasing a generator. Some clever people misled him and asked him to sell it to a local trader for Rs. 4-5 thousand. That trader is minting money with the help of that generator. That poor fellow thinks that he will not have to pay anything.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to submit here that the clever people in the society exploit the poor. Besides, there should be changes in our education policy. There is a mad rush in the youth for degrees both at the graduation and post-graduation level. They are least bothered whether they get through in third division. Thus they are adding to the unemployment in the country. In this connection, I would like to submit that education must be made compulsory so that everyone is educated. At the same time those who have passed in FIRST Division and are capable enough to become scientists, should be encouraged. What happens is that the parents force them to study upto post graduate level and then he feels shy to work on the fields, I am not saying this on bookish knowledge. This is from personal Experience. Education should be employment oriented. Even a person having some knowledge about bicycle parts, tyre, tubes etc. is able to eke out his living. Some technical education should also be given.

Sir, there are two three categories of people in the country today. Some belong to service class, some are businessmen and some depend entirely on agriculture. The Congress Government did enforce ceiling on land holdings, but it has not been done properly. Some people have thousands of acres of agricultural land part of it registered

even in the names of their pet animals. Many big landlords and Talukdars have *benami* land. That means they are practically possessing the land holdings, but the papers are in somebody else's name. There are many land disputes in Bihar on this issue and the same thing is happening in our area also. I want to submit that we should provide agricultural land to those who do not have anything so that they could cultivate the land. But there is a legal difficulty in this. The powerful landlords go to the court and get stay order. They fight the legal battle for 10 to 20 years. There are many clever people who evade the ceiling provision and get their lands cultivated from poor. They exploit these poor people and earn lakhs of rupees. I would like that amendments should be brought in the Land Ceiling Act and it should be made more effective so that the surplus land with big landlords could be distributed among the poor and the landlords are not able to get stay order from the court.

There is one more request. I am not asking for the Government jobs but the means of employment should be provided by private industries in the villages so that the people do not migrate to the cities in search of work. In villages, the labourers get no wage, while in a cities like Delhi, they are able to earn atleast Rs. 35-40 per day.

It is being said that the people from villages are turning the cities into slums. But what should the villagers do?

*Bhuvukshitam kim Na Karati Papam
Kshonjanani Niskaruna Bhavanti.
(A hungry man can commit any sin.
A weak man loses all compassion.)*

First of all he leaves the village and then comes to cities, later he also indulges in robberies and thefts. Suppose a son of a poor man passes B.A or M.A. and gets married. Now, being poor, he has no money, so he is ashamed and approaches criminals and indulges in robbery and theft. Many present evils of society owe their genesis to unemployment. Right now one of my friends

[Sh. Ram Nagina Mishra]

was saying that Shri Jha has introduced a very good Bill, but requested that it should be withdrawn and not put to vote. I would like to say that if all the people from ruling as well as opposition parties are convinced that all the unemployed youths of the country should be given employment, why should this Bill be withdrawn? It is a coincidence that in the Supreme Court also a hearing is going on regarding the future of bright youths. The youth of the country is looking towards us for direction. I would like to have an assurance in this regard from the hon. Minister on behalf of all the scholarly persons present here. I would like to say that this Bill should be withdrawn only on the condition that the Government, will introduce a constitution amendment Bill or a separate Bill to guarantee employment to the youths of this nation; otherwise, this should be put to vote. The introduction of a private member's bill, should not be reduced to just a ritual by having a discussion on it and making speeches and ultimately withdrawing the Bill itself. We should stand by this Bill. I would like to reiterate that in order to eradicate all social evils, remove disparities and mutual animosity, a law should be enacted by adopting this Bill through which it becomes the responsibility of Central and State Governments to provide employment to all the unemployed youths.

With these words, I thank Shri Jha and the hon. Minister who is smiling. Probably he has something in his mind.....Bengal may have taught him something. But we are in a worse situation than Bengal. A decision should be taken so that at least means of livelihood may be provided to our unemployed youths. With these words, I thank you once again.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Two hours were allotted for this Bill. Now two hours are over and I have names of seven more members who are to speak. I think half an hour would be insufficient. So shall I extend the time for this Bill by one more hour?

[English]

Two hours have been allotted for this Bill and the time is getting over. It is the pleasure of the House to extend the time for this Bill by one more hour?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House extends the time for this Bill by one more hour.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have a point of order. It is an important Bill. But have a look at the attendance in the House. It would not be proper to continue it after six 'O' clock. I would like to request that it should be passed on next Friday.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Mishra, there is no point of order. You have asked to take it up at the next sitting. I think we would complete the discussion, now that the time for this Bill has been extended by one more hour.

[English]

The House has extended the time for this Bill by one Hour does not mean that the House will sit beyond 6 o' clock.

SHRI K. THULASIAH VANDAYAR (Thanjavur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, millions in our country are under the fate of inhuman sufferings. This is due to unemployment which has become a regular feature. This has gone into the vein of all educated youth in this country. The educated youth are in the loggerheads because they are all in a dilem-matical position.

In order to avoid this dilemma, it is the necessity of the Government to provide employment to the people who are in dire need. We educate youth more what we need. For example, we have colleges which produce more than what we need and these students come out in abundance and later

become unemployed. Our educational system should be made to balance and help away these irregularities.

More than the educated people, there are those who are physically fit. Uneducated are more a menace to the society. When the educated and the uneducated are arm in arm, then there is a social imbalance. It has become a problem more ticklish and rude. From this we have problems like social injustice, terrorism and social breads.

Farming has become costly and it has almost become a gamble. Lakhs of farmers are migrating to cities and towns. In the cities these labourers are those who live in inhuman condition. It is these unfortunate people who create slums and create a mess. Though we have so many human rights in this world, still we see so much disparity between man and man. In socialist countries like Russia, China and other European countries they have dignity for labour. But here we have a few bosses and lakhs of people are subservient to them.

Too much subordination will lead to violence and terrorism. It is due to this, we have the feudal outlook and the villages are infested with bonded labourers.

There are so many vacancies in the Government offices. But they are not filled up. If we ask them as to why they have not filled these vacancies? They say that it is because of economic and financial stringency. The Government must not feel shy in creating new jobs and they should cater to their needs. The educated youth's tendency is to do white-collared jobs. Self-employment programmes should be encouraged and the money they get from the banks must be properly utilised. Taxing in our country is exorbitant and the people living under poverty line is a misery. This should be erased and expunged. When we spend crores and crores of rupees, that money is being drained without any rhyme or reason. We must all put our heads together so that we put an end to this miserable wretchedness by introducing

the Gandhian way of self-employment and decentralisation.

In this way, the Bill introduced by Shri Jha will have the moral support of the Treasury Benches too.

[Translation]

SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH (Siddhipet): Mr. Chairman, Sir, many hon. Members have expressed their views regarding the employment guarantee. Employment guarantee is a serious issue. Every member in touch with morning T.V. might be knowing the rate by which population of India is increasing. Irrespective of the Party to which we may belong whether it is Congress or any other party, employment guarantee is a serious issue for all of us.

When we go to our constituencies we find that despite various activities, unemployment is still a serious problem. The people try to establish industry only where subsidy is available, for example, one of the stipulated conditions is that an industry must be set up a distance of 40 kms from the cities.

I would like to say that something must be done to generate employment in villages where 80 per cent of our population lives. They migrate to the capital in search of job. They face many difficulties. I feel that the Central Government gives a lot of subsidy to industries. I would like that permission for setting up industries should be granted in villages and in backward areas only where we have a large number of unemployed persons. It can possibly solve the problem of unemployment.

I would not like to mention some specific States, but everywhere a large number of educated persons are unemployed. Their parents educate them by taking lot of pains and when they see that even after graduation their wards are unable to get a Government or a private job, they are disappointed.

Today, terrorism is growing at many places. When an educated youth fails to get

[Sh. Nandi Yellaiah]

employment, he is lured towards terrorism. We will have to face this also.

The 'Employment Guarantee Bill' introduced by the hon. Member is good, but we will have to decide here for providing employment guarantee to our youths since it involves an expenditure of crores of rupees. Our Minister of State for Finance, Shri Dalbir Singh is sitting here. The youths are harassed a lot while trying to get a loan from the banks and they do not get these loans easily. A top leader of Janata Dal, Shri Devi Lai had announced with a great fanfare about the loan waiving scheme. He announced it just for the sake of votes. Today, the banks are afraid of giving loans to everyone. The policy and thinking of our Government has been very good regarding all such issues, but it has not been implemented properly.

Today, the problem of unemployment has assumed serious proposition in every region, State and all over India. The Bill introduced by the hon. member belonging to the opposition is a case of 'easier said than done' because this problem cannot be solved by merely paying lip service or making speeches. We will have to control our population. The villagers also need facilities. The people belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are also unable to get jobs even after education. All this is creating a lot of problem.

While Shrimati Indira Gandhi was the Prime Minister, she had distributed thousands of acres of land under Twenty point economic programme. But despite all this there are many people with very large land holding, but the families of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes do not have even 4 acres of land and they live on daily wages. The problem of unemployment is more amongst the people of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes than in other castes.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this problem involves a lot of finance and serious thinking. We should think seriously as to how society

should be reformed to solve this problem. With these words, I thank you and conclude.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV
(Saharasa): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I express my gratitude towards Shri Bhogendra Jha for drawing attention of this House towards the problem of the unemployed and the poor in the country.

Sir, you might also be knowing that this is a major problem that we encounter wherever we go. Everywhere people ask for work.

Hon. Chairman, Sir, Pawar Sahib is also sitting here. I recall that when he was elected as the President of Congress 'S' he had said in Marathi, and I was also there, that his first work would be to solve the problem of unemployment. I had heard it myself. Today fortunately, Pawar Sahib is in this House and he is also capable of doing this.

Hon. Chairman, Sir, when we were discussing about employment guarantee, our elder friend, Shri Ram Nagina Mishra also spoke on the subject. God knows why people are so much afraid of social justice. I fail to understand the reason for their anxiety. Just now Mishraji said that reservation was implemented in the name of social justice. I want to say that despite 42-45 years of achieving Independence and despite the constitutional right, reservation was never fully implemented. Anyone can see the injustice against society and country in all this. You can see the statistics. The people who constitute 52 and 22 percent of population account for just 5-7 percent of Government jobs in the country. In Defence Ministry, people from all castes are working, but the number of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people is just nil or perhaps one and in Ministry of Agriculture it is just 2. This is the position of backwards and dalits, while all the other people are there. Is it social justice? I would like to know it from Mishraji. One of my friend said that banks lost their credit due to loan waiving scheme of Devlalji and people are not getting loans: I would like to know from those hon. Members whether the banks have adhered to the policy adopted at the

time of Bank nationalisation by Mrs. Indira Gandhi. Will the Finance Minister clarify this? No, it has not been so. Banks were opened in the district headquarters, but not in the villages or the areas bound by the rivers on the plea that there was lack of security and concrete buildings. I would like say that the Minister of Finance should understand that it would be a mockery of the goals envisaged for the banks by Mrs. Indira Gandhi, if banks are not opened in every district. Merely crying hoarse about villages would be of no avail. Our Government had given some benefits to farmers. We are sons of farmers. We hail from villages. What is the condition of farmers. He takes the loan, invests that money in agriculture the crops are destroyed either due to flood or hail. Laster he fails to pay the loan. As a result the loans taken by the farmers and farm workers 15-20 years earlier, could not be paid back. For the loans, we had given crores of rupees through this very Lok Sabha to the Poor and farmers. So where is the question of loss of credit for the banks? It is not good to say something out of ignorance. We had given the money to banks. Our Government had provided money to banks and asked them to waive the loan. Therefore, it would be good if we deliberate before discussing.

Sir, the uneducated unemployed have migrated to cities. In Delhi itself, which has a population of about 85 or 90 lakhs, 50 lakhs people have come from outside. They live on stations, roads and sleep in huts and railway tracks. Who are they? They are matriculates and graduates. When they did not get employment in their native place, they opened a 'Paan shop' or started pulling a cart (thela). What a plight is theirs.

Often Delhi Police demolishes their houses, catches hold of them, puts the things

on their thelas (carts) in their pockets and beats them with sticks. What a tragedy!

Therefore, I request that Jha Sahib should not withdraw this Bill. It should be put to vote so that all the employed and unemployed people of the country may know that who is their benefactor and who is not. Let these people be exposed. Please do not withdraw this Bill.

Sir, unless, agriculture is given the status of industry, you cannot solve the problem of unemployment. If a farmer has 20-25 acres of land and four children, then he is left with just four or five acres of land. Some may have just one or two acres of land. So, if you develop the agriculture like industry, then the educated people would not come to seek employment to the cities. The condition of agriculture is extremely pitiable. If a father has four or five children, he asks them to go out and earn for their livelihood. Therefore we must give agriculture the status of industry, on top priority.

18.00 hrs.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN (Shri P.M. Sayeed): Shri Yadav, may continue next time. There are five to six more speakers. They will also get their chance to speak on the day of next Private Members' Business.

The House stands adjourned to meet again on Monday at 11.00 o'clock.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, December 9, 1991/Agrahayana 18, 1913 (Saka)