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TENTH LOK SABHA

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Corrigenda to Lok Sabha Debates (English Version)

Friday, August 5, 1994/Sravana 14, 1916(Saka)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

*Friday, August 5, 1994/
Shravana, 14, 1916 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven
of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Russian Rupee Debt

181. SHRI UDAYSINGRAO
GAIKWAD:
SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR
PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of use of rupee debt by Russia, including that by way of reinvestment was discussed during the Prime Minister's recent visit to Russia;

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

(c) whether Russia has decided to auction part of the Indian debt;

(d) if so, the extent of loss the country is likely to incur due to this auction; and

(e) the action plan prepared by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). During the course of the Prime Minister's visit to the Russian Federation, the Russian Government had indicated an interest in using a portion of our rupee debt repayment for investing in joint venture projects. Since India's rupee debt repayments to Russia can presently be used only for export of Indian goods and services to Russia, investments in joint ventures would necessitate changes in the relevant inter-Governmental agreements and resolution of various technical issues. However, no concrete proposals have yet been received and no detailed modalities have yet been agreed upon.

(c) to (e). During the discussions with the Indian delegation, the Russian Government had indicated its intention to auction a portion of India's annual rupee repayment to Russia amongst prospective Russian im-

porters who would be required to deposit roubles in the Russian Government account before being given the entitlement to effect the imports into Russia from India. The auction process would merely establish the entitlement to import from India. The Russian Government has assured that those Russian importers who win the entitlement to import through the auction would still be required to follow the various inter-Governmental agreements on export of goods to Russia against our rupee debt repayments. In so far as India is concerned, the full value of the import entitlement will, therefore, be debited to the debt repayment central account which is maintained in RBI, Bombay.

SHRI UDAYSINGHRAO GAIKWAD: In the statement it has been mentioned that during the Prime Minister's visit, "the Russian Government had indicated an interest in using a portion of our rupee debt repayment for investing in joint venture projects. "But so far there are some more things and it is mentioned that "inter-governmental agreements and regulations for various technical issues" have to be met. That can be done after the venture is declared.

I would like to know what kind of a joint venture the Russian Government want to go in for, either in this power sector or in any other sector. I would also like to know from our side which type of venture we would like to go in for.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Sir, it is true that when the hon. Prime Minister of this country visited Russia, they had expressed their desire to utilise a portion of the funds of investments in joint venture projects. However, no concrete proposals so far have been received from the Russian side and it is still in the discus-

sion and consultation stage.

SHRI UDAYSINGHRAO GAIKWAD: Part of my first question was whether our Government is thinking of any joint ventures, because we must also be thinking something about that; the answer to that has not come.

Again it is mentioned in the reply; that during the discussion the Russian Government had indicated the "auction process would merely establish the entitlement to import from India. The Russian Government has assured those Russian importers....". They have mentioned everything here.

My specific question is: what is the exact loss the country is likely to incur due to this auction? The time will come when they will do the auction because they want to go in for all these joint ventures. There would be some loss to our country in this auction. So, I would like to know how much our country is going to lose rupee-wise.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): Sir, with regard to the first question that the hon. Member has asked about the type of joint ventures that are contemplated, as my colleague has already answered, this whole proposal was tentatively discussed and concrete suggestions have yet to be received from the Russian Government.

As far as we are concerned, we are certainly interested in larger cooperation between our enterprises and Russian enterprises. But ultimately all these things have to be discussed between the business communities of the two countries because Russia has no longer an old economic system. They have private sector enterprises and we have also private sector enterprises.

So, this is a matter for discussion between the business communities of the two countries.

Now, with regard to the likely amount of loss that the auctioning of the right to import may involve, if this right to auction is in conformity with what the Russians have been telling us, there need not be any loss to our country. Under the old system, Russian organisations used to import goods from India as part of repayments. The whole of the debts which we owe to Russia is repayable to the export of Indian goods. Now, there is a change in this economic system. Therefore, the Russian Government would like the Russian enterprises to import these goods. But many of these enterprises do not have the resources. So, the Russian Government feels that one way to overcome this problem would be to auction the right to import. Then those enterprises which have Roubles, they will deposit this. Now, if they follow strictly that sort of auctioning procedure, there need not be any loss to the Government of India.

SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Sir, on the one hand, we are seeing reports about Russian Vice-Premier, Mr. Yuri Yarov, having allayed fears expressed by India, denying that there were plans to auction the whole amount of Rs. 30 billion Indian debt, adding that the proposal is to auction only 30 per cent, which is tantamount to Rs. 13 billion, and on the other hand, there are reports of Russian Foreign Economic Relations Minister that he does not rule out "elements of collusion, misappropriation and other uncivilised manifestations" during the proposed auction of 50 per cent of Indian debt repayments. The difference is: one gentleman is saying 30 per cent and the other Minister is saying 50 per cent.

So, I would like to know what is the the

actual position and final understanding about the portion of debts to be auctioned. What safeguards are we contemplating against re-export of Indian items by Russia to Western countries, pushing our own items out of the international market thus undercutting India's hard currency exports?

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: Sir, it will have to be ensured that these goods are used within Russia in accordance with the inter-governmental agreements. When we discussed these matters with the Russians, this thing was pointed out and we do expect them to make effective arrangements so that these goods are used within Russia and are not used for re-export to other countries.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Sir, a number of documents have been signed during the last visit of our hon. Prime Minister to Russia and one of these documents is the agreement between India and Russia in regard to Civil Aviation.

One of the documents is the agreement between India and Russia regarding civil aviation and it will be in joint venture. I want to know from the hon. Minister what is the policy of investment ratio of this joint venture which has been signed recently.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: Sir, this is a question relating to the Ministry of Civil Aviation. I would respectfully request that this may be addressed to my colleague, the Minister of Civil Aviation.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Excuse me, Sir, I want to know what is the investment ratio of any agreement between India and Russia. That can be answered by the hon. Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: Investment ratio with respect to what?

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Any joint venture, Sir. I have cited one joint venture that has been recently signed and that will be registered also. That is why I want to know categorically what would be the investment ratio between India and Russia in the joint venture.

Mr. SPEAKER: If there is one.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: Sir, this would vary from project to project and, as I said, this is a subject matter of negotiations with business communities of the two countries. There cannot be any rigid answers to all joint ventures. They will have to be in conformity with the overall policy with regard to foreign investment in India.

SHRI K.T. VANDAYAR: Sir, the imports from the erstwhile Soviet Union were primarily of Defence spares and equipments and of steel plant components. Will, the Government explore the possibility of enlarging the scope of import of spares and equipments which are required for Defence Forces from the Russian Federation? Also, what are the tie ups between India and Russia in this regard? Would it not be prudent for our Government to liquidate the Russian debt in a phased manner in terms of rupee-rouble agreement?

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: Sir, the repayment of the debt has to be in accordance with the inter-governmental agreement. That has already been agreed to in 1993 and we propose to follow the pattern laid down in the inter-governmental agreement.

With regard to Defence imports, every effort is being made to ensure that whatever spares we can get from Russia, we ought to procure them.

SHRI B. AKBAR PASHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, lot of goods were exported to the erstwhile Soviet Union, and after the collapse of the Soviet Government, huge money was to be paid to the Indian exporters. This came after more than one and a half years and the exporters had to suffer paying interest to the banks, sometimes penal interest also. Is the Government going to do something to help the Indian shippers who have suffered? Some of them have to close down their business. Is the Government going to negotiate with the erstwhile Soviet Union representatives or the Russian Republic, whichever it is, for getting the compensation for the interest paid as well as for compensation of the loss they have sustained?

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: Sir, this is a question relating to exporters. I would request that may kindly be addressed to the hon. Minister for Commerce. I do not have the details with regard to this question.

Tourism Offices Abroad

[Translation]

182. KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA :
SHRI MOHAN SINGH
(DEORIA) :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of offices of the Tourism Department functioning in the foreign countries;

(b) the achievements of these offices during the last three years;

(c) whether their performance has been satisfactory;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government have decided to open some new offices; and

(f) if so, the details alongwith the locations thereof?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM(DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM) SHRIMATI SUKHBUNS KAUR; (a) to (f). A statement has been laid on the table of the House.

Statement

(a) The list of 18 Government of India Tourist offices abroad may please be seen at Annexure,

(b) to (d). Yes, sir. The tourist arrivals have shown a positive trend. The year wise figures are as follows :-

1991-92	1781892
1992-93	1820239
1993-94	1871262
1994-95 (April/June)	387592

The estimated foreign exchange earnings have also increased. The year wise figures are as follows :-

	Rs. in Crores
1991-92	3318.60
1992-93	3989.50
1993-94	4572.71
1994-95 (April/June)	179.16

Given the constraints, their performance has been satisfactory. The review of the performance of the offices is a continuing process.

(e) and (f). Yes, sir. The Government proposes to open new offices at the following places within the overall budget provisions and sanctioned strength of staff for running of Tourist offices abroad. The New offices are to be located at :-

	LOCATION	COUNTRY/AREA
(1)	Seoul	Korea
(2)	Johannesburg	South Africa
(3)	Tashkent	CIS Countries
(4)	Tel Aviv	Israel

ANNEXURE

There are 18 overseas offices covering following countries:

Sl. No.	Name of Office	Area of Jurisdiction	Number of India based Officers.				Staff Strength
			R.D	DIR	A.D.	I.A	
1.	New York	United States	1	1	2	1	5
		Mexico					
		West Indies					
2.	Los Angeles	Jamaica,		1	1		3
		Haiti,					
		Dominican Republic- San Juan,					
		Port Au-Prince,					
		Santo Do-Mingo,					
		Leaward Islands,					
		Guadeloupe,					
		Martinique,					
		Barbados,					
		Trinidad Curacao,					

Sl. No.	Name of Office	Area of Jurisdiction	Number of India based Officers.				Number of local based employees.
			R.D	DIR	A.D.	I.A	
		Windward Island					
		Belize,					
		Guatemala,					
		Honduras,					
		Rica,					
		Colombia,					
		Venezuela,					
		Guyana,					
		Surinam,					
		French Guiana,					
		Ecuador,					
		Peru,					
		Bolivia,					
		Paraguay,					
		Chile,					
		Uruguay,					
		Argentina,					
		Brazil.					

Sl. No.	Name of Office	Area of Jurisdiction	Number of India based Officers.				Number of local based employees.
			R.D	DIR	A.D.	I.A	
3.	Toronto	Canada, Greenland.	-	1	-	1	1
4.	London	England, Vales, Scotland, Republic of Eire, Gibraltar.	1	-	1	1	3
5.	Geneva	Switzerland.	-	1	-	-	1
6.	Madrid	Spain, Portugal.	-	-	1	-	1

Sl. No.	Name of Office	Area of Jurisdiction	Number of India based Officers.				Number of local based employees.
			R.D	DIR	A.D.	I.A	
7.	Paris	France, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia Senegal, Gambia, Guine Bissau Guinea Sierra Deone, Liberia, Ivory coast, Mali, Upper Volta, Ghana Togo, Benia Congo, Chad, Central African Republic Zaire.	-	1	1	1	-

Sl. No.	Name of Office	Area of Jurisdiction	Number of India based Officers.				Number of local based employees.
			R.D	DIR	A.D.	I.A	
8.	Frankfurt	Angola,					
		Western Sahara,					
		Mauntania,					
		Monoca.					
		Germany,					
		Poland,					
		Austria,					
		Israel,					
		Czechoslovakia,					
		Hungary,					
		Romania,					
		Bulgaria,					
		Albania,					
		Lativia,					
		Lithuania					
		Estonia,					
			1-	1		3	

Sl. No.	Name of Office	Area of Jurisdiction	Number of India based Officers.				Number of local based employees.
			R.D	DIR	A.D.	I.A	
		Ukraine, Russia, Byolorussia, Noldavia, Georgia, Armenia, Kazakhstan, Tadzhikistan, Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, Kirgizia.					
9.	Stockholm	Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland, Iceland.		-	1	-	2

Sl. No.	Name of Office	Area of Jurisdiction	Number of India based Officers.				Number of local based employees.
			R.D	DIR	A.D.	I.A	
10.	Amsterdam	Netherlands, Belgium, Luxemburg.	-	1	1	1	1
11.	Milan	Italy, Libya, Greece, Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia, Herzegovinia, Macedonia, Malta, Crete, Cyprus.	-	-	1	-	1

Sl. No.	Name of Office	Area of Jurisdiction	Number of India based Officers.				Number of local based employees.
			R.D	DIR	A.D.	I.A	
12.	Dubai	Saudi Arubia, Turkey, Iran, Syria	-	1	1	-	4
13.	Bahrain	Lebanon, Jordan, Kuwait, Bahrain United Arab Emirates, Oman, Yemen, Egypt, Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia,	-	-	1	-	-

Sl. No.	Name of Office	Area of Jurisdiction	Number of India based Officers.				Number of local based employees.
			R.D	DIR	A.D.	I.A	
		Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Numbia, Mada- gascar, Botswana, South, Africa.					
14.	Sydney	Australia, New Zealand, Fiji Islands.	-	1	1	1	4
15.	Kuala Lumpur	Malayasia, Brunei.	-	1	-	-	2

Sl. No.	Name of Office	Area of Jurisdiction	Number of India based Officers.				Number of local based employees.
			R.D	DIR	A.D.	I.A	
16.	Singapore	Singapore, Hong Kong, Phillipines Indonesia.	1	-	1	-	2
17.	Tokyo	Japan, China, Mongolia, North Korea, South Korea, Taiwan.	1	-	2	-	4
18.	Bangkok	Thailand, Kampuchea, Laos, Vietnam.	-	1	-	-	1

KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA: Sir, the hon. Minister has given the data from 1991-92 to 1994-95. This data shows that compared to the number of international tourists who travelled in 1993-94, the number of tourists who came to India is very small.

Out of five million international tourists, India has got only 1.72 million and out of that most of them are from Gulf countries. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Tourism Offices abroad are equipped to have the tourist information about India. I also want to know whether the hon. Minister is giving any emphasis to open more Tourism Offices in the Gulf region so that India can get more and more tourists.

SHRIMATI SUKHBUNS KAUR: Sir, the Tourism Offices are located in countries which generate tourism to our country. Our Tourism Offices do not act as travel agencies. They are there to coordinate with the tour operators and travel agents of those countries, helping them with publicity support with literature and with making films also. So, what we basically do is to coordinate with the travel industry of those countries. As far as the Gulf region is concerned, it is true that after the Ayodhya incident the inflow of tourists from these countries did drop and we are making efforts to improve the inflow of tourists from those countries.

KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA: Sir, during the last foreign trip the hon. Minister had visited 32 foreign countries. So,, I want to know whether the Minister, during that visit, had taken any incentive measures to improve the tourism marketing in our country through these offices because the inflow of tourists is disrupted since last year because of the Ayodhya incident and Bombay blasts. I also, want to know whether the Minister is aware of the fact that the Tourism Offices abroad are inefficient and unable to give any

information materials about India to the tourists through their offices and what measures the Minister has taken regarding the lack of potentiality of the officers there.

SHRIMATI SUKHBUNS KAUR: Sir, the Minister's visits were in the form of delegations in which officials of the Department of Tourism, Civil Aviation were included. The representatives of the State Governments, members of the travel trade, hotel industry and Ait India were also included in those delegations. Of course, the Indian Embassy in each place was closely associated. These tours included meetings with Heads of States, counterpart Ministers, representatives of the tour and trade industry. Some presentations were made and we also met the officials of the host countries. This was the first visit at the Minister's level to some of the countries like the CIS countries, South Africa and South American countries. This has resulted in useful interaction both the Government as well as the industry level and created a lot of awareness regarding India as a safe and attractive destination.

As far as the ineffectiveness of the tourist offices, I would like to say that there is always room for improvement. The minister had visited these tourist offices and we are in the process of improving them. But I would not say that they are totally ineffective. The tourist arrival shows that they are a doing a good job.

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there has been a number of news items which have appeared in different newspapers that the Ministers are visiting a number of foreign countries. I would like to make it very clear that the visit which I, my colleague and officers have undertaken was a sort of crash programme because after the Ayodhya incident, Bombay

blasts and the law and order problems which we have unfortunately witnessed in different parts of the country, we had to instill confidence among the international community and also among the travel and trade community that India is still the safest country. So, it is a matter of great pleasure to announce here that the result from the countries which we have visited last year has come now and the inflow of tourists from these countries has increased from 20 per cent to 51 per cent.

SHRI K. PRADHANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister has said in his reply that there are 18 offices abroad working for the tourist visitors. May I know from the hon. Minister which are the offices abroad that are getting the highest foreign exchange for our country? Is there any more possibility of increasing this revenue?

SHRIMATI SUKHBUNS KAUR: It is very difficult to say office-wise which is getting the highest tourists.

MR. SPEAKER: You can analyse and send it to him.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: It is not the office which is getting the revenue. One thing has to be made clear. The Ministry of Tourism does not get any money in lieu of the visits of tourists to the country. The greatest number one chunk of tourists, we get from United Kingdom. Naturally, maybe, money-wise, it should go to United Kingdom office. Number two is U.S.A. and like this.

It is not the Department of Tourism but it is the Government of India or the country which is receiving the foreign exchange.

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: For the

inflow of tourists from foreign countries, is there any proposal before the Government to entrust this work to agencies on commission basis so that the inflow of tourists can be increased?

SHRIMATI SUKHBUNS KAUR: There is no such decision. Our office abroad are doing well. Up to now, we have got almost an increase of 15 per cent and we are hoping to achieve about 18 per cent. In six months' time, we have done very well.

MR. SPEAKER: Tourism is already in the private sector.

Handloom And Handicraft Items

*184. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL:

SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA
RAJE:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for export of handloom and handicraft items during the last three years alongwith the target achieved;

(b) the foreign exchange earned therefrom during the above period;

(c) the target fixed for export of handloom and handicraft items during 1994-95 alongwith foreign exchange likely to be earned therefrom;

(d) whether any such items produced in Rajasthan are proposed to be exported; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G.

VENKAT SWAMY: (a) to (e). A statement
is laid on the Table of the House.

(a) and (b). The relevant details are as
follows:

	1991-92			1992-93			1993-94		
	Target	Achieve- ment	%Target Achieved	Target	Achieve- ment	% Target Achieved	Target	Achieve- ment	% Target Achieved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cotton Handloom	200	275.22	136.9	316	356.89	112.9	410.56	413.75	100.8
Fabrics and									
Made-ups									
Handicraft	650	729.22	112.2	839	830.04	98.9	946.83	1071.30	113.1

(c) The targets fixed for export of cotton handloom fabrics and made-ups and handicraft items during 1994-95 are 475 million US dollars and 1234 million US dollars respectively. It is expected that the targets will be achieved.

(d) and (e). The handloom and handicraft items exported from India include those produced in Rajasthan also. Items exported from Rajasthan include tie and dye textiles, folklore garments (India Items), stone carvings, wooden/ bone/ leather/ metal handicrafts, woollen carpets and durries, etc.

SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: I am happy to note the statistics of targets that we are achieving in handicrafts and handlooms in this country. These are the two items where the minority and weaker sections are involved. It is also equally important because it is an employment generating sector.

I would like to know, what are the special steps taken by the Government to boost it up.

[*Translation*]

SHRI G. VANKAT SWAMY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this question relates to handicrafts, I have already told that a target of 200-300 percent was fixed for it. In respect of hon. Member's question about the measures being taken to boost it up, I would like to tell that training and research work in the field of craftsmanship has been started in different states. For his information, I would like to tell that 50 lakh craftsman are working in the field of handicrafts. Several problems have been faced in the field of Carper export. We are, however, trying to boost its export also. I do not want to repeat the figures but if he wants to know some specific figures I can tell that.

[*English*]

SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: I am glad and I congratulate the Minister for achieving the targets. But my specific request to our Minister is, these are the two sectors which are very sensitive. It is equally export oriented sector.

But many a time, yarn is not supplied. Though so many centres have been established in different cooperative sectors, they are not helping the poor to get the yarn on time.

So, they remain unemployed for most of the time. This fact had been repeatedly brought to the notice of the Government of India. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what steps have been taken to redress this grievance relating to the inadequate supply of yarn to the weavers.

[*Translation*]

SHRI G. VANKAT SWAMY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member should be aware of the fact that the hon. Prime Minister has taken special interest in the Eighth Five Year Plan for the development of handloom weavers next to the development of agricultural labour. An amount of Rs. 300 crore was sanctioned for the welfare during the Seventh Five Year Plan. Hon. Member has rightly said that handloom weavers should be given adequate supply of hank yarn, dyes and colours so that they could earn more wages. According to Abid Hussain Committee report, handloom weavers are in a deplorable condition. Therefore, the Government had set up 3000 hank yarn centres for handloom workers. These centres have started functioning. Supply of hank yarn and dyes is essential has set up 500 centres for supply of these items. Alongwith this we have taken Rs. 682 crore

from the Rural Development Department and have started a scheme for providing loans to labourers and weavers for buying looms under the IRDP scheme to provide employment to them. We have also introduced a Housing scheme for them and we are trying to find out market for export of their products. Now the index of their standard of living is improving and the Government in introducing several schemes for improving the quality of cloth woven by them. Today, we are exporting handloom cloth worth Rs. 1300 crore and we are trying our best to improve it further.

[English]

SHRI D.K. NAIKAR: Sir, it is said that the slaughtering of sheeps is not in proportion to the breeding of sheeps and, therefore, the export of woollen goods is diminishing year after year. I would like to know whether the Minister is aware of this fact and what steps he will take to improve the exports.

[Translation]

DR. G. VANKAT SWAMY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is true that our export of wool to Russia used to be on quite a large scale but during the last two years it has come down a little. However, this year it has come down a little. However, this year it has again picked up. I assure the hon. Member that we will try our best to boost its export.

[English]

DR. N. MURUGESAN: Sir, Tamil Nadu stands first in handloom and textiles production. In my Constituency - Karur, Tiruppur and so many other places in Tamil Nadu the production of handloom goods is dominant. I had already requested our hon. Prime

Minister to open an Export Promotion Centre in my area so that the persons involved in the production of handloom goods in the small scale sector can get the benefits and also in order to avoid the benefit being derived by the middlemen and the borkers. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is going to open up an Export Promotion Centre in my area.

SHRI G. VANKAT SWAMY: Sir, there is already a Handloom Export Promotion Council in Tamil Nadu.

MR. SPEAKER: He is asking whether you would set up such a Council in his area, in his constituency.

SHRI G. VANKAT SWAMY: Sir, how can we establish them constituency-wise?

DR. N. MURUGESAM: Sir, in Madras there is already an Export Promotion Centre, but most of the textile and handloom goods producing centres are located in the rural areas.

MR. SPEAKER: O.K., please sit down.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that Banarasi sarees and lampshades of Varanasi, carpets of Bhadohi and wooden toys and brass goods of Mirzapur are much in demand in foreign countries. Foreign tourists take much interest in these goods during their visit to these cities. Hon. Minister has told that we supply goods worth Rs. 1300 crore throughout the country. I think fifty percent of it can be exported. But small artisan, who manufacture these goods cannot export it because of the policy of the Government and that of the nationalised banks due to which maximum benefit is

taken away by middlemen. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is going to make some arrangements in Varanasi to encourage these small manufacturers so that they are able to export their products in accordance with the demand. *[Interruptions]*

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I give all these figures to the hon. Member. The export of cotton yarn, handloom and handicrafts has increased by 200-300 percent and its export has reached up to Rs. 3300 crore, I would like to submit that last year cotton yarn worth Rs. 1664.17 crore was exported. Exports of cotton fabrics and made ups has reached upto Rs. 3764.40 crore and during the last year, export of these items was worth Rs. 1419.08 crore. Similarly, export of man-made fiber textiles was for Rs. 2026.50 crore, woolen textiles, for Rs. 726.22 crore, silk textile worth Rs. 831.31 crore, readymade garments worth Rs. 13,371.14 crore, handicrafts worth Rs. 3,871 crore and jute goods worth Rs. 345.07 crore. During the last three years, we have exported these goods worth Rs. 28,233 crore. The Share of Textile Ministry in the total export, was 33 percent. In respect of the question raised by the Hon. Member I would like to say that there has been much improvement in the export of carpets and Banarasi sarees.

[English]

SHRI E. AHAMED: The hon. Minister has said in his reply that the export is dwindling down because in 1992-93, it was 112 per cent and this year it is 100 per cent. One of the reasons, according to me, is the change in the fashion of dress in foreign countries, especially the Western European countries. There is one set of people known as trend setters who will be fixing the trend for years to come, two or three years in

advance and all other countries have been availing of the facilities of those trend setters.

Will the Government make available to our weavers also, the facilities and information given by those trend setters of Western European countries to enable them to manufacture such things sufficiently in advance and to export them quickly to foreign countries?

[Translation]

SHRI G. VANKAT SWAMY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in respect of handloom and handicrafts I would like to submit that we have sent several Weavers' organisations and handicrafts' organisations for participation in fairs organised in other countries. We also held several international exhibition for handloom and handicrafts for which 900 buyers from other countries came here and placed orders worth Rs. 300 crores within three days. We have given several facilities in the field of handloom and handicrafts and are providing more facilities in this regard.

[English]

SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HANDIQUE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the export potentials of handicrafts and handloom of the North Eastern Region are yet to be promoted to the desired heights. I should say that it has not yet been fully explored. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has any special plan to boost up the promotion of handicrafts and handlooms of the North Eastern Region.

MR. SPEAKER: You can look into the suggestion.

[Translation]

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: One cen-

tre for providing training in handloom has been set up in North-East. It is correct that maximum number of handloom weavers are in the north-east, region. This centre has been set up for making further improvement in this field measures for bringing improvements in the field of handicrafts are also being taken.

[English]

DR. K.V.R. CHOWDHARY: Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what will be the export potential after the GATT has come into force and what steps the Textiles Ministry is taking to augment our exports to the foreign countries.

MR. SPEAKER: Well, it is a very big question. It can be replied very briefly. The point is all possible steps would be taken.

[Translation]

SHRI G. VANKAT SWAMY: I will send information to him in writing.

Trainee Pilots

185. SHRI VILAS RAO
N A G N A T H R A O
GUNDEWAR:
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR
GANGWAR:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pilots receiving train-

ing in various training centres, centre-wise;

(b) the duration of the training course;

(c) the amount spent thereon; and

(d) the number of women trainees among them?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) An annesure is enclosed.

(b) There is no fixed duration of training course imparted by Flying Clubs/Institutes for obtaining Private Pilot's Licence (PPL) and Commercial Pilot's Licence (CPL). It mainly depends upon the progress of the trainee, availability of aircraft and instructors and also number of trainees registered in a Flying Club/Institutes.

Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Udan Akademi (IGRUA) takes about 18 to 30 months for imparting training after PPL to CPL.

Private Institutes take 12 to 18 months for imparting training for PPL and CPL.

(c) The approximate expenditure normally borne by the trainee on flying training is as follows:

I.	Flying Clubs for PPL and CPL	-	Rs.2.50 lakh
II.	IGRUA after PPL to CPL	-	Rs.4.00 lakh
III.	Private Institutes for PPL & CPL	-	Rs.3.75 lakh

- (d) There are 135 women trainee pilots undergoing training in various Flying Clubs/Institutes.

LIST INDICATING TRAINEES IN DIFFERENT CENTERS

SL. NO.	NAME OF INSTITUTE	TOTAL TRAINEES
1	2	3
1.	Delhi Flying Club, Delhi	28
2.	Karnal Aviation Club, Karnal	43
3.	Hissar Aviation Club, Hissar	23
4.	Pinjore Aviation Club Pinjore (Haryana)	30
5.	Patiala Aviation Club Patiala (Pb)	36
6.	Amritsar Aviation Club Amritsar	18
7.	Northern India Flying Club Jalandhar	10
8.	Ludhiana Aviation Club Ludhiana	30
9.	Rajasthan State Flying School Jaipur	31
10.	Govt. Flying Training Centre Luckno (including Branches)	36
11.	Bihar Flying Training Centre Patna	27
12.	Jamshedpur Co-op Flying Club Jamshedpur	18

SL. NO.	NAME OF INSTITUTE	TOTAL TRAINEES
1	2	3
13.	Madhya Pradesh Flying Club Indore + I branch	62
14.	Gujarat Flying Club Baroda	40
15.	Bombay Flying Club Bombay	35
16.	Govt. Flying Training School Bangalore	49
17.	Andhra Pradesh Flying Club Hyderabad	36
18.	Madras Flying Club Madras	33
19.	Govt. Flying Training Centre Bhubaneswar	30
20.	Govt. Glying Training Instt. Bohala, Calcutta	35
21.	Nagpur Flying Club Nagpur	30
22.	Kerala Aviation Academy Trivandrum	25
23.	Aurangabad Flying Club Aurangabad	Not functioning due to various reasons viz non
24.	Banasthali Viyapheeth Banasthali (Raj)	

SL. NO.	NAME OF INSTITUTE	TOTAL TRAINEES
1	2	3
25.	Assam Flying Club Guhati	availability of serviceable a/c Instructor, etc
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Flying Club Port Blair	
27.	Coimbatore Flying Club Coimbatore	
28.	Indira Gandhi Rasthriya Uran Akademy Fursatganj.	28
29.	Udan Research & Flying Institute, Indore	45
30.	Banaglore Aeronautics and Tech. Services, Bangalore	13
31.	Ahmedabad Aviation Academy Ahmedabad	05
		796

* Institutes/Flying Clubs at serial No. 29,30 & 31 are in Private Sector.

Institutes/Flying Clubs at serial no. 29, 30 & 32 are in Private Sector.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, at the moment, I am sorry to mention here that there has been an error as regards part (c) of the question. There has been one omission. As regards part (c) of the question in respect of Private Institute of PPL & CPL, it should be read as from Rs. 3.75 lakh to Rs. 5 lakh.

[Translation]

SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from hon. Minister whether in addition to the expenses borne by the trainees by whether the Government also bears expenditure? Further I would like to submit that with the granting of permission to private airlines the pilots of Indian Airlines are quitting jobs. I would like to know whether some steps are being taken to recover the expenses incurred on them and whether any steps like enhancing their salary and other benefits are going to be taken to retain these pilots?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: These are two different questions. We provide subsidy to the Flying Clubs in India. There are 32 Flying Clubs and 4 Branches i.e. 35 institutes in total. One of these belongs to the Government. No subsidy is being given to IGRUA and three private institutes. Rest are paid Rs. 4 crore subsidy for the first 60 hours in case of PPL holder. This subsidy is huge. Every student has to pay Rs. 250 for one hour and in case of PPL holder, the Government given Rs. 602. As far as the issue of quitting the Indian Airlines is concerned, I would like to submit that since the entry of private airlines two years ago about 220 pilots have left the Indian Airlines. The Government spends Rs. 40 to

50 lakhs for training a pilot as a Commander. During the last one year, because of the decisions taken the number of persons quitting the Indian Airlines has come down. In the beginning, when rules were not amended many were quitting the organisation as any pilot could have easily quit by giving one month's notice. However, after the amendment in the rules provision of 6 months notice has been made. Even the amount of the Bond has been increased to Rs. 20 lakh. The DGCA also convened a meeting of all the operators wherein they were told that no operator can employ the pilots and the engineers of other operator. A productivity linked scheme has also been launched by the Indian Airlines under which those flying more can earn more and this is the reason why the pilots are not quitting the Indian Airlines now.

SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as per the figures given by the hon. Minister, out of 796 pilots, 235 are women. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the steps being taken by the Government to encourage more women to come in this field?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you will be surprised to know that in the last 40 years, there were no women pilots. Now there number is 235. We hope that in the coming days, more and more women will come forward for getting training in this field.

SHRI BHERU LAL MEENA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any pilot hails from the Scheduled Tribes and if not, whether after imparting training, they will be inducted into the Airlines?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in IGRUA training is being

imparted to the youth of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. From SC & ST candidates only Rs.2 lakh are charged and under the scholarship subsidy scheme for them. 40 youths are selected all over India. However, the minimum qualification laid down for them is that the income of their parents should be Rs. 20,000. After this, written and oral tests are held and after selection interviews are conducted. For attending interview, fare is paid to them. During training male members are given Rs. 450 by the Government. All this is being done at the level of DGCA. For training in the country, 3 students are imparted pilot training free of cost.

[English]

SHRI S.B.SINGH: We have read in the papers statements that he is going in for the Russian aeronautics as well as for the British. At the same time he has stated about going in for modern aircraft from the boeings. Seeing all these statements, I would like to know whether there is any planning for the training of the pilots in these aircraft. We can understand a pilot going in for training just now. He comes out; but to get to an Airbus 300 or an Airbus 320, he goes for training to Toulouse also. Is there any such training programme for the Russian Aircraft? If a pilot is going for the Boeing Aircraft, is there any such programme? How many pilots you may be requiring in the next ten years, compared to the aircraft and the prevailing rule of 'four landing and four take off'? Is there any such plan or you are just filling up the posts as and when you require pilots? What is the planning? I would like to know this.

Far as the training of pilots is concerned, for the first time, we have changed the training programme last year, in consul-

tation with the pilots, after a few decades. Previously one had to become Commander of Boeing 737; then he had to become a Co-pilot of A-320; then he had to become the Commander of A-320; then he had to become the Co-pilot of A-300; like that. So, it used to take a lot of time, with the result we had a shortage of pilots and we could not cope up with the situation. Therefore, we had a shortfall. To meet that shortfall, we had an agreement with the pilots; and we had changed the whole system with the result, now the Co-pilots of Boeing 737 can go as a Pilot of A-320 or as a Pilot A-300. The first batch of Co-pilots had already completed the training and the second batch is under training at the moment.

[Translation]

SHRI SURAJBHANU SOLANKI: The hon. Minister has given the number of students getting training into flying clubs in the country. He has also told about the flying clubs lying closed, and the aircrafts lying unused. As is known, Private Air taxi operators are also imparting training. I would like to know whether some arrangement will be made for handing over these aircrafts to the private sector?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: As I have informed, the Central Government has only one flying club in Agroha. The rest are run by the State Governments or other institutes. Therefore, decision regarding making available aircrafts can be taken by the State Governments alone..(Interruptions)

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has informed that during pilot training, expenditure ranging between Rs.2.5 lakhs to 4 lakhs is incurred, though some subsidy and scholarship are also given. In

such a situation, it is not possible for persons hailing from rural areas or belonging to SC & ST to go in for training. Will the hon. Minister therefore, make some arrangements for the training of these persons, so that they get training and also their quota is filled?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: As I have informed, scholarships to 40 trainees are given and facility for free training for 3 trainees is also there. However, I am sorry to say that despite these incentives, adequate number of persons are not coming forward.

[English]

Haj Pilgrims

287. SHRI R. ANBARASU: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Haj

Pilgrims go by air from India every year;

(b) if so, the arrangements made in this regard and the fares charged during each of the last three years;

(c) the amount spent on each flight and the particulars of the airlines which operated the flights; and

(d) the summary of the complaints/suggestions received in this regard and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a). Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Air India makes arrangements for travel in consultation with the Central Haj Committee.

Details of total round trip fare charged for the carriage of each pilgrim and the airlines which operated charter flights during the last three years are given below:-

2992: Operation by Air India/Indian Airlines by own aircraft.

Fare: Rs. 25,300 per pilgrim from Bombay/Delhi.

Rs. 27,474 per pilgrim from Madras

Rs. 26,770 per pilgrim from Calcutta

2993: Operation by wetleased air craft from Arplot.

Fare: Rs. 28,000 per pilgrim - same fare from all four points.

2994: Operation by wetleased air craft from M/s European Air lines.

Fare: Rs. 17,000 per pilgrim - same fare from all four points.

Amount spent on each flight is difficult to quantify since Haj charter rates are determined for the complete operations.

(d). Compliants received related to inadequate on board services, inadequate capacity to lift baggage, particularly on the return leg, communication problems, inadequate water supply on board etc. Steps have been taken to remove these difficulties. By and large, there has been general satisfaction about the services provided for Haj charter operations in 2994.

SHRI R. ANBARASU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I appreciate the hon. Minister for giving an elaborate reply for the question. At the same time, I am not satisfied with the answer given to part (c) of my question.

There were a lot of complaints from the passengers regarding inadequate water supply on board and inadequate capacity to lift baggages particularly on the return leg. So, I want to know from the hon. Minister what steps have been taken to rectify these lapses.

Further, I learn that during the last three years, the total number of people going for pilgimage is slowly decreasing. What is the reason for that?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, I share the concern of the hon. Member with regard to pilgrims going to Haj as far as shortage of water is concerned. I also agree with him about the problems regarding their baggage. But these problems are difficult for any airlines to cope with. It is hundred per cent load of Hajis. As you are aware, even while in the aircraft, the Hajis perform Namaz. It is not necessary that one has to bow in the aircraft. Even while sitting, you can perform Namaz. Before performing the Namaz even while on Haj, one has to go

to toiled and wash his hands, face, etc. In a normal flight, everybody does not use this facility.

In this case, hundred per cent Hajis are using this facility. Everybody just goes for Namaz. As it is, it can carry a particular amount of water. That is a permanent thing which, I think, nobody can change.

While going from this place to Haj, there is no problem as far as baggage is concerned. I do not say that there is something wrong on the part of the Hajis coming from Haj. They stay there for 2-2/2 months. During that stay, a Haji or a group of Hajis are bound to buy a lot of things maybe for their personal use. While coming back, they want to carry all those things. It is very difficult to carry all the things which they might deem fit in their interest to bring. If we bring all the things which they would like to bring, then there is a load penalty. We have to leave the passengers there. It is an inherent difficulty.

On our part, we are trying our level best. Last year, some baggage was left there. We had to carry that baggage by another aircraft.

It is not true that the number of Hajis is coming down. Rather the number of Hajis is going up every year. They are keeping pace with the population of the country. The number of Hajis is more than 26,000 in 2992. Out of them, 4.5 per cent go by ship. In 2992, 29,495 went by air. In 2993, 20693 went by air. And in 2994, 20933 went by air. So, the number is increasing every year.

SHRI R. ANBARASU: I would like to know from the hon. Minister specifically what facilities are being provided by Air India to Haj pilgrims.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: As far as the facilities are concerned, Air India is providing two or three facilities. Normally, each passenger is carrying 20-30 kgs of luggage. But we are allowing them to carry a little more than that - 35 kgs. Apart from 35 kgs of baggage, the holy water, 'Zam Zam', is also being allowed to be carried free to the tune of 20 kgs.

Apart from these things, one sling bag and one umbrella are provided to each Haji by Air India. Also, while Air India charges for the in-flight service, it does not charge any money for the food supplied as a take away before disembarkation at Jeddah.

SHRI B. AKBER PASHA: Mr. Speaker Sir, I would like to know what made the Ministry of Civil Aviation to wet lease the aircraft for the Haj pilgrims, instead of providing the services by Air India?

MR. SPEAKER: That is because the required number of aircraft are not available.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Till the year 1992, Air India and Indian Airlines were undertaking this exercise. Then we realised that we had to dislocate a number of Air India and Indian Airlines scheduled flights. So, Government of India has taken this decision of wet leasing and I am happy to say that both the passengers and the two airlines, viz Air India and Indian Airlines are happy with this arrangement. In 1992, more than 220 flights had to be dislocated. With this wet lease arrangement, we could solve the problem of dislocation of scheduled flights.

SHRI E. AHAMED: As a matter of fact, whatever possible is being done by the Government for the Haj pilgrims. But all these complaints started only after the

introduction of wet lease aircraft from Aeroflot and other companies. Air India and Indian Airlines were using Boeing 747 and A-300 Airbuses which have sufficient space and other facilities. But the aircraft now being wet leased for Haj pilgrims do not have enough space and the other required facilities are also less on than what are provided in the aircraft operated by Air India and Indian Airlines. This could be the reason for these complaints. But these problems can very well be solved in one way. Air India and Indian Airlines may arrange for some more staff at Jeddah during this time to look after the Haj pilgrims. All the other international airlines are providing additional staff exclusively to look after the Haj pilgrims, whereas we are getting along with whatever existing staff that we have. That is what I am given to understand. It appears that the staff provided by Air India and Indian Airlines is not sufficient to look after the interests of the Hajis. After all, Hajis have been going on pilgrimage all these years.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Ahamed, this is Question Hour. Please be brief and put the question.

SHRI E. AHAMED: My point is that this is not the time that these Haj pilgrims are performing Namaz etc. in the plane. It is only because of the wet leased aircraft, all these inconveniences are caused.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: As submitted already, the change of aircraft was necessary. I have cited just one example of 1992 when Air India had to cancel 55 flights and reschedule more than 220 flights. We cannot afford to continue in this way for years together. So, we have to take this decision so that we do not have to cause a lot of inconvenience to the passengers and loss to Air India and Indian Airlines.

The hon. Minister has mentioned about additional staff for Haj pilgrims. We are providing extra staff at Jeddah from Bombay and Delhi to take care of the Hajis and if required, we can provide some more staff in future. There is no problem.

SHRI INDER JIT: Sir, last year, Parliament's Standing Committee on External Affairs had, in its Report, objected to heavy subsidy on Haj travel from here by air for the Hajis and had recommended that this subsidy must be progressively reduced and ultimately eliminated. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the subsidy on air travel for the Hajis has been progressively reduced and, if so, to what extent it has been eliminated.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I am not aware of the recommendation of the Committee. Even without their recommendation, we took a decision at our level with the progressively reduce it. The hon. Member will be very happy that this year, we have reduced the subsidy by Rs. 2,000 per Haji and in the coming years, it will further be reduced.

SHRI E. AHAMED: That was done under protest.

SHRI INDER JIT: Sir, this request was made in a formal report submitted to the House last year. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I think the Government will take into account both the sides.

[Translation]

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Nationalised Banks

283 SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:

DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to direct nationalised banks to compete with the private and foreign banking institutions on the same terms and conditions;

(b) if so, its impact on the customers;

(c) whether the Government have received any memorandum from leading bankers and trade unions in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (d) The public sector banks like private sector banks and foreign banks operating in the country are required to comply with the statutory requirements contained in the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and other relevant statutes. The directions issued by Reserve Bank of India from time to time, unless otherwise stated, are equally applicable to all banks.

Government and the Reserve Bank of India have however impressed upon the public sector banks the urgent need to improve their productivity, efficiency and profitability part of the efforts being made in this regard, substantial funds have been made available to the nationalised banks for the purpose of recapitalisation. Performance agreements, emphasising inter alia improvements in productivity and mechanisation in selected areas, have been entered into by the Reserve Bank of

India with the nationalised banks. Along with improved the profitability levels, these efforts are expected to improve the quality of customer service in the nationalised banks.

No memorandum has been received from either bankers or trade unions on the impact of these measures on customer service.

[English]

Tea Industry

286 . DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether tea producing state Governments have been requested by the Union Government to help the tea industry by giving tax relief;

(b) if so, the reaction of these State Governments;

(c) whether the Government have also requested these State Governments to allocate more land for tea production to meet the growing domestic demand; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). Interaction between the Central Government and the Government of tea growing States on various matters including tax on tea for overall development of tea industry is an ongoing process. As per the existing Taxation Laws, 40% of the income of tea estates is subjected to Corporate tax levied by the Central Government and the balance 60% of the income is subjected to State agricultural income tax levied by the respective States. Since there is a wide

variation in tax rates, the Central Government have requested the tea growing States for rationalisation of tax on tea industry with a view to augment production.

Government of Assam have brought down rate of agricultural income tax from 75% to 60%. Similarly, Government of West Bengal have also reported to have brought down the rate of agricultural income tax from 83% to 70%. Response from other State Governments has not yet been received.

Tea growing States have also been requested from time to time explore possibilities of making available additional land for tea cultivation. Recently the Government of West Bengal have decided to bring additional areas under tea cultivation.

Direct Taxes Collection

*188. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received the performance in regard to direct taxes collection so far during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount of each of the direct taxes collected during the current financial year so far; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to further improve the direct taxes collection during the remaining period of the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a)

to (c). Collection of Direct taxes during 2994-95 (upto June, 2994) is given below :-

(Rupees in crores)

Corporation tax	2509.67
Income tax	2458.00
Interest tax	32.22
Expenditure tax	58.00
Wealth tax	25.32
Gift tax	2.70

The Corporation tax has shown growth of 283% over the collection upto June, 2993. The Income tax collections have achieved the growth of 27% over the collection upto June'93. Other Direct taxes have shown the growth of 6% upto June'94 over the collection upto June'93.

(b) The position of collection from Direct taxes is constantly monitored. Stress is being laid on the collections by way of advance tax and Tax Deduction at Source (TDS). Action Plan targets have been fixed for cash collection out of the arrear demand as also current demand raised during the year. Publicity is being given for the liberalised new scheme of Assessment procedure. All possible measures are being taken to make the scheme of Presumptive tax for small shop-keepers etc. a success.

[English]

Jewellery Industrial Complexes

139. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:
SHRIMATI SHEELA

GAUTAM:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation has set up cent per cent export-oriented jewellery industrial complexes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether MMTC proposes to set up a few more such industrial complexes;

(d) if so, the places identified therefor; and

(e) the time by which these are likely to be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In 2987, MMTC has set up a 100% Export Oriented Complex at Jhandewalan, New Delhi for manufacture and export of jewellery. MMTC supplies gold to the units set up in the complex for manufacture and export of gold Jewellery. The Jhandewalan complex functions under the authority of the Development Commissioner NOIDA Export processing zone.

(c) No such proposal is presently under consideration.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Dose not arise.

Outstanding Income Tax

190. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
SHRI DHARMANNA
MONDAYYA SADUL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons against whom the income tax amounting to rupees one lakh and above is outstanding;

(b) the number of persons against whom income tax amounting to rupees one crore and above is outstanding;

(c) the net realisable income tax arrears at present; and

(d) the concrete steps being taken by the Government for time-bound recovery of these arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.CHANDRASKHARA MURTHY) : (a) There were 45,828 cases where outstanding income tax exceeds Rs. 2 lakh as on 23.22.93.

(b) There are 934 names as on 32.3.94 against whom income tax exceeding Rs. one crore was outstanding.

(c) As on 1st April, 94, the realisable outstanding demand of Income tax (including Corporation tax) is Rs. 604 crores. This amount does not include demand stayed by courts, Settlement Commission, Tribunal, demands not fallen due, and demands paid but pending verification.

(d) High priority is given to the work of reduction of arrear demand and appropriate administrative, legal and other measures are taken to reduce the same. In bigger cases, dossiers are maintained and the position is reviewed regularly. Request is made to the concerned appellate authorities for early disposal of cases. Wherever the recovery proceedings are

stayed by courts, steps are initiated to get the stay vacated. Coercive measures like attachment and sale of property, levy of penalty etc. are also taken by the Department in suitable cases for speedy recovery of demand.

[English]

Private Airlines

*191. SHRI ANATRAO
DESHMUKH:
SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) where attention of the Government has been drawn to some cases of violation of air safety norms by private airlines as reported in the Indian Express dated June 20, 1994.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation against those airlines?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). On investigation, it was found that some of the cases mentioned in the press report did not involve any safety violation. As regards other cases, where safety violations were noticed, appropriate action has been taken by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation and the airlines operators against the erring pilots/personnel. DGCA have also issued suitable instructions to operators, wherever required, to avoid recurrence of such incidents.

Air Services

*192. SHRI E. AHAMED:
SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are direct flights from all State Capitals to Delhi;

(b) if not, the Capitals so connected to Delhi;

(c) whether the Government propose to introduce new flights/helicopter services or to extend the existing flights of the Air India, the Indian Airlines, the Vayudoot and the Pawan Hans Ltd. during 1994-95 and 1995-96; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The following State Capitals are connected to Delhi:

Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Bombay, Calcutta, Chandigarh, Dabolim, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Lucknow, Madras, Patna, Simla, Srinagar and Trivandrum.

(c) and (d). At present Indian Airlines and Air India have no plans to introduce new services. Government has approved the introduction of helicopter services in the States of Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh.

Fiscal Deficits

193. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH:

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether last year witnessed some significant slippages in managing India's fiscal deficits as per report of the World Bank;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total fiscal deficit during 1993-94;

(d) the steps taken by the Union Government to reduce this deficit during 1994-95; and

(e) the outcome thereof so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARAMURTHY): (a) and (b): The World Bank's Country Economic Memorandum, 1994 has stated that the fiscal deficit in 1993-94 escalated to an estimated 7.3% of GDP, against a target of 4.7% of GDP, as a result of both revenue shortfalls and expenditure overruns. The World Bank report is based on the figures pertaining to Revised Estimates for 1993-94. Finance Minister in his budget speech for 1994-95 had given detailed reasons for the estimated increase of fiscal deficit from Rs. 36959 crores in BE 1993-94 to Rs. 58552 crores in RE 1993-94, i.e., an increase of Rs. 22592 crores. The main reasons for this increase were due to additional transfer of funds to States for financing their plans, increased provision made for food and fertiliser subsidy etc. On the other hand, there were shortfalls in custom revenue mainly because imports had not increased as originally estimated

and excise duty collections were also less due to setback in production in certain high revenue yielding sectors of the economy.

(c) the actual fiscal deficit for 1993-94 will be known only after the accounts are finally closed by the Controller General of Accounts later this year.

(d) and (e) fiscal deficit in BE 1994-95 has been fixed at Rs. 54925 crores. This works out to about 6.0% of the GDP as against the estimated fiscal deficit of about 7.3% to GDP in RE 1993-94. Government will endeavour to contain fiscal deficit at the budgeted level during the current financial year by exercising utmost economy in expenditure and maximising revenue receipts.

[Translation]

SC/ST Pilots

* 194. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the essential qualifications for becoming a pilot;

(b) the number of pilots in the country;

(c) the number of pilots belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes;

(d) the number of pilots belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes working in the Air India, the Indian Airlines and the Vayudoot respectively;

(e) whether the Government propose to impart pilot training to candidates belonging to SCs and STs; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a): A person with Tenth class pass or equivalent qualification from a recognised Board is eligible to hold a Private Pilot Licence. For Commercial Pilot Licence (CPL) & other higher category licences, the prescribed academic qualification is 20+2 or an equivalent with Physics & Maths from a recognised University/Board.

(b) to (d): Director General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has so far issued a total of 9703 pilot licences. Figures for such licences issued to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribe candidates are not separately maintained by DGCA. The Number of SC/ST pilots in Air India, Indian Airlines and Vayudoot is as under:-

	SC	ST
Air India	22	02
Indian Airlines	29	04
Vayudoot	-	02

(e) and (f): DGCA is providing 40 scholarships every year on all India basis to obtain PPL to SC/ST candidates whose parents/guardians income does not exceed Rs. 30,000/- per annum and who are in the age group of 17-20 years and possess the academic qualifications needed for Commercial Pilots Licences (CPL). The scholarship holders in addition to the free flying training are entitled to Rs. 350/- per month (male) and Rs. 450/- per month (female) and Rs. 200/- per annum as grant for purchase of books. Besides, Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi (IGRUA) charges subsidised training fee of Rs. 2 lakhs from SC/ST trainees against Rs. 4 lakhs from general candidates for the CPL course. It also provides 200% subsidy on training fee upto 3 SC/ST candidates per course.

[English]

B.I.F.R. .

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

(a) whether the Board for Industrial and Finance Reconstruction (BIFR) has been functioning satisfactorily;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and the deficiencies noticed by the Government in its working;

(c) whether the Government propose to wind up or restructure the BIFR; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.CHANDRASHEKHARAMURTHY): (a) and (b). The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR), a Quasi-judicial body, was set up under the provisions of the sick Industrial companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1995 (SICA). It became operational in May 1987. It was constituted with a view to securing the timely detection of sick and potentially sick industrial companies, the speedy determination by a Board of experts of the preventive, ameliorative, remedial and other measures which need to be taken with respect to such companies and the dexpeditious that as of June 30, 1994, 1537 cases of sick industrial companies were registered with it. The break up of these cases is as under:

1. References registered	1537
2. Dismissed as Non-maintainable	326
3. Rehabilitation Schemes approved sanctioned by BIFR	*455
4. Winding Up recommended by BIFR	319
5. Others	12
6. Decisions taken (total of 2 to 5)	1112
7. Pending at various stages	425

* Including 17 schemes sanctioned by the Appellate Authority for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction AAIFR)

BIFR has reported that the time taken for disposal of cases is steadily coming down. While the average time taken for disposal of cases registered during 1987, 1988 and 1989 was 730 days, the average for 1990, 1991 and 1992 was 585 days. For the year 1993, the average time taken for cases already disposed of was 165 days.

(c) and (d). There is no proposal to wind up the BIFR. However, with a view to tackling industrial sickness more effectively, SICA was further amended in February 1994. The Government has also appointed in 1993 a Committee on Industrial Sicknes and Corporate Restructuring under the Chairmanship of Dr. Omkar Goswami which

has, inter-alia, recommended amendment of SICA to allow for early detection of sickness and restructuring of BIFR into a fast track facilitator. The recommendations of the Committee are under consideration.

Westland Helicopters

196. SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) The total number of Westland helicopters declared unsafe and awaiting disposal ;

(b) The date on which these helicopters were declared unsafe ;

(c) The steps taken so far to dispose of these helicopters and the reasons for not finding buyers ;

(d) The estimated loss likely to be suffered due to delay in the disposal of these helicopters ; and

(e) The manner in which these helicopters are proposed to be disposed of?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABBI AZAD) : (a) 19 including one in damaged condition.

(b) 9.2.1991.

(c) It had, earlier been decided to dispose of entire fleet through global tenders but no bids were received by the prescribed date.

(d) There will be no financial loss as the purchase was financed through a grant. The company would, however, incur a loss amounting to Rs. 14.68 crores approx. on

account of depreciation; and obsolescence reserve of westland fleet during 1994-95.

(e) It has been decided to dispose of these helicopters through negotiations with parties interested in purchase of these helicopters and accessories.

Visakhapatnam Export Processing Zone

197. SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KONATHALA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the present stage of Visakhapatnam Export Processing Zone and the reasons for the delay in the completion of the project;

(b) the approved cost and revised cost of the zone;

(c) the number of applications so far received and finalised for setting up of the units;

(d) the types of units proposed to be set up to boost the exports;

(e) whether there is any apprehension from the prospective investors about the non-availability of power, water and other infrastructural facilities; and

(f) if so, the measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The Visakhapatnam Export Processing Zone has been operationalised with effect from 1.4.93 on completion of basic infrastructure facilities of the first phase covering an area of 163 acres. Development of the Zone has proceeded satisfactorily after transfer of

land in a compact block by the State Government.

(b) First phase infrastructure development of the Zone has been approved at Rs. 17 crores and no revision in the cost is presently projected.

(c) Nine project proposals have been received so far for setting up units in the zone, all of which have been approved.

(d) The Zone is a multi-product one and approvals granted so far are for manufacture of items such as computer systems and fax paper rolls, gems and jewellery, intravenous fluids, IQF vegetables, stone/sandalwood products and engineering goods.

(e) and (f). Entrepreneurs have been assured requisite support facilities to meet normal requirements of power and water and other necessary infrastructure.

Indebtedness of States

198. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the States are in heavy debts and their indebtedness has increased continuously;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to reduce the debt burdens on the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE: (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (c). The States are receiving share in central taxes of income tax, excise and additional excise duties as per recommendations of the Finance Commission. The States also

receive plan and non-plan revenue deficit grants, grants to the Calamity Relief Fund and in a few cases upgradation grants. All these are 100% grants from the Central Government to the State Governments.

The Government of India also given plan assistance to the States as allocated by the Planning Commission and this assistance is partly as grant and partly as loan. For special category States (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura, J&K and Sikkim) it consists of loan of 10% and grant of 90%. In case of other States (Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal) loan portion is 70% and grant portion is 30%. The loan portion of central assistance, as per the present terms and conditions, carries a rate of interest of 12% p.a. . 50% of the loan is to be recovered in 20 years and the balance 50% in 15 years after a moratorium of 5 years.

The Central Government also releases 75% of the net collections under small savings in the respective state as loans. This loan released against small savings carries an interest rate of 14.5% to be repaid in 25 years with an initial moratorium of 5 years on the recovery of the principal (see attached statement). The depositors of small savings are repaid by the Centre.

Thus a substantial portion of the amount flowing from the Centre to the States is in the form of loan which is repaid by the States to the Centre as per the terms and conditions. Thus at any given point of time State Governments will be in debt to the Centre for the repayment of these loans.

The State Governments are also

authorised to raise market borrowings upto the limits fixed by the RBI after consulting the Central Government. The Planning Commission also fixes the limits upto which States can negotiate loans with various financial institutions like the LTC, GIC, etc. for certain schemes. The amounts of market borrowing and negotiated loans have also been increasing from year to year, due to the activities undertaken by the States.

Thus the amount of debt of the States have an increasing trend. The loan amounts which are in the nature of capital receipts are utilised for plan expenditure and for creation of assets. This helps in accelerating the pace of development in the States and in creating revenue generating assets. The general economic development in the States should also help in the realization of higher current revenues of the States and thus building their capacity to repay the

loans taken for funding their plans. Investments by the State Governments in their own ventures also increase their debts but at the same time increase their assets.

There is nothing wrong per se in the increasing debt burden as the amount of loans are meant for productive purposes and for creating assets and improving the general economic situation of the States, and the States should not normally have problems in repayment of the debts. However, some States may face problems in repayment of loans. One of the terms of reference made to the 10th Finance Commission enables the Commission to make an assessment of the debt position of the States as on 31.3.1994 and suggest such creative measures as may be necessary, also keeping in view the financial requirements of the Centre. State Governments have put up their cases to the 10th Finance Commission for reduction of their debts.

STATEMENT

Terms and conditions of the loans released by the Central Government to the State Governments.

Sl. No./ terms	Block Loans for State Plan Schemes and other Plan loans		Small Savings loans
1	2	3	4
1.	Rate of interest	12 %	14 5%
2.	Maturity Period of loan	20 years	25 years
3.	Initial Moratorium	5 years on 50% of the loan	5 years on the recovery of loans
4	Penal Rate of Interest	2.75% cover and above the normal rate	2 7% cover and above the normal rate

[Translation]

Investment in Ukraine

199. SHRI CHETAN P.S.
CHAUHAN:
DR. RAMESH CHAND
TOMAR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Ukraine has invited Indian industrialists to make investments in that country;

(b) if so, the areas in which the Indian industrialists have been invited to make investment;

(c) whether the Government have approved any proposals in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether full security has been assured to the industrialists by the Government of Ukraine?

THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (e). There is no formal invitation to the Indian industrialists by the Ukrainian Government to invest in Ukraine. However, during the Ukrainian Foreign Minister Mr. Zlenko's visit to India in April 1994, Indian businessmen were asked to consider making investments in Ukraine in various areas and particularly in the area of pharmaceuticals.

In this regard, after Ukraine became independent in December, 1991 Government of India approved joint venture project of M/s. Spark Tech. Pvt. Ltd., Patna. with an equity of 49% amounting to US \$ 60,000 on 20.11.1992 for setting up a restaurant. Sub-

sequently, on 2 June, 1994, Government has approved a proposal from M/s. Sun Pharmaceutical and Industries Ltd., Vapi, Gujarat, for setting up a wholly-owned subsidiary for trading in pharmaceuticals with an equity of US \$ 5000.

The Government of Ukraine has not formally assured full protection to Indian industrialists, but it has taken measures to improve the security environment in that country. On July 21, 1994, President Kuchma has passed a decree "on urgent measures on intensification of fighting criminality". Such measures initiated by the Ukrainian Government should make the conditions in that country more secure for Indian investors.

[English]

Vayudoot Staff

200. SHRI DATTA MEGHE:
SHRI RAMPAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines has agreed to employ 300 Vayudoot staff;

(b) if so, the details thereof along-with the plan for proper utilisation of the services of the remaining staff;

(c) the accumulated losses of the Vayudoot so far; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to improve the performance of Vayudoot?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM: (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b). Indian Airlines is to absorb 50 per cent Vayudoot employees in

the newly created "Short Haul Operations Department". The remaining employees will be apportioned for absorption by other organisations under the Department of Civil Aviation.

(c) Vayudoot has incurred an estimated accumulated loss of Rs.205.95 crores since its inception and upto the year 1993-94.

(d) Consequent to the decision to merge Vayudoot with Indian Airlines the operational activities hitherto performed by Vayudoot are proposed to be undertaken by the newly created Short Haul Operations Department in Indian Airlines.

Export of Electronic Products

1794. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed by the Government for the export of electronic products during 1994-95;

(b) the foreign exchange earned by the country during each of the last three years so far;

(c) whether there is any decrease in the export of these products;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to achieve the target fixed for the export of these products?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The target for export of electronic hardware for 1994-95 is being finalised in consultation with the trade and industry taking into con-

sideration the actual performance in the first few months of the year.

(b) The details of the foreign exchange earned by the country towards export of electronic hardware in each of the last three years is as under :-

(in million US \$)	
1991-92	336
1992-93	316
1993-94	348

(Source: Electronics & Computer Software Export Promotion Council.)

(c) and (d). There was a slight decrease in the export of electronic hardware during the year 1992-93, mainly due to the difficulties in the markets of the erstwhile Soviet Union.

(e) The various steps being taken by the Government for achieving the target fixed for the export of these products include participation in exclusive Indian Electronics Shows participation in international exhibitions, sponsoring of market surveys, etc. In addition, the general measures taken to boost exports include introduction of Electronic Hardware Technology Park (EHTP) Scheme, reductions in interest rate on rupee credit, reduction in tariff level on import of machinery and other inputs, etc.

Income of Senior Advocates In Delhi

1795. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased state:

(a) the number of advocates who have been found concealing their income from

the tax authorities in each of the last three years;

(b) the action taken against them;

(c) whether there is any proposal to ascertain the income of the senior advocates in Delhi to see whether they are paying the income tax and other taxes accordingly; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE : (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and shall be said on the Table of the House.

CBI Inquiry Regarding Investments

1796. SHRI RAM KAPSE: will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that crores of Rupees are swindled in investments taking advantage of loopholes of the Postal Act and certain provisions of Banking Regulation Act;

(b) if so, whether any CBI enquiry has been ordered in the matter;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a). Reserve Bank of India had received complaints regarding instances of fraudulent encashment of refund orders, dividend warrants and other payment instruments. Generally, the modus operandi employed in these fraudulent transactions was

as under:-

(a) Opening of fictitious accounts and lodgement/collection of stolen/pilfered/benami instruments and subsequent withdrawal of the proceeds thereof.

(b) Collection/lodgement of third party instruments in genuinely opened current accounts and subsequent withdrawal of the proceeds thereof.

(c) Encashment of payment instruments wherein payee names and maturity amounts were chemically altered and the instruments were collected through fictitious accounts.

(b) to (d). The Chief Post Master General, Bombay and to of the public sector banks effected by the fraudulent transactions have reported the matter to the Central Bureau of Investigation for a thorough enquiry.

Operations of Air India

1797. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM :
SHRI DHARMANNA
MONDAYYA SADUL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Air India is operating on all routes for which it has got traffic rights;

(b) if not, the details of such routes on which it is not operating;

(c) whether the Government have any proposal to hand over such rights to the Indian Airlines;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) Reserve Bank of India had received complaints regarding instances of fraudulent encashment of refund orders, dividend warrants and other payment instruments. Generally, the modus operandi employed in these fraudulent transactions was as under:-

- a) Opening of fictitious accounts and lodgement/ collection of stolen/ pilfered/ benami instruments and subsequent withdrawal of the proceeds thereof.
- b) Collection/lodgement of third party instruments in genuinely opened current accounts and subsequent withdrawal of the proceeds thereof.
- c) Encashment of payment instruments wherein payee names and maturity amounts were chemically altered and the instruments were collected through fictitious accounts.

(b) to (d). The Chief Post Master General, Bombay and two of the public sector banks affected by the fraudulent transactions have reported the matter to the Central Bureau of Investigation for a thorough enquiry.

Operations of Air India

1797. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM:
SHRI DHARMANNA
MONDAYYA SADUL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Air India is operating on

all routes for which it has got traffic rights;

(b) if not, the details of such routes on which it is not operating;

(c) whether the Government have any proposal to hand over such rights to the Indian Airlines;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a). No. Sir.

(b). The Countries where Air India have traffic rights to operate and are not at present operating are indicated in the statement attached.

(c) to (e). Indian Airlines can operate to foreign Countries only if they are designated as an Indian carrier in the relevant bilateral air services agreement. Wherever such designation is available Air India and Indian Airlines are co-ordinating with each other to ensure optimum utilization of their capacity. Indian Airlines are already operating their services to Nepal, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka which are not presently airlinked by Air India in spite of having traffic rights. However, efforts are also made to designate Indian Airlines to more countries subject to operational constraints of their aircraft.

STATEMENT

Countries where Air India are having traffic rights but are not operating

- | | |
|----|-----------|
| 1. | Australia |
| 2. | Austria |

-
- 3. Bangladesh
 - 4. Belgium
 - 5. Bhutan
 - 6. Bulgaria
 - 7. Burma (Myanmar)
 - 8. China
 - 9. Czechoslovakia
 - 10. Egypt
 - 11. Ethiopia
 - 12. Fiji
 - 13. Finland
 - 14. Ghana
 - 15. Hungary
 - 16. Iran
 - 17. Iraq
 - 18. Ireland
 - 19. Isreal
 - 20. Jordan
 - 21. Kazakhstan
 - 22. Lebanon
 - 23. Lesotho
 - 24. Nepal
 - 25. Netherland
-

-
- 26. Nigeria
 - 27. Philippines
 - 28. Poland
 - 29. Romania
 - 30. Seychelles
 - 31. South Africa
 - 32. Spain
 - 33. Sri Lanka
 - 34. Syria
 - 35. Tajikistan
 - 36. Turkey
 - 37. Turkmenistan
 - 38. Ukraine
 - 39. Uzbekistan
 - 40. Vietnam
 - 41. Yemen (North)
 - 42. Yemen (South)
 - 43. Yugoslavia
 - 44. Zimbabwe
-

[*Translation*]

**Setting Up of Export Resources Zone
in Gujarat**

1798. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the
Minister of COMMERCE be plesed to state:

(a) the details of Export Resources zones set up in the country during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose to set up a Export Resource Zone in Gujarat;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No Export Resource Zone has been established. However, there are seven Export Processing Zones in the country. None of these Zones was established in the last three years.

(b) An Export Processing Zone at Kandla is functioning. There is no proposal to set up any new EPZ in Gujarat.

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

[English]

Master Gain 92 of UTI

1799. SHRI VISHWANATH SHARMA: will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Master Gain-92 of the Unit Trust of India was the biggest single money subscription in the history of the country;

(b) the details of other funds floated by the UTI during the last three years;

(c) whether the market rates of units of these mutual funds are much below their net asset value;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken by the Unit Trust of India to restore the confidence of the investors in its units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) Yes Sir, UTI's Master Gain-92 Scheme, collected Rs.4712 crores from more than 62 lakhs investors and has been the biggest single issue so far in the country.

(b) The details of other mutual funds scheme floated by UTI during the last three years, alongwith funds mobilised by them, are given below;

<i>Mutual Fund Scheme</i>	<i>Amount</i>	
	<i>(Rs. Crores)</i>	
Unit Growth Scheme 5000	277	
Masterplus'91	1000	
Master Equity Plan'92	1274	
Mastergain'92	4712	
Unit Scheme'92	302	
Master Equity Plan'93	392	
Mastergrowth'93	446	
Grandmaster'93	68	
Master Equity Plan'94	738	

(c) and (d). The market prices of Units of listed schemes of UTI are below their net asset values. The reasons for market rates of traded units prevailing below net asset values include, inter alia, determination of prices of these traded securities by market forces of demand and supply and close-end nature of the scheme which do not offer

regular repurchase facility.

(e) The Unit Trust of India, to help investor realise better market prices, has been buying back units of its schemes from the market where they were quoting at least 10% below net asset value. Further, it proposes to allow conversion of units under its selected investment schemes at net asset value based price to new or existing funds. This measure will help investors to have greater flexibility.

[Translation]

Indira Gandhi International Airport

1800. SHRISURENDRAPAL PATHAK:
will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of works being undertaken at present at the Indira Gandhi International Airport for improving facilities to passengers and private/public/foreign airlines; and

(b) the target dates for completion of each of these works?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):- (a) and (b).

(a) and (b) Details of Works undertaken/proposed to be undertaken at IGI Airport Delhi by IAAI

Sl No	Name of work	Probable date of Completion
1	2	3
1	Construction of Public Amenity Block at Cargo Complex (Estimated cost Rs 1 44 crores)	November 1994
2	Construction of Hangar Annexe and Apron for air taxi operators, etc (Estimated cost Rs 6 98 crores)	May 1995
3	Widening of main approach road from junction NH-8 to Terminal -II (Estimated cost Rs 0 70 crores)	Work completed
4	Installation of glide Path at Runway 10/28 - SH C/O road and levelling of the area (Estimated cost Rs 0 98 crores)	Work completed
5	New Domestic Terminal Complex Phase- I (Estimated cost Rs 330 00 crores)	Revised Feasibility study under preparation
6	Construction of multi level car park at International Airport (Estimated cost Rs 22 00 crores)	Scheme under consideration for B O T
7	Construction of sub-way below taxi-track leading to New Domestic Terminal Complex (Estimated cost Rs 24 12 crores)	Scheme under planning

<i>Sl No</i>	<i>Name of work</i>	<i>Probable date of Completion</i>
1	2	3
8	Replacement of International Departure belts at Terminal II	August, 1994
9.	Remodification of Terminal - IA (Phase- I) to shift entire operation of Indian Airlines from Terminal - IB to Terminal - IA (Estimated cost Rs 10 00 lakhs)	December, 1994
10	Remodelling existing facilities for use as domestic Courier Terminal (Estimated cost Rs 13 50 lakhs)	Completed
11	Introduction of most modern indigenously fabricated Rapid Intervention Vehicle with fully automatic transmission system and augmented fire fighting and rescue capability	September, 1994
12	Provision of split flap FIDs board on the Cityside of Terminal -II for visitors	September, 1994
13	Introduction of High resolution simultaneously bilingual display colour CCTV monitors associated with computerised flight information boards at Terminal - II	Work completed

[English]

Arrears of EPF

1801. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state the details of action taken/proposed to be taken for penal action against non-payment of P.F. dues to retired workers by sick units and units taken over for management by the Central Government like Units under the National Textile Corporation, particularly in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Cost Price of Natural Rubber

1802. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of increase in percentage in the price of natural rubber during 1981 to 1991;

(b) the rate of increase in percentage in the cost of rubber cultivation during the above period;

(c) the rate of increase in percentage in the price of industrial products using natural rubber; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to provide remunerative price for natural rubber to the farmers in view of higher cost of production?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The rate of increase in percentage in the fair

price of natural rubber between 1981 to 1991 was 167%.

(b) The rate of increase in percentage in the cost of rubber cultivation during the above period was 150%.

(c) As per information available, Wholesale Price Index of tyres and tubes registered an increase of 51.31% between 1980-81 to 1990-91. The increase for rubber and plastic products was 64.9% during the same period.

(d) Government has been periodically announcing the Bench Mark Price for natural rubber based on the recommendations of the Cost Accounts Branch of the Finance Ministry who conducts necessary cost study taking into account the increase from time to time in the cost of various inputs used by the rubber growers for cultivation of natural rubber. The last Bench Mark Price was announced by the Government on 22.2.94 and is based on the latest cost study report which has taken into account relevant cost of cultivation and inputs used by the farmers.

[English]

Import of Glass

1803 SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a type of glass which has been declared harmful for human life in developed countries is being imported in India;

(b) if so, the quantity of glass being imported and the price thereof; and

(c) the reasons for importing of such

glass?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c): Government has not received any complaint about import in to India of any type of glass which has been declared allegedly harmful for human life in developed countries.

[English]

Vijayawada Airport

1804 SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE : Will the Minister of AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the present position in regard to development to the Vijayawada Airport to make it suitable for operation of Boeing aircraft; and

(b) the technical and financial details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b): state Government of Andhra Pradesh has handed over 79.57 acres of land to NAA. The work for construction of Compound wall on this land is in progress. National Airports Authority have a plan for extension and strengthening of the runway, construction of a terminal building and provision of modern navigational aids at a cost of Rs.18 be provided by the government of Andhra Pradesh as interest free loan. The Indian

Airlines are assessing the traffic potential to/from Vijayawada airport.

Bank Strikes

1805 SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE: SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been a number of strike of bank employees during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details therefor, year-wise and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the assessment of loss sustained by the Government as a result thereof during the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHRA MURTHY): (a) and (b). During the period 1992-93 (upto July 1994) banking industry has faced 12 strikes, details of which are given to the Statement attached.

(c) Strikes in the banking industry do cause great inconvenience to the public and huge financial loss to the trade and industry as the business cannot be transacted and clearing houses do not function on the strike dates. However, it is not possible to quantify the losses in monetary terms on this account.

STATEMENT

PARTICULARS IN RESPECT OF INDUSTRYWISE STRIKES IN THE BANKING INDUSTRY DURING THE YEAR 1992-1994.

Sl. No.	Date of Strike	Unions/Associations which gave call for strike	Issues/Demands
1	2	3	4
1.	27th March, 1992	NCBE	Recommendations of Narasimham committee Report and other issues.
2.	30th April, 1992	NCBE, BEFI, AIBOC	Pension in addition to gratuity and contributory provident fund
3.	16th June, 1992	AIBEA, AIBOC	New Industrial policy, Narasimham Committee, salary Revision, Pension Scheme.
4.	18th March, 1993	AIBEA	Introduction of Pension, Expeditious conclusion of 6th Bipartite Settlement, Payment of arrears to RRB employees.
		AIBOA	Introduction of pension, Expeditious conclusion, of 6th Bipartite Settlement, Payment of arrears to RRB employees, Withdrawal of revised guidelines Regulation 20 (i).

Sl. No.	Date of Strike	Unions/Associations which gave call for strike	Issues/Demands
1	2	3	4
5.	29th March, 1993	NCBE, BEFI, AIBOC, NOBO, NOBW (JAC)	Pension Scheme, Wage Revision, Bonus for all Against moves of privatisation.
6.	2nd September, 1993	NCBE BEFI, AIBOC	Pension in addition to CPF & gratuity Wage revision, Privatisation of banks, Interim relief, pending salary revision. Introduction of Pension, Contribution to PF on basic pay and DA, other demands on residual issues.
7.	9th Sept., 1993	AIBOA	Alleged Government moves for privatisation.
8.	4th Oct., 1993 NOBW, NOBO	NCBE, BEFI, AIBOC,	Pension in addition to CPF & Gratuity, Wage Revision, Privatisation of banks, Interim relief, pending salary revision, Introduction of pension, Contribution to PF on basic pay and DA, Other demands on residual issues.
9.	17th Feb. 1994	AIBEA, AIBOA, BEFI	Against: Privatisation of bank, Branch closures, Attacks on jobs and job security.

Sl. No.	Date of Strike	Unions/Associations which gave call for strike	Issues/Demands
1	2	3	4
10.	8th April, 1994	JAC, AIBEA, NOBW NCBE, BEFI, AIBOC	<p><i>For:-</i> Early wage revision, Payment of arrears from 1.9.1987 to RRB employees, Extension of index linked pension scheme to other financial institutions. Settlement of Bank Deposit Collectors' issue.</p> <p><i>Against:</i> Privatisation of bank, Branch closures, Attacks on jobs and job security, Early wage revision.</p>
11.	5th May, 1994	AIBOC, NOBO	<p><i>For:</i> One advance increment, Improved medical benefits to the bank officers</p>
12.	11th May, 1994	AIBEA, AIBOA, BEFIT	<p><i>Against:</i> Privatisation of banks, Branch closures, Attacks on jobs and job security, Early wage revision.</p>

Sick Leather Industrial Units

1806. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether efforts have been made by the Government through Reserve Bank of India to examine and resolve problems of sick and weak leather industrial units ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY) : (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that it had *suo moto* appointed a Committee in December 1992 to study the problems of sick/weak units in leather industry and to suggest measures to overcome them. The Committee has submitted its report in December 1993. Copies of the report have been forwarded by RBI to the Industrial Development Bank of India, Ministry of Commerce and the Ministry of Industry for examination.

Import of Hilsa Fish From Bangladesh

1807. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether import of Hilsa fish by West Bengal from Bangladesh has run into difficulties;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to permit the import of Hilsa by land, port and air by the West Bengal State Fishermen's Cooperative Federation Ltd.?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE

(SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The import of Hilsa fish is not permitted under the current Export and Import Policy except against a licence.

Complaints Against SBI and Morgan Stanley

1808. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has received complaints from investors of public issues of State Bank of India and Morgan Stanley;

(b) if so, the number thereof and the nature of the complaints;

(c) whether any inquiry has been ordered in this regard;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) the action taken/proposed to be taken to redress the grievances of investors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Commissioning of the New Terminal Complex of Calcutta Airport

1809. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the target date for commissioning of the new terminal complex of the Calcutta

Airport,

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

(c) the steps taken for renaming of the Calcutta Airport after Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) (a) and (b) The target for commissioning of the new terminal complex at Calcutta airport is December, 1994-96 per cent of the works has already been completed

(c) The Government has already decided to rename Calcutta Airport after Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. However, the formal renaming has been kept in abeyance till the facilities are brought to international standards

Export of Fibre and Stalks of Toddy Trees.

1810 SHRI DHARMABHIKSHAM Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the total quantity of fibre and stalks of today trees exported and the foreign exchange earned therefrom during each of the last three years, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE, (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) Export data on fibre and stalks of toddy trees is not being separately maintained by Government. However, details on exports of palm fibres for brushes are being maintained, for which data is as below -

Year	Quantity in MTs Value in Rs 000	
	Qty	Value
1992-93	3981	81406
1993-94 (provisional)	3411	59575

(Source DGC&S)

Branches of Indian Overseas Bank

1811 DR P VALLAL PERUMAN Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the number of branches of Indian Overseas Bank in each region as on March 31, 1994,

(b) the number of branches in each region manned by SC and ST branch managers and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure adequate representation of SCs and STs in the posts of Branch Managers of Indian Overseas Bank?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M V CHANDRASHEKHARAMURTHY) (a) The State-wise on number of branches of Indian Overseas Bank as on 31-3-1994 is given in the statement enclosed

(b) and (c) The date reporting system of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) does not generate the information asked for. However, the same is being collected from Indian Overseas Bank and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent available

STATEMENT**STATE-WISE NUMBER OF BRANCHES
OF INDIAN OVERSEAS BANK AS ON
31.3.1994.**

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	No. of Branches
1.	Andhra Pradesh	107
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-
3.	Assam	8
4.	Bihar	16
5.	Goa	11
6.	Gujarat	50
7.	Haryana	8
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
10.	Karnataka	57
11.	Kerala	99
12.	Madhya Pradesh	8
13.	Maharashtra	60
14.	Manipur	1
15.	Meghalaya	1
16.	Misoram	-
17.	Nagaland	-
18.	Orissa	68
19.	Punjab	36

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	No. of Branches
20.	Rajasthan	9
21.	Sikkim	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	627
23.	Tripura	1
24.	Uttar Pradesh	64
25.	West Bengal	55
26.	Andaman and Nicobar	1
27.	Chandigarh	1
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-
29.	Daman and Diu	-
30.	Delhi	26
31.	Lakshadweep	-
32.	Pondicherry	7
Total		1326

*[Translation]***Regional Rural Banks in Bihar**

1812. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Regional Rural Banks functioning in the rural areas of Bihar and the total deposits amount and working capital thereof, separately;

(b) the number of customers benefited by these banks during each of the last three years; and

(c) the amount of loans distributed and recovered, separately, by these banks during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY) : (a) There are twenty two Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) operating in the State of Bihar, and

as at the end of March, 1993 (latest available data) the deposits mobilised by these RRBs and the working capital thereof were Rs. 870.15 and Rs. 1020.48 crores respectively.

(b) and (c) Information is given in Table Below :-

Position as on 31st March

SL. No.	Particulars	1991	1992	1993
1.	Number of rural customers benefited during last three years.	279170	107738	93300
				(Rs. in lakhs)
2.	Amount of loans disbursed	6468.92	4473.13	3958.98
3.	Amount of loans recovered	6690.58	3078.58	3265.47

[English]

Prudential Norms For Non-Banking Financial Companies

1813. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has introduced the prudential norms for the non-banking financial companies (NBFCs) in June, 1994;

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

(c) whether the Association of Leasing Companies has recently requested the Reserve Bank of India urging that NBFCs be

allowed to implement and comply with the adequacy norms over a period of two years;

(d) if so, the details of the representation and the ground on which relaxation/ concessions have been sought; and

(e) the reaction of the RBI to the request of NBFCs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY):(a) and (b). The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have reported that in pursuance of the recommendations made by the working Group on Financial Companies, they have issued guidelines containing prudential norms for non-banking financial companies (NBFCs) and residuary nonbanking companies which

have not owned funds of Rs.50 lakhs and above and are registered with RBI. The guidelines, the salient features of which are given in the statement enclosed are aimed at instilling greater public confidence, ensuring safety and soundness of the financial system, bringing about greater transparency and accountability in operations and encouraging increased resources mobilisation within the economy.

(c) to (e). No representation has been received from the Association of Leasing Companies by the RBI after issue of the guidelines on prudential norms.

STATEMENT

Salient features of the guidelines on prudential norms

1. *Reckoning of income and NPAs*

Income past due but not received within a period of six months is not to be booked till such time such income is actually received. Assets are required to be classified as non-performing asset (NPA) based on recovery record. If payment of principal/instalments is past due but not received within a period of six months, such loans or advance notes issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India dealing with lease accounting depreciation, etc. may be followed.

2. *Accounting procedure for investments*

Investments are to be classified into two categories - long term investments and current investments. Current investments are

those which are readily realisable and are intended to be held for not more than one years from the date of investments, long term investments are not current investments. While long term investments are to be valued at cost, current investments are to be valued at the lower of cost and market value.

3. *Classification of assets and provisioning*

Assets are to be classified into four categories:- (i) standard assets, (ii) sub-standard assets, (iii) doubtful assets and (iv) loss assets. Provisioning norms for bad and doubtful debts have been prescribed for the last three categories of assets. Risk weights on the on-balance sheet assets and credit conversion factors for off-balance sheet items of exposures have also been prescribed.

While cash, bank balance and investments in government and approved securities have been given 'zero' weightage, the other assets have been given weightage of 100. The off-balance sheet items of exposures carry credit conversion factors ranging from 50 to 100 per cent.

4. *Capital adequacy ratio*

The registered financial companies have been asked to attain capital adequacy ratio of six per cent based on the risk weighted assets and conversion of off-balance sheet exposures by March 31, 1995 and eight per cent by March 31, 1996.

5. *Composition of capital*

Capital will be divided into two tiers, Tier I will consist of paid-up equity capital and free reserves. Tier II capital will consist of preference shares, revaluation reserves, general provisions and loss reserves in excess of the required amounts and hybrid debt capital instruments/subordinated debts, if any. Tier II capital is not to exceed Tier I capital. While arriving at Tier I capital, investments and loans and advance in subsidiaries and companies in the same group and other non-banking financial companies in excess of ten percent of the owned fund of the registered financial companies will be deducted.

6. *Concentration of credit/investments*

The registered financial companies should not lend more than fifteen per cent of their net owned fund to a single group of parties. Excess if any, over these limits should be brought down in the course of repayment of the dues, as scheduled. A financial company should not invest more than twenty-five percent of its owned funds in shares and debentures of another company. Keeping in mind the attendant risks in regard to investments in companies belonging to a group or in particular industry, the financial companies should endeavour to diversify the portfolio.

7. *Reporting compliance*

With a view to ensure compliance by registered financial companies with prudential norms, a reporting format has been prescribed by Reserve Bank of India which is to be submitted to RBI at the end of September and March every year together with auditor's certificates.

8. *Credit rating*

A system of compulsory credit rating for the registered financial companies have been advised to get the first rating by March 31, 1995 and submit it along with the relevant half-yearly return. A fresh rating is to be obtained at least once every year. Companies with net owned fund below Rs. 2 crore have, however, been given the option to get the rating latest by March 31, 1996.

I.T.D.C:Hotels

1814. DR.K.D.JESWANI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of India Tourism Development Corporation Development Hotels in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the occupancy percentage in these hotels during season time?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The requisite information is given in the enclosed statement.

OCCUPANCY PERCENTAGE OF HOTELS DURING SEASON TIME (OCTOBER TO MARCH) FOR THE YEARS 1991-92, 1992-93 AND 1993-94 IN DIFFERENT ITDC HOTELS.

<i>State</i>	<i>Name of Hotel & Location</i>	<i>1991-92 Oct. to March</i>	<i>1992-93 (Oct. to March)</i>	<i>1993-94 (Oct. to March)</i>
Bihar	1. Hotel Patliputa Ashok, Patna	57	38	57
	2. Hotel Bodhgaya Ashok, Bodhgaya	52	56	58
Himachal Pradesh	1. Hotel Manali Ashok, Manali	-	10	41
Jammu & Kashmir	1. Hotel Jammu Ashok, Jammu	25	20	20
Karnataka	1. Hotel Ashok Bangalore, Bangalore	54	50	45
	2. Lalitha Mahal Palance Hotel, Mysore	69	66	68
	3. Hotel Hassan Ashok, Hassan	30	43	41
Kerala	1. Kovalam Ashok Beach Resort, Kovalam	73	72	80
Madhya Pradesh	1. Hotel Khajuraho Ashok, Khajuraho	45	37	46

State	Name of Hotel & Location	Occupancy (%)		
		1991-92 Oct. to March)	1992-93 (Oct. to March)	1993-94 (Oct. to March)
Maharashtra	1. Hotel Aurangabad Ashok, Aurangabad	59	44	34
Orissa	1. Hotel Kalinga Ashok, Bhubaneswar	49	40	33
Rajasthan	1. Hotel Jaipur Ashok, Jaipur	48	36	33
	2. Laxmi Vilas Palace Hotel, Udaipur	70	70	72
Tamil Nadu	1. Temple Bay Ashok, Beach Resort, Mamallapuram	89	64	58
	2. Madurai Ashok, Madurai	60	55	53
Uttar Pradesh	1. Hotel Varanasi Ashok, Varanasi	54	42	40
	2. Hotel Agra Ashok, Agra	66	58	51
West Bengal	1. Hotel Airport Ashok, Calcutta	48	40	32
Delhi	1. Ashok Hotel, New Delhi	65	74	68

State	Name of Hotel & Location	Occupancy (%)		
		1991-92 Oct. to March)	1992-93 (Oct. to March)	1993-94 (Oct. to March)
	2. Janpath Hotel, New Delhi	65	80	84
	3. Ranjit Hotel, New Delhi.	50	39	56
	4. Lodhi Hotel, New Delhi.	52	57	77
	5. Qutab Hotel, New Delhi	48	66	76
	6. Kanishka Hotel, New Delhi	55	84	84
	7. Ashok Yatri Niwas, New Delhi	57	46	49
	8. Samrat Hotel, New Delhi.	66	94	95

Accommodation Hired By I.A. and A.I.

1815. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH:
SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY:
SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:
SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT
SHRIMATI BIBHU KUMARI
DEVI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No.5492 on April 29, 1994 and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The information regarding offices and other accommodation hired by Air India and Indian Airlines in India and abroad at various stations is still being collected. After receipt for the information, it will be laid on the table of the House. Since the information asked for is too voluminous it would take some more time to collect and collate it.

Loan Melas

1816. SHRI H.D.DEVEGOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan advanced through "Lona Melas" by the Government till March 31, 1990;

(b) the amount advanced through "Loan Melas" waived so far; and

(c) the amount still outstanding?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.CHANDRASHEKHARA MURHTY): (a) to (c) For the scheme of Integrated Rural Development Programme cases of beneficiaries upto the stage of sanction can be finalised. The data reporting system under the scheme does not generate information about the total amount of loans disbursed under such credit camps. The information is also not generated regarding the amount waived off and the amount outstanding out of the loans disbursed under such credit camps. The banks can also organise the credit camps on their own to provide assistance to weaker sections. As per available data with Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the percentage of recovery of IRDP loans in respect of public sector banks was 30.3 (Provisional) percent as at the end of June 1993 (latest available).

Export of Floriculture

1817. SHRI ANNA JOSHI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great demand of cut flowers issue cultured plants and other floriculture products in the international market;

(b) if so, the total quantity of these items exported and the foreign exchange earned therefrom during each of the last three years, country-wise;

(c) the details of incentives permitted to the growers of floriculture; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to boost the export of floriculture ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE

(SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The export of floriculture products during the last three years are as under :-

(Value Rs. Lakhs)

	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Bulbs, Tubers, Tuberous Roots	43.30	120.597	8.343
Other Lives Plants	315.44	401.532	305.663
Cut flowers	260.29	683.305	344.365
Foliage Branches and Other parts of plants	167.74	274.753	262.320
Total :	786.40	1480.183	1490.691

Details of country-wise exports of the above floriculture products are contained in the Annual numbers for the years 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93 of the Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India (Vol.I), published by the DGCI&S, Calcutta, copies of which are available in Parliament Library.

scheme to floriculture, (v) extension of air freight subsidy on trial basis during 1993-94, (vi) provision of cold storage facilities at the airports at Delhi, Bombay and Bangalore.

Rubber Cultivation

1818. SHRIMATI BIBHU KUMARI DEVI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(c) Agriculture and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) and National Horticulture assistance is available to export oriented floriculture projects. These schemes are for development of infrastructure & Services, post harvest management, etc.

(a) whether the Government have examined the feasibility of promoting Rubber cultivation in Tripura;

(d) The steps taken by the Govt. to boost the export of floriculture include (i) Reduction of import duty on live trees and other plants, bulbs, roots and like, cut flowers and ornamental foliage. The import of seeds, tubers, bulbs, cuttings or sapling etc. for sowing/planting are exempted from custom duty, (ii) Streamlining of flower seeds and tissue culture material of any plant origin is now allowed without the need of an import permit. (iv) extension of 100% E.O.U.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any plan has also been formulated for the development of Rubber cultivation in the State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Yes Sir, Development of rubber plantation

in Tripura started in 1963. At present a total area of 19,228 ha. is covered under rubber cultivation and an additional 50,000 ha. of land is estimated to be available for rubber plantation in the State.

(c) and (d). Yes Sir, The Rubber Board is implementing a rubber plantation development scheme for the development of rubber plantations in the country including Tripura. The scheme provides a cash subsidy of Rs.8000/ha. and a subsidy for planting materials @Rs.3000/ha. for general category of growers and Rs. 4000/ha. for SC/ST beneficiaries. Apart from the above, subsidy is being given for boundary protection, irrigation and inputs such as fertilizers also. The Tripura component of the World Bank Assisted Rubber project is having a total outlay of Rs.28.2 crores. One of the special features of Tripura component is the implementation of the Tribal Development Plan aimed at an overall development of the State by adopting an integrated approach.

[Translation]

Tea Plantation

1819. SHRI DILEEP BHAI SANGHANI:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have conducted any survey to find out the possibility of undertaking tea plantation particularly in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the names of the areas identified for this purpose; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to encourage the farmers to undertake tea plantation?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE

(SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). With the help of Gujarat Agro Industries Corpn. Tea Board had undertaken a survey in August, 1990 to explore the possibilities of tea cultivation in Gujarat. This survey conducted in three districts of Gujarat viz; Surat, Dang and Valsad found that the climate conditions are not very favourable for tea cultivation. However, on request of the State Govt. of Gujarat, the Tea Board agreed to establish trial plantation in Dang and Surat districts for further study. The State Govt. of Gujarat are yet to respond to this proposal.

(c) Tea Board provides financial assistance by way of loan, capital subsidy and interest subsidy on Bank loans for developmental activities in tea industry. In order to encourage small tea growers to take up tea cultivation, the Board has been operating special input and interest subsidy schemes.

[English]

Handloom Development Centres

1820. SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA
KAUR: (DEEPA)
SHRI RABI RAY:
SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH:
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:
SHRI RAJENDRA
AGNIHOTRI:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Handloom Development Centres and Quality Dyeing Units functioning at present in the country;

(b) the number of Handloom Development Centres and Quality Dyeing Units proposed to be set up during 1994-95, State-wise; and

(c) the funds likely to be released for the purpose during above period State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) The total number of Handloom Development Centres and Quality Dyeing Units sanctioned at present in the country:

<i>Handloom Development Centres.</i>	<i>Quality Dyeing Units</i>
--------------------------------------	-----------------------------

328

87

(b) The number of Handloom Development Centres and Quality Dyeing Units proposed to be set up during 1994-95:

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Target for 1994-95</i>	
		<i>HDC</i>	<i>QDU</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	98	16
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	1
3.	Assam	88	11
4.	Bihar	44	6
5.	Gujarat	8	2
6.	Goa	1	-
7.	Haryana	8	2
8.	Himachal Pradesh	15	2
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	191	3
10.	Karnataka	35	5
11.	Kerala	23	3
12.	Madhya Pradesh	21	3
13.	Maharashtra	29	5
14.	Manipur	69	9
15.	Meghalaya	5	1
16.	Mizoram	10	2

S.No.	State	Target for 1994-95	
		HDC	QDU
17.	Nagaland	14	2
18.	Orissa	63	13
19.	Punjab	4	1
20.	Rajasthan	13	2
21.	Tamil Nadu	97	14
22.	Tripura	14	2
23.	Uttar Pradesh	109	16
24.	West Bengal	156	21
25.	Delhi	4	1
26.	Pondicherry	10	2
Total :		961	145

(c) A provision of Rs.50.00 crores has been made for setting up Handloom Development Centres and Quality Dyeing Units During 1994-95. The funds to the States will be released on the basis of proposals received from the State Governments

[Translation]

Revival of Sick Units

1821. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:
SHRI RAM TAHAL
CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sick industrial units/public sector units assisted by the BIFR for their revival under their rehabilitation scheme during 1993 and terms on which the above units were assisted; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the BIFR to ensure that the above units in private sector or in public sector function as per the terms prescribed under the rehabilitation scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY):(a) and (b). The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) has reported that assistance for revival of sick industrial com-

panies under the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1995 (SICA) is extended by the Central Government, State Government, Banks/Financial Institutions etc. However, during 1993, the BIFR sanctioned/approved 90 rehabilitation schemes for such companies (including one Public Sector Undertaking). The progress of implementation of revival schemes approved/sanctioned is monitored periodically by the BIFR.

Unemployment

1822. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unemployed persons registered with various employment exchanges in the country at the beginning of Eighth Five Year Plan, State and Union Territory-wise;

(b) the number of such persons as on June 30, 1993; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for providing employment to the unemployed persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR: (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) State-wise number of job-seekers on the live register of employment exchanges, all of whom were not necessarily unemployed, as on 31-3-1992 is furnished in the statement annexed.

(b) The total number of job-seekers on the live register of employment exchange in the country as on 30-6-1993 was 36309.9 thousands.

(c) Expansion of employment opportunities is an important objects of the Eighth Five Year Plan and the Plan strategy lays

emphasis on faster growth of sectors, sub-sectors and areas having high employment potential, to accelerate the pace of employment generation.

STATEMENT

Number of Job-seekers on the live register of Employment exchanges as on 31-3-1992.

		(,000)
<i>States/Union Territory</i>		<i>Number on Live Register</i>
1.	2.	
States		
1. Andhra Pradesh		3268.4
2. Arunachal Pradesh		5.3
3. Assam		1336.7
4. Bihar		3645.6
5. Goa		102.6
6. Gujarat		988.3
7. Haryana		630.1
8. Himachal Pradesh		464.7
9. Jammu & Kashmir		138.1
10. Karnataka		1458.8
11. Kerala		3734.7
12. Madhya Pradesh		1994.9
13. Maharashtra		3187.4
14. Manipur		198.1
15. Meghalaya		24.3

16.	Mizoram	37.4
17.	Nagaland	23.8
18.	Orissa	913.8
19.	Punjab	746.5
20.	Rasthan	919.7
21.	Sikkim	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	3506.8
23.	Tripura	174.0
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2698.4
25.	West Bengal	5130.8

Union Territories

26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	17.0
27.	Chandigarh	160.3
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2.5
29.	Delhi	909.4
30.	Daman & Diu	2.4
31.	Lakshadweep	6.4
32.	Pondicherry	125.1
Total		36551.4

*[English]***Export of Seeds**

1823. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the total value of seeds exported during 1993-94, seedwise?

THE MINSITER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): According to the ITC (Hanrmonised System) classifications as maintained by Director General, CI&S, Calcutta, The value of seeds exported during 1993-94 are provisionally estimated as below:

Qty: in 000 kg. Value: in Rs.000

Description	Qty.	Value
Potato Seeds	1184	5239
Maize Seeds	601	2495
Rice in Husk (Paddy or Rough)	184	1470
Other Beet Seeds.	34	14888
Clove Seeds	120	2562
Other Seeds of Forage Plants	1956	11545
Seeds of Harbaceus Plants	100	2498
Cabbage Seeds	159	1457
Cauliflower Seeds	7	328
OnionSeeds.	8	664
Radish Seeds.	114	3321

Note :- 1. No Employment Ex change is functioning in this State.

2. Figures may not add up to total due to rounding off.

Pomegranate Seeds	9	392 •
Tomato Seeds	22	40086
Tamarind Seeds	2484	17518
Vegetable Seeds for Planting n.e.s.	2062	75477
Fruit Seeds for Planting	437	14764
Other Seeds for Planting	1488	61735
<hr/>		
Total:-	10969	256459

Note: The statement does not include certain seed items which are not being exclusively used as seed from e.g. oil seeds, cumin seed and cardamom seed etc.

n.e.s. : Not elsewhere specified.

World Bank Report on Earthquake Affected Areas

1824. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:
SHRI RAM NAIK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7450 on May 13, 1994 and state:

(a) whether the Union Government have since received the report of the supervision mission of the World Bank;

(b) if so, the salient features of the report;

(c) the loan proposed to be provided by the World Bank for earthquake affected areas; and

(d) the loan/aid received from other international agencies/countries in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY):(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The mission visited the districts of Satara, Latur, Osmanabad and Solapur to review the progress in project preparation, conducted a project launch workshop in Bombay for all the implementing agencies officials. The mission also held extensive discussions with the State Government and Government of India officials on the various components of the project, project preparatory activities, and carried out a detailed evaluation of arrangements for implementation of World Bank-assisted Maharashtra Emergency Earthquake Rehabilitation Project.

(c) and (d). The assistance offered so far by other international agencies/countries (including the World Bank) by way of grants/commodity assistance for earthquake relief in Maharashtra amounts to approximately Rs.895.5 crores.

Credit Needs of Small Scale Industries

1825. SHRI R. DHANUSKODI
ATHITHAN: Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a special monitoring agency has been set up to oversee the genuine credit needs of the small scale industrial sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the performance of this agency till

date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARAMURTHY): (a) to (c). The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have reported that while no special monitoring agency has been set up to oversee the genuine credit needs of the Small Scale Industrial (SSI) Sector, a high level Standing Advisory Committee to review the flow of institutional credit to the SSI sector and other related matters is already functioning in RBI. In order to attend to the complaints from SSI sector, RBI also proposes to set up a grievance redressal machinery.

Tourism projects in Kerala

1826. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:
SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA:
SHRI P.C. THOMAS:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of pending tourism project proposals submitted by the Government of Kerala; and

(b) the steps taken to clear these projects?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b). All complete project proposals have been sanctioned. The State Government of Kerala have not submitted any project proposals so far seeking Central financial assistance during current financial year 1994-95.

LIC Agents

1827. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the spouses of Government employees are not permitted to work as agents of LIC;

(b) if so, the reasons and justification therefor;

(c) whether some cases against LIC agents who are spouses of Government employees are pending in the Courts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (d). By virtue of an order issued by the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) on 31.8.1981, the spouses of employees of Central/State Govts. and those of public sector undertakings are not permitted to act as agents of LIC. This order was issued to avoid mal-practices and public criticism about the LIC agency system. The services of one S. M. Kalayathy an agent, were terminated by the Managing Director, LIC on 7.12.1993 under these orders. Her appeal was rejected by the LIC Board on 9.3.94. The Andhra Pradesh High Court in a Miscellaneous Petition filed by her (WPM No.8481/94 in WP No.6925 of 1994) directed the LIC to produce the relevant records before the court. This direction of the courts is being complied with by the LIC.

The LIC have reported that this is the only case of this nature pending before a court.

*[Translation]***ARDRS, 1990**

1828. SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision under the Agriculture and Rural Debt Relief Scheme, 1990 for waiving of bank loans of farmers, artisans and weavers who had outstanding loans against them upto Rs. 10 thousand (including interest) as on October 2, 1989;

(b) whether the Co-operative banks of Bihar have sent their claims under Agriculture and Rural Debt Relief Scheme, 1990 to NABARD and lead banks after distribution of loans;

(c) whether these banks have adjusted the outstanding interest amount against those Co-operative banks of Bihar and have not made cash payment;

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

reasons therefor; and

(e) the amount sanctioned/disbursed under the ARDRS, 1990 to Bihar so far and the claims still pending clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) The Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief (ARDR) scheme, 1990 formulated by Government of India was meant for providing waiver of overdue loans as on 2.10.1989 of non-wilful defaulters (comprising farmers, rural artisans/weavers) subject to maximum of Rs. 10,000/- (Principal and interest) per borrower. The scheme was intended to be a one-time measure to make them eligible for fresh loans.

(b) to (e). The Cooperatives are required to lodge their claims only with National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD). The total claims lodged by cooperative Banks in Bihar under the ARDR scheme with NABARD and the amount sanctioned by it are indicated below:

		(Rs. in crores)	
		State cooperative Bank (SCB)	State Land Development Bank (SIDS)
i)	Claims lodged	400.913	148.151
ii)	Claims considered for sanction	129.284	96.606
iii)	Amount sanctioned by NABARD (Grant+Loan)	186.746	88.00

Final settlement of claims are to be made keeping in view the standard deduc-

tion of 5% to provide for penal and compound interest portions included in the claims.

[English]

Inflation Rate

1829. SHRI NITISH KUMAR:
 SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:
 SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL:
 SHRI PANKAJ
 CHOWDHARY:
 SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA:

7.8.1993	1.9
4.9.1993	2.0
2.10.1993	0.7
6.11.1993	-0.2
4.12.1993	-0.4
1.1.1994	0.2
5.2.1994	0.9
5.3.1994	1.1
2.4.1994	1.2
7.5.1994	1.8
4.6.1994	-0.5(P)
2.7.1994	1.2(P)

P = Provisional

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the monthly rate of inflation as at the beginning of the every month since April 1, 1993 until July 1, 1994;

(b) whether the rate of inflation is showing an upward trend;

(c) if so, the steps taken to brought it under control so that the rate of inflation dips below 10 per cent; and

(d) the annual rate of inflation during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) The monthly rate of inflation (month over month) as on first week of each month from April 1993 measured by movement of Wholesale Price Index (Base: 1981-82) is listed below:

<i>Beginning of Month</i>	<i>Monthly Inflation rate (%)</i>
3.4.1993	0.3
1.5.1993	0.9
5.6.1993	1.2
3.7.1993	1.0 ✓

(b) It shows a mixed trend during the period April 1993 to July, 1994.

(c) The anti-inflationary measures taken by the Government in recent months are:

- (i) Decision to limit the fiscal deficit for 1994-95 to 6% of GDP as against 1.3% last year.
- (ii) Limiting the budget deficit and net borrowings from the RBI in the form of ad-hoc Treasury Bills to Rs. 6000 crores during 1994-95 and instituting a mechanism to ensure that this limit is not exceeded by more than Rs. 3000 crores for more than 10 continuous working days.

- (iii) Raising cash Reserve Ratio for banks to 15% from 14% with a view to reducing the growth of money supply to a range of 14-15% in 1994-95.

[Translation]

Loan To Industries

1830. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

- (iv) Allowing import of sugar and cotton under OGL with zero duty.

(a) the details of the loans given to the industries by financial institutions without any guarantee during the last three years, institution-wise;

- (v) Placing import of refined palmolein on OGL and allowing imports for PDS at concessional duty of 20%.

(b) the reasons for violation of rules in this regard; and

- (vi) Allowing import of Viscose Staple Fibre at 7% duty to supplement cotton / Yarn supply.

(c) the action taken against the concerned officers?

- (vii) Active intervention in the foodgrain market by open market sale of rice and wheat through FCI from large public holding of food stocks.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) The Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) has reported that the term loans provided by the financial institutions are usually secured by way of equitable mortgage/hypothecation of fixed asset/movable asset acquired/to be acquired by industrial concerns as well as their existing assets if any. Further, suitable personal or other guarantees wherever required for securing assistance are also obtained depending on risk perception, exposure of the institutions and the background of the promoters in the industry. To facilitate implementation of projects in time, institutions sometimes disburse part of the loan by way of interim/bridge loan pending creation of final stipulated security. The security in such cases is created in due course.

- (viii) Selective Credit control measures for agro raw materials, viz. cotton, vegetables oil, oilseeds and pulses.

(d) The annual rate of inflation in terms of Wholesale Price Index (Base: 1981-82) on point-to-point basis for the last three years is shown below:

Annual rate of inflation(%)

1991-92	13.6
1992-93	7.0
1993-94	10.8

Institutions also ensure that funds disbursed to the assisted units are utilised for the purpose for which assistance has been sanctioned. For the purpose, institutions obtain auditors certificate containing de-

tails of expenditure incurred/to be incurred. The project implementation report indicating details of expenditure incurred on various items and cost and means of finance are also called for. Periodic plant visits are undertaken to verify the progress in project implementation. Safeguards such as penal interest for defaults, liquidated damages etc. are also provided in the loan documents, wherever required by the institutions.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

[English]

Patent of Biodiversity by Foreign Countries.

1831. SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN:
SHRI TARIT BARAN
TOPDAR:
SHRI AJOY
MUKHOPANADYAY:
SHRI ANIL BASU:
SHRI SUDARSAN
RAYCHAUDHURI:
DR. R. MALLU:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that elements of Indian environment and biodiversity are already being patented in foreign countries which is legal as per GATT agreement;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have ensured that benefits from these micro-organisms will come into the country where they originate;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not,

the reasons therefor;

(e) whether some foreign companies have stored some samples of Indian environmental and biodiversity in Gene banks abroad; and

(f) if so, the action taken by the Government against these companies?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (f). The Government does not maintain information on patents granted in foreign countries. Samples of genetic material from India are available in gene banks in foreign countries. Collection of genetic material from India presently does not require Government's consent. However India has signed the Convention on Bio-diversity which provides for regulating transfer of genetic material across national boundaries. It also provides that the source of the genetic resource shall share in the proceeds of the research done on that resource and in the patent if any given to the results of the research. Government is in the process of drafting legislation for the conservation of bio-diversity in accordance with the provisions of the Convention. Further Government is also in the process of devising legislation for the protection of plant breeder's rights.

Finance To Marine Fishing Industry

1832. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Shipping Credit and Investments Company of India (SCICI) provides adequate finance to marine fishing industry;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government have given any direction in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken to examine the decreasing investment by SCICI in marine fishing sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURHTY): (a) and (b). Yes Sir, SCICI has reported that it has been providing financial support to viable projects in the marine fishing industry provided the promoters are committed to the project and meet the norms stipulated by SCICI.

(c) and (d). SCICI has been provided grant-in-aid to subsidise the interest rate on rupee loans given by SCICI, for acquisition of deep sea fishing vessels.

(e) SCICI has reported that it is actively involved in the fisheries sector and has been providing financial assistance to projects in the field of marine fishing. On a cumulative basis as on March 31, 1994 SCICI's sanctions to the marine fishing sector aggregated to Rs.102.31 crores for the acquisition of 72 fishing vessels with a fishhold capacity of 5667 tonnes. However, due to overcrowding of the deep sea fishing vessels and over-exploitation of shrimp

resources in the Bay of Bengal the viability of existing vessels has been affected and hence new proposals are not forthcoming in this sector.

Tourism Promotion in Maharashtra

1833. SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state: (a) The number of projects for promotion of tourism in Maharashtra approved during the Seventh Five Year Plan and the amount sanctioned therefor;

(b) the places where these projects were proposed to be implemented;

(c) the names of the projects which have been completed and the expenditure incurred on each project so far; and

(d) The time by which the remaining projects are likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d). The Central Department of Tourism sanctioned eight projects/schemes amounting to Rs.83.37 Lakhs for promotion of tourism in the State of Maharashtra during Seventh Five Year Plan Period. The details of the projects with amount sanctioned and released with the places where they are located and the status of the projects are given in the statement enclosed.

STATEMENT

CENTRAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO MAHARASHTRA DURING SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Sl. No	Project/Scheme	Year of sanction	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount released	Status/Likely date of completion
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Floodlighting of Bibi-ka-Maqbara, Aurangabad	1935-86	05.12	05.12	completed
2.	Provision of toilet & drinking water facilities at Elephanta, Ajanta, Ellora, Through ASI)	-do-	04.50	03.00	-do-
3	Cottages at Ganapatiphule	1986-87	08.77	08.77	-do-
4.	Yatri Niwas at Shegaon	-do-	25.98	25.97	-do-
5.	Way side facilities at Khopoli	1987-88	17.95	16.00	Completed
6.	Trekking equipment for Maharashtra	1988-89	04.81	04.76	Purchased

Sl. No.	Project/Scheme	Year of sanction	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount released	Status/ Likely date of completion
1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Water sports equipment	1989-90	08.31	08.31	-do-
8.	Tented accommodation	-do-	07.93	07.93	Completed
Total			83.37	79.86	

Import of National and Synthetic Rubber

1834. SHRITHAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE

: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether rubber is being imported at present;

(b) if so, the total quantity of rubber imported and the foreign exchange spent thereon during 1993-94 and till-date;

(c) whether the Government propose to increase the subsidy on rubber plantation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) quantity and value of rubber imported during 1993-94 and during April, and May, 1994 given below :-

1993-94		
	Quantity	Value
	(Tonnes)	(Rs. Million)
Natural Rubber	18,832	535.73
Synthetic and Reclaimed Rubber	66,780	2860.27
April and May 1994		
Natural Rubber	1,521	41.18
Synthetic Rubber	8,855	350.16

(c) and (d). The subsidy for new plantation and replantation has been increased from Rs.5000/- per hectare to Rs.8000/- per hectare. The additional financial assistance for the use of poly-bagged plants has also been enhanced from Rs.2700/- per hectare to Rs.3000/- per hectare. The above rates are effective from 1993-94 onwards. There is no proposal to effect any further increase in the above subsidies.

New Flights of Indian Airlines

1835. DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines has introduced some new flights from January, 1994; and

(b) if so, routes on which these new flights have been introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Indian Airlines have introduced

new services, effective Jan, 94. on the following routes:-

- i) Delhi- Ahmedabad- Muscat
- ii) Delhi-Sherjah-Kuwait
- iii) Madras- Kuala Lumpur- Singapore

Besides, Indian Airlines reintroduced its services on the following sectors w.e.f. 26th Jan, 1994:-

- i) Guwahati-Dibrugarh
- ii) Guwahati-Agartala
- iii) Guwahati-Silchar

Conversion of Calcutta Airport Into A Modular Terminal

1836. SHRI TARIT BARAN
TOPDAR:
DR.SUDHIR RAY:
SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Calcutta Airport has the potential of becoming a transhipment centre for Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh besides Eastern Region of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the exporters of Eastern Region are demanding for modular terminal at the Calcutta Airport in view of growing traffic, both cargo and passenger, there;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government

thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The International Airport at Calcutta is the nearest gateway airport for the neighbouring countries of Nepal, Bhutan, and Bangladesh. As of date, considerable number of consignments meant for Bhutan, Nepal and Bangladesh are being cleared through Calcutta Airport.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The exporters of Eastern Region have been demanding augmentation; of infrastructural facilities at Calcutta Airport through various fora such as Federation of Indian Export Organisation (FIEO), Scope Air, etc.

(e) Plans are underway for further development of Integrated Cargo Terminal with suitable cargo handling facilities.

[Translation]

Child Labour

1837. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the children below the age of 14 years are made to work despite the Constitutional and legal provisions;

(b) if so, the number of such children and the legal action taken against those persons involved in the crimes of engaging child labour and making them bonded labour;

(c) whether the Government propose to prepare a scheme to eradicate the practice of child labour and bonded labour; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA):(a) to (d). Children below 14 years age are prohibited to work under various labour laws in certain employments. Under the Child Labour (P&R) Act, 1986 Child Labour is prohibited in specified occupations and processes. The laws are enforced by the State Enforcement machinery. Violations prosecutions are launched in the appropriate court law. Adult and child bonded Labour is abolished under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act and offences under the Act are cognisable. Industry-wise number of working children is not available. In pursuance of the policy of progressive elimination of Child Labour, Government are implementing various projects for the welfare, rehabilitation and elimination of Child Labour under the National Child Labour Policy, the Grant-in-aid scheme and the ILO assisted International programme on elimination of child labour.

Revenue Earned From Cigarette

1838. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the percentage of excise duty recovered from cigarette companies has reduced in comparison to the last year;

(b) if so, the revenue earned by way of excise duty on cigarette during the last three years; and

(c) the efforts being made by the Government to increase the excise duty on cigarette?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY):(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The revenue earned by way of excise duty on cigarette during last three years is as follows:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Revenue (in Rs. lakhs)</i>
1991-92	238707
1992-93	276766
1993-94	273957 (provisional)

(c) Specific rates of excise duty on cigarettes were increased in the budget for 1994-95 in respect of all categories of cigarettes except cigarettes, other than filter cigarettes, of length not exceeding 60 millimeters.

[English]

Production of Janta Cloth

1839. DR. SAKSHIJI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of textile mills in Uttar Pradesh manufacturing Janta cloth;

(b) the target fixed for production of Janta cloth in the State during 1993-94 alongwith target achieved; and

(c) the target fixed for 1994-95?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY):(a) The Janta cloth is not produced by the textile mills but by the

State Handloom Development Corporations, Apex and Regional Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies.

(b) The target for production of Janta cloth in the State of Uttar Pradesh for the year 1993-94 was 80 million sq. mtrs. Against the target the State of Uttar Pradesh achieved the production of 42.65 million square metres of Janta cloth. The State of Uttar Pradesh, however, availed assistance to the tune of Rs. 10.20 crores by surrendering 30.00 million square metres under Package-II of the scheme.

(c) The target fixed for 1994-95 for the State of Uttar Pradesh is 70.00 million square metres.

Frauds In Banks

1840. DR. SRIKANTA JENA:
SHRI S.P. YADAV:
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fraud cases detected in the public sector banks and foreign banks during 1993-94 and the amount involved therein; bank-wise;

(b) the number of the fraud cases investigated so far and the outcome thereof;

(c) the modus operandi of the persons involved in the frauds; and

(d) the concrete measures proposed to be taken to check the frauds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) Information as furnished by Reserve Bank of

India (RBI) regarding total number of frauds and amount involved therein in public sector banks and foreign banks for the year ended 31.3.94 is given in the statement enclosed.

(b) to (d). Whenever a fraud is detected by a bank or is brought to its notice, a preliminary investigation is made by the bank. Based on the findings, a decision is taken to conduct a thorough investigation departmentally or to hand over the case to the local police or to the CBI. According to the guidelines, normally cases involving more than Rs. 1 lakh are to be referred to the CBI for investigation. On the basis of enquiry reports received from internal enquiry, police or CBI, banks take regular departmental action and award punishment to the staff, who are found responsible for the frauds. The police and the CBI also file criminal cases for prosecution in Courts. The information relating to number of fraud cases investigated so far and outcome thereof in respect of frauds occurred during 1993-94 is not readily available. According to RBI, most of the frauds have taken place in the areas of bill portfolio, fraudulent alteration in instrument, removal of stocks charged to the bank, fraudulent withdrawals in deposit accounts, bills returned unpaid, fraudulent money transfers and encashment of demand drafts etc. The public sector bank at the instance of Government and RBI have taken several steps from time to time for prevention and prompt detection of frauds. These steps include issuing of comprehensive guidelines by RBI for strengthening the control mechanism in banks, review of fraud cases on a continual basis by RBI, setting up a Special Investigation Cell in RBI, proper training of operational personnel etc. The banks have also been impressed upon to clear the arrears in balancing of books and reconciliation of inter-branch and other accounts on a continuous basis so as to prevent frauds in these areas. RBI also monitors the

progress made by the banks in implementation of various accepted recommendations

of the Ghosh Committee which enquired into various aspects relating to frauds and malpractices in banks.

Statement

TOTAL NUMBR OF FRAUDS AND AMOUNT INVOLVED THEREIN FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 31-3-94 (APRIL, 1993-MARCH,1994)

Sl. No.	Name of the Banks	No. of frauds	Amount (Rs. in lakh)
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	State Bank of India	56	948.75
2.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	38	411.94
3.	State Bank of Hyderabad	25	103.61
4.	State Bank of Indore	17	200.06
5.	State Bank of Mysore	28	55.18
6.	State Bank of Patiala	21	13.77
7.	State Bank of Saurashtra	7	21.71
8.	State Bank of Travancore	20	25.20
9.	Allahabad Bank	35	2366.27
10.	Andhra Bank	55	2027.04
11.	Bank of Baroda	182	2783.79
12.	Bank of India	207	4986.15
13.	Bank of Maharashtra	32	478.31
14.	Canara Bank	245	1226.81
15.	Central Bank of India	104	3206.11
16.	Corporation Bank	29	7.85
17.	Dena Bank	19	154.31

Sl. No.	Name of the Banks	No. of frauds	Amount (Rs. in lakh)
1.	2.	3.	4.
18.	Indian Bank	42	638.82
19.	Indian Overseas Bank	78	286.12
20.	New Bank of India	24	68.60
21.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	29	125.02
22.	Punjab National Bank	113	4901.82
23.	Punjab and Sind Bank	21	524.20
24.	Syndicate Bank	112	298.07
25.	Union Bank of India	59	787.72
26.	United Bank of India	51	11535.95
27.	UCO Bank	46	402.45
28.	Vijaya Bank	32	112.25
29.	American Express Bank Ltd.	1	2.99
30.	ANZ Gridlays Bank	65	356.49
31.	Bank of America	2	0.68
32.	Bank of Bahrain & Kuwait	1	1.00
33.	Banque National de Paris	1	0.05
34.	British Bank of the Middle East	1	0.09
35.	Barclays Bank	1	8.54
36.	Citibank N.A.	84	306.35
37.	Deutsche Bank	3	173.30
38.	Hongkong Bank	7	27.36
39.	Standard Chartered Bank	12	43.70

Export of Mangoes

1841. SHRI JAGMEET SINGH
BRAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand for Indian
mangoes in foreign countries has increased
during the last year;

(b) if so, the total quantity and type of

mangoes likely to be exported during 1994;
and

(c) the total foreign exchange likely to
be earned therefor during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE
(SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c).
The quantity and value of mangoes ex-
ported during the last 3 years and the estimated
exports during 1994-95 are as follow:-

(Qty : in M. Tonnes)				(Value : in Rs. Crores)			
1991-92		1992-93		1993-94		1994-95	
Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
23104	35.46	25850.39	45.99	23000	45	27000	56.00

Alphonso, Dussehri, Benganapalli,
Totapuri, Kesar, Chausa, Swarnalekha
Langra etc. mangoes are being exported
during 1994-95.

under CBI investigation; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government
to check the corruption and frauds in the
banks?

Arrest of Bank officials

1842. SHRI M.V.V.S.MURTHY:
SHRI D. VENKATESWARA
RAO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased
to state:

(a) whether a large scale arrest of bank
officers has been made by the CBI during
the months of May and June, 1994;

(b) if so, whether the CBI has un-
earthed assets worth more than Rs. 10 crores
during the raids/investigations;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the number and details of the bank
officials who were found guilty and arre

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.
CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (d).
Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) have
reported that during the months of May and
June 1994, only one bank officer who was
Chief Manager of the erstwhile New Bank of
India was arrested on 15-6-94 in connection
with investigations of a regular case regis-
tered by CBI. During the course of searches
conducted by CBI, assets worth Rs. 10 crores
in the name of the officials and his family
members were recovered.

(e). The public sector banks at the
instance of Government and Reserve Bank
of India (RBI) have taken several steps from
time to time for checking corruption and
prevention of frauds. These steps include
issuing of comprehensive guidelines by RBI

for cases on a continual basis by RBI, setting up a Special Investigation Cell in RBI, proper training of operational personnel etc. The banks have also been impressed upon to clear the arrears in balancing of books and reconciliation of inter-branch and other accounts on a continuous basis so as to prevent frauds in these areas. RBI also monitors the progress made by the banks in implementation of various accepted recommendations of the Ghosh Committee which enquired into various aspects relating to frauds and malpractices in banks.

[Translation]

Agreement With Switzerland Regarding Double Taxation

1843. SHRI RAJENDRA
AGNIHOTRI:
SHRI PANKAJ
CHOWDHARY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement between India and Switzerland has been signed recently to avoid double taxation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the date by which the agreement will come into force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHNDRASHEKHARAMURTHY): (a) No, Sir. The agreement has been finalised but is yet to be signed at the Government level.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The proposed agreement will enter into force after it is signed at the Govern-

ment level and the formalities in both the countries to bring the agreement into force are completed.

Per Capita Foreign Debt

1844. SHRI LALL BABU RAI:
SHRIMATI BHAVNA
CHIKHLIA:
SHRI RAMESHWAR
PATIDAR:
SHRI KHELAN RAM,
JANGDE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita foreign debt on the country as on date; and

(b) the steps being taken by the country to reduce the foreign debt?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHNDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) The per capita foreign debt including defence debt is estimated to be US \$ 102 at the end of March 1994.

(b) The Government has taken a number of steps to bring about improvements in revenue receipts, to eliminate inessential and low priority expenditure, to boost exports, to increase invisible earnings, to ensure efficient import substitution, to increase non-debt creating inflow of foreign funds, and to reduce dependence on borrowed funds for financing expenditure. These steps would improve, in long term, the economic condition of the country and revitalise our growth process, including our export earning capacity, so as to enhance our capacity to generate sufficient funds needed for the economy, and to repay the loans, and reduce dependence on borrowed funds.

*[English]***Sabotage on I.A. Aircraft**

1845. SHRIMOCHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No.4328 on April 22, 1994 and state:

(a) whether the investigations have been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the particulars of the persons found guilty in this regard;

(d) the action taken against them;

(e) whether the Indian Airlines has referred the cases to the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI); and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):(a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

(e) and (f). No, Sir. However, Delhi Police, who are investigating the case, have sent the cut-wire to Central Forensic Laboratory, a wing of the CBI, for examination.

Outstanding Advances

1846. SHRI SHIVLAL NAGJIBHAI VEKARIA:
SHRI HARISH NARAYAN

PRABHU ZANTYE:

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI
CHATTERJEE:SHRI RAMA KRISHNA
KONATHALA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of outstanding advances and overdues in respect of public sector banks in all sectors as on March, 1992, 1993 and 1994, bank-wise;

(b) the amount relating to bad debts written off by public sector banks during the above period, bank-wise;

(c) whether defaults of sick industrial units in repaying the loans taken from the above banks has increased during the last three years;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the percentage increase in each year;

(e) the amount written off due to non-recovery during the above period; and

(f) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to recover the outstanding advances from all sectors and sick industrial units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MUTHY):(a) to (f). As per information available from Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the total amount of outstanding advances and overdues in respect of public sector banks in all sectors as at the end of March, 1992 and March 1993 (latest available) was as under:

(Rs. in crores)

	March 1992	March 1993
Amount of Outstanding Advances	116260	125955
Amount of Overdues	19901	22989

As per latest available information, the amount of bad and doubtful debts considered by banks as at the end of September, 1992 was Rs.8063 crores. Banks being credit institutions, certain amount of the bad debts does arise despite all system and procedures to ensure safety of funds lent. In accordance with the statutes governing the public sector banks as also in terms of the practices and usages customary amongst bankers, the banks do not divulge information relating to the affairs of their constituents except in circumstances in which it is, in accordance with the law or practice and usages customary among bankers necessary or appropriate for the banks to divulge such information. As regards information relating to defaults of sick industrial units in repaying the loan taken from banks, it may be stated that total bank credit tied up in industrial sickness rose from Rs.10768 crores in March 1991 to Rs.11533 crores in March 1992 (latest available), the latter forming 9.0 percent of aggregate bank credit and 17.6 percent of total bank advances to industry. With a view to minimise the incidences of overdues and bad debts, the public sector banks have been advised by RBI to introduce a comprehensive and uniform grading system to indicate the health of individual advances for the purpose of their effective monitoring and follow up. They have also been advised to keep a watch on the recovery of the top sticky accounts. Normally, banks after exhausting all avenues of recovery and to safeguard their interest and enforcement of security within the period of law of limitation, file suits for recovery of outstanding amount remaining unpaid by the borrowers. Banks also write off certain advances as bad debts only when they are fully satisfied that these advances are ultimately irrecoverable. Thus, the accounts under default are kept under constant watch and review to safeguard the interest of the banks. Recently, the

recovery of debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993 has been enacted for expeditious adjudication and recovery of debts due to banks and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

Sick Textiles Mills in Gujarat

1847. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHEL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has submitted any schemes for revival of sick textile mills in the State by funding through NRI;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a).No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Engineering Goods

1848. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Engineering exports, provisionally estimated to be Rs.975 crore during April and May, have registered a marginal growth of only four per cent, against the targeted 12 per cent, in dollar terms;

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to improve the rate of export growth in this field?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE

(SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):(a) Yes, Sir. As reported by Engineering Export Promotion Council, during April and May 1994 engineering exports have shown a growth of 4.36% in dollar terms.

(b) The slowdown in growth is primarily on account of decline in exports of primary and semi-finished Iron and Steel items.

(c) Promotion of exports has been the constant endeavour of the Government. Measures taken to boost exports include various incentives under the Export-Import Policy including Duty Exemption Scheme, Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme, Special Import Licences etc., Duty Draw-back Scheme, exemption under section 80 HHC of Income Tax Act, assistance from Market Development Fund and making available deferred credit and line of credit to facilitate exports. Engineering goods exporters also received promotional support under the various activities of Engineering Export Promotion Council.

Janata Cloth

1849. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:
SHRI SOBHANADRE
ESWARA RAO VADDE:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the subsidy being provided on Janata cloth has been reduced;

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

(c) the quantity of Janata cloth produced during 1993-94, State-wise and the estimated subsidy thereof;

(d) the amount of subsidy which was

payable to the weavers as on April 1, 1994; and

(e) the number of weavers or weavers families engaged in the production of Janata cloth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY):(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A statement is attached.

(d) No eligible subsidy was payable as on April 1, 1994.

(e) The Janata cloth generated an estimated employment of 4.36 lakhs during the year 1993-94.

State-wise production of Janata cloth during the year 1993-94.

(Figures in Million Square Metres)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Production
1.	Andhra Pradesh	37.16
2.	Assam	28.00
3.	Bihar	10.00
4.	Gujarat	3.92
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.40
6.	Karnataka	22.86
7.	Madhya Pradesh	14.43
8.	Maharashtra	20.02

9.	Orissa	10.09
10.	Punjab	1.05
11.	Rajasthan	5.35
12.	Tamil Nadu	39.89
13.	Tripura	1.18
14.	Uttar Pradesh	42.65
15.	West Bengal	16.28
Total:		253.28

*Estimated

II. Estimated subsidy for the production of 253.28 sq.mtrs. of janata cloth Rs.3.40 per sq.mtrs. (Rs. in crores) 86.12

Deposit of P.F. By TTCI

1850. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the management of the tea gardens under the Tea Trading Corporation of India have failed to deposit Provident Fund money realised from the workers to the regional Provident Fund Commissioner;

(b) if so, the details of such amount and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for realising the said amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

World Bank/ IMF Suggestions Regarding Banking System

1851. SHRI AMAL DATTA :Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank and the(IMC) have suggested some basic changes in the country's banking system;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.CHANDRA SHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (c). No, Sir. The areas of Financial Sector Reforms including changes in the banking sector are analysed in the report of the high powered Narasimhan Committee on Financial Sector Reforms, which was set up in the month of August, 1992. The recommendations of this Committee are being implemented in a phased manner.

Silchar Airport

1852. SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Silchar Airport is purely a civil airport at present and caters to the needs of the people belonging to this border area of the country,

(b) whether the Government propose to hand-over the airport to the National Airports Authority;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM SHRI GHULAMNABIAZAD : (a) Silchar is an Air Force Airport. National Airports. Authority is only maintaining civil enclave.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Special Grant To Himachal Pradesh

1853. PROF. PREM DHUMAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any request from the State Government of Himachal Pradesh for Special grant/aid to meet the financial crisis in the State ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the Government propose to the special grant/aid to the State ;

(d) if so, the time by which the grant is likely to be released; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA): (a) and (b). In the current financial year, Government of Himachal Pradesh has requested for an adhoc assistance of Rs.550 crores equivalent to 50% of the State's outstanding dues of Rs.2200 crores from the neighbouring States: Rs. 2000 crores as arrear of share of power benefits from Bhakhra Beas Management Board (BBMB) system and Rs.200 crores for sale of energy to Uttar Pradesh SEB Haryana SEB and Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking (DESU): to meet the financial crisis in the State.

(c) to (e). The request of the State Government has not been agreed to in view of the resource crunch being faced by the Centre and also because the State's claim under reference from other State Governments is yet to be established. However, in order to improve the resource position of the State, the State has been allocated market borrowing of Rs. 34.44 crores during 1994-95 as against Rs. 23.94 crores allocated during 1993-94 showing a growth of 43.9% in a single year. The Centre has allowed the State to raise the entire market loan of Rs.34.44 crores for the year 1994-95 in the first tranche in April, 1994 itself.

Air Accidents

1854. SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI:
SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of air accidents have taken place in various parts of the country during January 2, 1994 to July 25, 1994;

(b) if so, the details of each of these accidents;

(c) the reasons therefor;

(d) the details of the findings of enquiry reports;

(e) the details of the passengers, crew etc. killed and injured and the losses suffered by the exchequer as a result thereof;

(f) the compensation paid or to be paid to each victim; and

(g) The concrete steps taken to elimi-

nate such air accidents so as to ensure the safety of the air passengers ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):(a) and (b) . There have been three major accidents to civil aircraft in India during the period from 2.2.2994 to 25.7.2994. The details are given in the statement enclosed.

(c) and (d) . The accidents are under investigation.

(e) 9 crew members, 22 passengers and 5 others were killed in these accidents. 4 persons were seriously injured. Two of the three involved aircraft belonged to private individual/operator. To the aircraft belong-

ing to Government of Punjab was completely destroyed in the accident.

(f) Provisions for payment of compensation under the Carriage by Air Act, 2972. and Notifications issued thereunder are not applicoable in these cases.

(g) The steps taken to augment the level of air safety are implementation of recommendations emanating from investigation of aircraft accidents and hazardous incidents, dissemination of safety information, monitoring of Cockpit Voice Recorders, Surveillance by Flight Inspectors, carrying periodic inspection of aerodromes and implementing measures for eradication of bird menace at airport etc.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Date & Place	Aircraft & Registration	Operator	Fatalities/Inkire
1	2	3	4	5
1.	8.3.94 Delhi Airport	B 737 VT-SIA	Sahara India Airlines	Fatalities-9 (4 crew members) Serious and 5 outsiders injuries - 4
2.	9.6.94 Mantalai (Udhampur)	Moule VT-EEK	Air Aparna Ltd.	Fatalities -3 (2 crew members Serious and 1 passenger) injuries - Nil
3.	9.7.94 near Sunder Nagar (Himachal Pradesh)	Beechcraft B-200 Super King Air VT-EUO	Government of Punjab	Fatalities -13 (3 crew members and 10 Serious passengers' injuries - Nil

Child Labour in Beedi Industry

1855. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the cases of children being given to beedi agents in the country as contract labour especially in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any Study has been conducted by Indian Council of Child Welfare in this dregard;

(d) if so, the findings of the study; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (e) . The requisite information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Debt Recovery Tribunals

1856. SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN
PANDEYA:
SHRI RAM KAPSE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether "The Recovery of Debts Due to Banks and Financial Institution Act, 1993 (No.52 of 1993)" provides for the establishment of Tribunals for expeditious adjudication and recovery of debts due to banks and financial institutions;

(b) if so, the number of Tribunals set up so far and the jurisdiction of each such Tribunal;

(c) the number of cases pending before each one of the various courts in India which have been or proposed to be transferred to these Tribunals and the amount invloved in each major case; and

(d) the steps envisaged for expediting disposal of lakhs of cases pending for recovery of debts due to the banks and financial institutions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) "The Recovery of Debts Due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993 (No.52 of 1993)", provides for establishment of one or more Debts Recovery Tribunals and one or more Debts Recovery Appellate Tribunals. So far Tribunals have been established at Delhi and Calcutta. In addition a Debts Recovery Appellate Tribunal has been set up at Bombay. While the jurisdiction of the Tribunal at Calcutta extends to West Bengal and Andaman & Nicobar slands, the jurisdiction of the Tribunal at Delhi extends to Delhi. The jurisdiction of the Appellate Tribunal extends to the entire country except Jammu and Kashmir.

(c) Information is being collected and to the extent available will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) The establishment of the Tribunals under the Act is by itself a step towards expediting the recoveries of Debts due to the Banks and Financial Institutions. It is expected that 8 more Tribunals will be set up during the year. In terms of the

provisions contained in the Act, the applications made to the Tribunals shall be dealt with by them as expeditiously as possible and endeavour shall be made by the concerned Tribunals to dispose off the applications finally within 6 months from the date of the receipt of the same.

Production of Cotton Textiles

1857. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased:

(a) whether the production of cotton textiles has gone down during 2992-92 and 2992-93 as compared to 2990-92;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to increase the production of cotton cloth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) There was a marginal decline in the production of cotton cloth only during 2992-92 as compared to 2990-92.

(b) The reasons for the decline in production of cotton cloth can mainly be attributed to the decline in the production of cotton and consequential increased in the prices of raw cotton;

(c) The Government has already taken necessary steps to increase the production of cotton cloth e.g., removal of restrictions on creation and expansion of capacity subject to locational policy of the Government, liberalisation of licensing provisions, permission to import textile machinery under OGL, reduction in duty on import of textile machinery, etc.

Losses in Regional Rural Banks

1858. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:

SHRI Y.S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Regional Rural Banks functioning in various parts of the country are incurring losses constantly;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the extent of losses incurred by these banks during 2993-94 as compared to 2992-93, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to make these banks profit earning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). National Banks for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that most of the Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) functioning in various parts of the country are incurring losses constantly. 272 out of 296 RRBs have incurred losses amounting to Rs. 327.76 crores as at the end of March, 1993. The reasons for incurring losses by RRBs are attributable to several factors like interest margins; and mounting establishment cost.

(c) NABARD has reported that the extent of losses incurred by RRBs State-wise during 1993-94 is not available as many RRBs are yet to submit their Annual Reports/Balance Sheets. However, losses incurred during 1992-92 and 1992-93 are given at Annex.

(d) The following steps have been taken by Government, Reserve Bank of India, and NABARD to avoid losses and to improve viability in general.

- (i) With effect from September, 1992, RRBs have been allowed to finance non-target group borrowers to an extent not exceeding 40 per cent to their fresh loan which has since been raised to 60 per cent;
- (ii) All sponsor banks have been instructed to pay a minimum of 23.5 per cent interest on SLR term deposits and short term deposits of RRBs kept with them;
- (iii) With effect from April, 1993, all commercial banks have been advised by RBI to revise upward the interest rates on current account balance maintained by RRBs from 6.5 per cent to 7.5 per cent;
- (iv) RRBs have been allowed to draw cent per cent refinance upto Rs.20 lakhs for their loans to small and tiny industrial units with outlay not exceeding Rs.25 lakhs.
- (v) Cent per cent refinance is also available to the RRBs for financing of small road transport operators.
- (vi) Further, with a view to improving their viability in the short term, a package of measures have also been announced by RBI in December, 1993. The measure include raising non-target group financing from 40 per cent to 60

per cent, increasing non-fund business, freeing RRBs whose disbursals during 1992-93 were less than Rs. 2 crores from service area obligations and permitting them to relocate loss making branches at places like Mandis, Taluk/district headquarters, agriculture produce centres, etc. and to open extension counters at premises of institutions for which the RRBs have also been permitted to install safe deposit lockers.

- (vii) 49 Regional Rural Banks have been identified for comprehensive restructuring.

Tie and Dye Textiles

1859. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tie and dye textiles of Orissa popularly known as Sambalpur textiles has a great demand in the domestic and international markets;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Union Government to increase production and export of such textiles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There is a great demand for the tie and dye textiles Orissa popularly known as Sambalpur textiles in the domestic market. However, in so far as the international demand for tie and dye is concerned, this item has not been shown separately in the foreign trade data and is included as a part

of hand-printed textiles. The demand for handprinted textiles as is evident from the data given below has been increasing over the years:-

Year	Exports (Rs.in crores)	
2992-92	-	249.82
2992-93	-	296.50
2993-94	-	354.25

(c) The steps taken by the Union Government to increase production and export of these items are: training, exhibition and publicity, design development, participation in specialised international exhibitions, organisation of India Handicrafts and Gifts fair in India, etc.

[Translation]

Financial Assistance To Bihar And Punjab

1860. SHRI PREM CHAND RAM:
SHRI HARCHAND SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Punjab and Bihar have sought financial assistance from the Housing and Urban Development Corporation and the National Housing Bank to improve the condition of hospitals in their States during the current year;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a). No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

[English]

Revenue and Capital Account

1861. SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) details of surplus/deficit on revenue and capital account of Capital Budget during the last three years;

(b) whether deficit on revenue account has increased vis-a-vis surplus on capital account;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of steps being taken to lower the revenue deficit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a): The details are as under:

(Rs. crores)

	2992-92	2992-93	2993-94 (RE)
Capital Receipts	38528	36278	58646
Capital Expenditure	29222	29926	33648

Capital Surplus	9406	6262	24998
Revenue Receipts	66047	74228	76266
Revenue Expenditure	82308	92702	220224
Revenue deficit	16261	18574	34058

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Revenue deficit has been going up because of increased provisions being made on (i) interest liability on past loans (ii) plan expenditure on revenue account and (iii) defence subsidies, internal security, etc.

(d) Efforts are being made to contain revenue deficit within the Budget estimates for 1994-95 through close monitoring of expenditure and maximising receipts.

Marketing Plan For I.T.D.C.

1862. SHRI TEJSINGHRAO BHONSLE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any marketing plan has been prepared for the India Tourism Development Corporation (I.T.D.C.)

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the date on which it was finalised; and

(c) the impact thereof on profits of the I.T.D.C.?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. A Marketing Plan for ITDC was prepared in mid-1993. The Plan inter-alia deals with strategies and methods for selling ITDC products keeping in view the competition, market research, pricing, expected tourist arrivals and overall

marketing scenario. The financial performance of ITDC received an upward swing in 1993-94 and ITDC achieved 'Excellent' rating for exceeding the financial targets.

National Action Plan For Tourism

1863. MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUVAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had prepared a National Action Plan for tourism;

(b) whether a special fund was to be created under this plan for investment in the special tourism areas;

(c) if so, whether the fund has been created;

(d) if so, what has been its utilisation and results achieved; and

(e) if reply to part (b) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e). A scheme called "Assistance for Specified Tourism Areas" was formulated with the aim to assist tourism projects in Special Tourism Areas, identified circuits and destinations as announced in the National Action Plan for

Tourism and other projects at specified locations. Rs. 20 lakhs have been released under this scheme.

Pension Scheme in Banks

1864. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI TARA SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Banks in a fix over pension scheme" appearing in the Statemenes dated July 24, 2994;

(b) if so, the details thereof adn ther reaction of the Government thereof;

(c) whether the nationalised commercial banks are facing difficulties in implementing pension scheme;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government propose to solve the crisis being faced by the banks in implementing pension scheme; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The news-item refers to an agreement signed by Indian Banks Association with the representatives of workmen unions in banks onpensis in lieu of Contributory Provident Fund as also the agreement signed on Computerisation and Mechanisation which, inter-alia, provides one additional increment to the award staff.

(c)to(f). IBA has not informed the Govt. of any difficulty being faced by the banks in implementing the two agreements. As per provisions containaed in the agree-ment on pension, all the employees who were on the rolls of the banks as on 32.20.93 are to be given an oppourtuny to exercise an option either in favour of the CPF under which they are being governed or to which over to pension scheme and cease to be members of the CPF scheme w.e.f. 2.22.93 and irrevocably authorities the bank or the trustees along with entire interest accrued thereon to the credit of pension fund to be created for this purpose.

In bankingh industry pay scales and other allowances are usually settled by way of negotiations between IBA (representing the banks managements) and the representatives of workmen unions. IBA also holds discussions with the representantives of officers associations and the understanding reached during these discussions is conveyed to the Government for examination and orders. Discussions for the VIth bipartite sattlement are continuting and grant of one additional increment to officers in view of computeri sation is one of the issues in these discussions. Wage negotiations are, however, by their very nature, a long and protracted affair and, therefore, no time frame can be stipulated.

[Translation]

Construction of Economy Class Hotels By ITDC

1865. DR. AMRIT LAL KALIDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the India Tourism Development Corporation propose, to construct economy class hotels for low budget

tourists;

(b) if so, the details of such hotels proposed to be constructed, State-wise; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b). ITDC's approved 8th Five Year Plan (1992-97) includes a lumpsum provision of Rs. 7.70 crores under the head of 'New Schemes'. This provision is inter-alia for proposed budget hotels at Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh), Lakshadweep (Union Territory), Ahmedabad (Gujarat) and Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh). The implementation of these projects is however, subject to inter-se priority, availability of suitable sites, economic viability and availability of resources.

(c) Does not arise.

Export of Leather Products

1866. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any target has been fixed for the export of leather products during 1994-95;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to boost the export of leather products?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The target for export of leather products for 1994-95 is being finalised in consultation with the trade and industry taking into con-

sideration the actual performance in the first few months of the year.

(c) A number of policy initiatives have been taken by the Government to promote export of leather and leather products. These inter alia include integrated product development with a view to strengthen the supply base for value-added quality products, removal of constraints in the easy availability of raw material, components and consumables for the leather industry and promotion of joint ventures. The custom duty on a large number of essential inputs, raw materials, substantially reduced. The Government efforts in our major markets, namely, USA, Germany, UK, France and Italy.

[English]

Per Capita Bank Loan In Orissa

1867. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of per capita bank loan in Orissa and average per capita bank loan in the country as a whole during each of the last two years;

(b) the efforts made by the Government to increase the per capita bank loan in Orissa; and

(c) the achievements made by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARAMURTHY): (a) to (c). UCO Bank, the Convenor of State Level Bankers Committee (SLBC), has reported that the per capita bank loan in Orissa vis-a-vis the average per capita bank loan in the

country as a whole during the last two years was as under:-

Year	Amount of per capita bank loan	
	Orissa (Rs.)	All India (Rs.)
2992-93	2007	2874
2993-94	2042	2957

The bank has further reported that the total advances made by all the banks in Orissa were to the tune of Rs.335 crores in the year 2993-94 and credit deposit (C:D) Ratio the State at the end of March 2994 was 72.72 percent for all banks. There is a financial target of about Rs.500 crores for the year 2994-95 both under service area plan and non-service area plan thereby recording an increase of about Rs.265 crores during the year 2994-95. It is expected that the above target of Rs. 500 crores for the year 2994-95 will further increase the per capita bank loan in Orissa during the year.

[Translation]

Loan to State Governments

1868. SHRI HARCHAND SINGH:
SHRI S.B.SIDNAL:

Will the Mininster of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total loan demand made by each State Government during the lasst three years;

(b) the total loan amount sanctioned to each State Government during the same period and

(c) the reasons for not sanctioning the required amount loans to the States?

THE MINISTER FOR STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be furnished

[English]

Airport at Gulbarga

1869. SHRIMATICHANDRAPRABHA URS: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has requested the Union Government to construct a small airport at Gulbarga;

(b) if so, whether the State Government has agreed to provide land and other infrastructural facilities for the purpose;

(c) whether any survey has been conducted for the construction of the airport; and

(d) the decision taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHUALM NABI AZAD):(a)and(b). Due to the scarcity of resources, NAA is unable to take up this project, The Government of Karnataka has decided to undertake the construction of an airport at Gulbarg. The NAA is providing technical consultancy.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. On request of the State Government of Karnataka, NAA had carried out a survey for the construction of an airport at Gulbarga in 2988.

Global Trade Tariff Schedule

1870. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received new Global Trade Tariff Schedules authenticated at Marrakesh Conference;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these schedules would be analysed by research institutes to identify territories and products in which our greatest export potential lies;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e): One set of the schedules of market access authenticated at Marrakesh has been made available to the Government of India, copies of which are being printed for sending to the apex industry associations for their analysis and use. It has been decided to undertake three projects in respect of industrial goods, agricultural produce and services to identify the territories, commodities and services in which our export potential could be more fully exploited.

**Revival of Spinning Mills in
Andhra Pradesh**

1872. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA
RAO:
SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN
OWAIS:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Govt. have sanctioned Rs.20 crores for revival of sick textile mills in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the aforesaid amount is likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (c). The Government of India has agreed to release Rs.20.00 crores as loan at concessional rate of interest to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for the revival of Coop. Spg. Mills at Guntakal and Anthergeon subject to the following condition:

The amount is utilised for the revival of these 2 spinning mills only based on a turnaround package duly vetted by a reputed Financial Institution. The amount will be released on acceptance of the above condition by State Government.

**Modernisation of Airport
in Gujarat**

1872. SHRI GABHAJI MANGAJI THAKORE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal from the Government of Gujarat to modernise the airports in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the estimated expenditure to be incurred thereon;

(c) the decision taken by the Union Government thereon, and

(d) the time frame within which the said work is scheduled to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d). No proposal has been received from the State Government of Gujarat to modernise airport in that State. However, National Airport Authority has plans to modernise the following airports in Gujarat:-

(1) VADODARA: Construction of a new terminal building, control tower, recarpetting of runway, extension of apron, installation of Instrument Landing System (ILS) has been undertaken at an estimated cost of Rs.28.00 crores. This project will be completed by October, 1995.

(2) RAJKOT: ILS is being installed at an estimated cost of Rs.2.25 crores and the work of installation is expected to be completed by February, 1995.

(3) BHUJ: (i) A passenger terminal is planned to be constructed at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.00 crores and is expected to be completed in 2 years from the date of award.

(ii) Very High Frequency Omni Range (VOR) and Distance Measuring Equipment (DME) are proposed to be installed at an estimated cost of Rs.2.00 crores. The work of installation is expected to be completed by August, 1995.

(4) BHAVNAGAR: Feasibility of extending the runway is being examined.

(5) PORBANDER: A new passenger terminal is proposed to be constructed in 2 years from the date of award.

(6) JAMNAGAR: VOR and DME is proposed to be installed at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.00 crores and is expected to be installed by August, 1995.

(7) AHMEDABAD: Primary and Secondary Surveillance Radars are proposed to be installed at an estimated cost of Rs.28.00 crores. The work of installation is expected to be completed by May, 1995.

SEBI Directives For Bankers

1873. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Securities, and Exchange Board of India has issued rules and regulations governing the Bankers to issue recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which this decision is expected to ensure a greater investor protection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY): (a). The Rules and Regulation for Bankers to an Issue under the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) Act have been notified in the Official Gazette on June 24, 1994.

(b) and (c) With the notification of these Rules and Regulation, Bankers to an Issue have been statutorily brought under the regulatory jurisdiction of SEBI. The Rules stipulate that no bank can act as a Banker to an Issue without getting a certificate of registration from SEBI. The Regulation lay down the procedure for grant of registration, general obligations and responsibilities, and the procedure for inspection of books of accounts, records and documents of Bankers to an Issue. The Bankers to an Issue are required to abide by the code of conduct specified in the Regulations. The Regulations empower SEBI to suspend the certifi-

cate of registration of a Banker to an Issue, in case of failure to resolve the complaints of investores. Thus, the Regulations contain adequate safeguards to ensure accountability of the Bankers to an Issue and greater investor protection.

[Translation]

Design And Development Centre for Sports Equipments

1874. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have approval a proposal for opening a Design and Development Centre in Jalandhar to promote export of sports goods by providing modern technology and supplying better quality of raw material;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Centre has taken approval from the State Trading Corporation for installation of the machines;

(d) if so the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) (a) and (b) : Yes, Sir. The Centre was set up by the State Trading Corporation of India with the approval of the Government to help sports goods industry to identify latest technology available in foreign countries, to import essential raw materials like PU leather, willow, etc. It is also functioning as a raw material bank for both imported and domestic raw

materials, for distribution to the industry, off the shelf.

(c) to (e) The Design and Development Centre is under the administrative control of the State Trading Corporation of India which have already installed machinery and equipment worth Rs. 2.89 lakhs and one machine costing Rs. 14.68 lakhs is under the process of being installed.

Bank Robberies

1875. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the incidents of bank robberies in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years, State-wise alongwith the amount involved therein;

(c) whether the Government have devised any safety measures in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the persons foiling the bank robberies are rewarded;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the number of persons arrested in connection with the incidents of bank robberies during the above period, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (g): The information readily available relating to State-wise position of number of cases of bank robberies/dacoities during the years 1991, 1992 and 1993, amounts

involved therein and persons arrested in connection with these incidents is given in the Statement enclosed.

Depending on the risk factor involved,

such as location, cash handled, law and order situation, banks have taken several provision of armed guards, installation of alarm system etc. In order robberies/dacoities, a scheme for giving rewards is also in operation.

STATEMENT

The State-wise position of number of cases of Bank Robberies/Dacoities during the years 1991, 1992 and 1993, amount involved therein and persons arrested in connection with these incidents

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of incidents (Amount involved- Rupees in lakhs)		Number of persons arrested	
		1991	1992	1991	1992
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4 (20.01)	3 (1.80)	5 (0.20)	7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1 (156.0)	-	-	6
3.	Assam	8 (2.39)	2 (1.18)	7 (96.90)	2
4.	Bihar	43 (71.33)	44 (120.71)	46 (78.55)	4
5.	Gujarat	3 (0.17)	-	2 (0.14)	4
					8
					9

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of incidents (Amount involved- Rupees in lakhs)			Number of persons arrested		
		1991	1992	1993	1991	1992	1993
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Haryana	3 (3.56)	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1 (0.20)	1 (1.12)	-	-	-	-
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1 (5.71)	1 (0.38)	- (3.26)	-	-	-
9.	Maharashtra	2 (2.07)	-	1 (2.06)	6	-	-
10.	Manipur	1 (73.20)	-	-	-	-	-
11	Meghalaya	1 (0.45)	2 (0.96)	4 (5.97)	-	-	-
12.	Delhi	3 (11.09)	-	2 (49.60)	1	-	-

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Number of incidents (Amount involved- Rupees in lakhs)			Number of persons arrested		
		1991	1992	1993	1991	1992	1993
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Punjab	18 (65.72)	3 (3.73)	1 (-)	1	-	-
14.	Uttar Pradesh	8 (9.00)	5 (16.22)	14 (30.24)	4	1	1
15.	West Bengal	22 (54.52)	15 (30.28)	2 (11.80)	4	1	3

[English]

Tea Producers' Forum

1876. SHRIMATI PRATIBHA DEVISINGH PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has agreed to join the Tea Producers' Forum mooted by Sri Lanka;

(b) if so, the aims and objectives to be achieved by forum;

(c) whether besides Sri Lanka any other country is likely to join the forum;

(d) whether by joining the forum the prices of the Indian tea would be stabilized and our export is likely to be boosted; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir. It has been decided in principle to join the proposed 'Tea producers' Association' mooted by Sri Lanka.

(b) The Association is proposed to be formed basically with a view to establish a mechanism for meaningful interaction amongst tea producing member countries on the production, productivity and research. However, broad aims and objectives of the association have not yet been finalised.

(c) Positive responses are understood to have been received by Sri Lanka from some tea producing countries. However, detailed information in this regard is not yet available.

(d) and (e) Since details of the objectives etc. of the proposed Tea Producers' Association have not been formulated as

yet, it is too early to assess its impact on price stabilisation of Indian tea and improvement of Indian tea export.

[Translation]

Report on Tourism In Gujarat

1877. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal to prepare on tourism in Gujarat during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the names of places concerned; and

(c) the action taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[English]

Powerloom Units Under Labour Laws

1878. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received representations from powerloom units in the country to bring them under the purview of Labour Laws and Factory Acts for the protection of the interests of workers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) and (b) A representation has been received for extension of Labour Laws to the Powerloom Units.

The powerloom units employing 10 or more persons and situated in the notified areas are covered/coverable under the ESI scheme.

The powerlooms employing 20 or more persons are coverable under the EPF & MP Act but EPFO does not have any data exclusively for powerloom units.

Powerloom sector employing more than 10 workers come automatically under the definition of 'Factories' as defined under the Factories Act. Even units employing less than 10 workers can also be covered under the Factories Act through a Notification to be issued by the concerned State Governments under Section 85 of the Factories Act. As a policy matter, all hazardous factories are to be covered under the Factories Act irrespective of the number of workers employed therein. Some State Government like Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan have notified 'Powerloom sector' as factories under Section 85 of the Factories Act.

Since powerloom units are generally small in size, employing less than 10 workers, it was not found feasible to bring them under the purview of the labour laws. However, the issue of protection of the interests of the workers have been taken up with the State Government and Central Government had directed the State Government to ensure that the labour regulations are enforced by the State Government and specific attention be given proper working conditions of the powerloom workers.

Raids

1879. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of raids conducted, between January and July, 1994 State-wise;

(b) the details of illegal documents, accounts, gold, silver and other Benami accounts found and seized during the same period;

(c) the number of persons prosecuted and convicted in this regard; and

(d) the concrete steps the Government intends to take to wipe out such activities from the country?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

SEBI Directives Regarding Postal And Other Anomalies

1880. SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN THORAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Securities and Exchange Board of India has issued some directives to the companies regarding despatch of interest/dividend/refund warrants to the investors to avoid the incidents of postal losses or frauds in transaction;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of other investors friendly measures/policies proposed by the Govern-

ment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b): No, Sir. However as part of its guidelines for Disclosure and Investor Protection, SEBI has made it obligatory on the part of Lead Managers to the Issue to ensure that the applications to mention the number of application forms on the reverse of the cheque to prevent misuse. It is also obligatory to provide suitable space in the application form for inserting particulars relating to Bank account number and the name of the Bank with these details on the refund orders. These steps taken by SEBI have reduced the chances of instruments lodged with application forms from being misused.

(c) SEBI, which has been established with the main objective of protecting the interest of investors and regulating the capital market, is regulating most of the important intermediaries in the capital market through a framework of regulations framed under the SEBI Act. These regulations lay down the obligations of intermediaries towards investors. Under the regulations, SEBI is empowered to suspend the redistration of an intermediary in case of failure to resolve the complaints of investors. Besides the regulations for intermediaries, SEBI has also issued Guidelines on Disclosures and Investor Protection.

Social Security For Tea Garden Labourers

1881. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to expand the social security schemes in a big way for the tea garden labourers of Assam; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A.SANGMA): (a) and (b): The Tea Plantation labour is already covered under the Workmen's Compensation Act, the Maternity Benefit Act, and the Payment of Gratuity Act. For PF and other benefits they are covered under the Assam Tea Plantation Provident Fund Act. The medical care and certain other facilities are provided under the Plantation Labour Act. There is no concrete proposal to make any further expansion of the existing social security schemes exclusively for the tea garden labourers.

Loan For Rural Development

1882. SHRI SURAJBHANU SOLANKI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of village allotted under the Scheme of Service Area Approach to branches of public sector banks in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) the norms fixed by the above banks with regard to giving loans for rural development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a): The number of village allotted under the scheme of Service Area approach (SAA) to branches of public sector banks in Madhya Pradesh is 71352.

(b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued various guidelines to the banks under SAA scheme. Normally, Service Area of each branch comprises of specified village and Annual Credit Plans (ACP) are prepared for the service area by each branch

after survey of villages in the service area for assessing the potential of lendings and identification of beneficiaries for assistance. Under SAA scheme, credit facilities cover advances under Government sponsored programmes as also advances under different sectors such as agriculture small scale industries, rural artisans, village industries and service sector. Advances under various Government sponsored programmes/scheme are provided by banks as per norms stipulated under respective programmes/schemes by the Government and Reserve Bank of India.

[English]

ECO-Tourism

1883. SHRI SARAT PATTANAYAK: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to prepare a strategy to boost eco-tourism in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The development of tourism infrastructure is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. For developing tourism activities in natural surroundings, the Government provides funds for schemes relating to mountaineering, trekking, camping, water sports, cycling, aero sports, wildlife etc. Promotional and publicity support is provided to Tour Operators engaged in adventure tourism.

Misuse of IPRS

1884. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased

to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware about the misuse of the International Price Reimbursement Scheme;

(b) if so, the loss of revenue suffered by the Government due to misuse of the said scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) International Price Reimbursement Scheme (IPRS) has been in force since 1981. As per the guidelines of the schemes, the claim applications of the exporters, consisting of shipping bills and test reports etc. are scrutinized by two agencies viz., the Engineering Export Promotion Council (EEPC) and the office of Director General Foreign Trade. In addition to this, post audit is conducted by the Comptroller & Auditor General of India. Any complaints received regarding misutilization of IPRS funds are examined thoroughly and suitable action is taken.

Computerisation In Banks

1885. SHRI Y.S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Bank's Association (IBA) has entered into an agreement with the various Unions of the bank employees regarding computerisation in banks in recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the IBA has fixed the amount of special allowances payable to the Data Entry Operators and Computer Operators

in the banks, separately and has also clearly distinguished and indicated the nature of jobs to be performed by both the categories; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to ensure that the special allowance are paid to the above categories according to the duties performed by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A settlement was signed by Indian Banks Association (representing the banks managements) with the representatives of workmen unions on 29.10.93. In pursuance of this agreement banks have been empowered to partly or fully computerise some or all their operations as follows:-

1. Branches in urban and metropolitan areas having average voucher load of 750 or more;
2. Branches catering to specialised functions such as foreign exchange, merchant banking, etc.
3. Administrative offices as considered appropriate.
4. Communication and networking of branches by using facilities such as banknet, Swift, I-Net, etc.
5. Automatic Teller Machines on pooled basis.
6. Single window concept for customer facilities.

(c) and (d) Data Entry Operators and Computer Operators in banks are eligible for special allowance of Rs.285/- p.m. and Rs.410/-p.m. respectively. While the duties

of Data Entry Operators are defined in the bipartite settlement, that of Computer Operators have been broadly defined by IBA through a circular issued to the banks. Special allowance is payable to only such employees whose duties warrant such allowance as per bipartite settlement/guidelines issued by IBA.

[Translation]

Foreign Capital Investors

1886. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the main observations made by the International Finance Corporation in its report recently regarding growing Indian shares market;

(b) the names of the countries which have shown interest in Indian shares market;

(c) whether the Government provide any special facility/concession to foreign capital investors;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the names of the Indian companies which successfully entered into International shares market and the details of the transactions made by these companies during one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) In their report titled "Emerging Stock Markets Fact book 1994" the International Finance Corporation (IFC) observed that after losses during the first half of 1993 and improvement during the second half, the Bombay Stock Market ended the year with a net gain

of 17% on the IFC Global Price Index and 24% on the IFC Investable. The report also observed that 1993 was an active year for Indian companies launching international issues and that foreign investor interest had also been evident in a profusion of offshore funds launched for investment in India.

(b) Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) registered with the Securities and Exchange

Board of India who have shown substantial interest in the Indian share market are mainly from the United States of America, the United Kingdom and Singapore.

(c) and (d) The following concessional tax regime is applicable for FII investments in the Indian capital market and for foreign investments in the Indian in Euro issues launched by Indian companies:

		FIIs	Euro-issues
(i)	Tax on Dividend Interest income	20%	10%
(ii)	Tax on capital Gains		
	Long term	10%	10%
	Short-term	30%	Normal rates of Income- tax applicable to non- residence as prescribed in the Income-tax Act.

(e) During the year 1993-94, 26 Indian companies had launched their Euro-issues and their names are indicated in the statement enclosed. These companies raised a total amount of US \$ 2514.84 Million from the International Markets.

STATEMENT

1. Hindalco Industries Ltd.

2. Essar Gujarat Ltd.

3. Southern petrochemical
Industries Corpn, Ltd.

4. ITC Ltd.

5. Shipping Credit & Investment
company of India Ltd.

6. Reliance Industries Ltd.

7. Bombay Dyeing Ltd.

8. Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd.

9. Gujarat Ambuja Cements Ltd.

10. Jindal Strips Ltd.

11. Sterlite Industries Ltd.

12. Indo-Gulf Fertilizers &
Chemicals Ltd.

13. Indian Rayon & Industries
Ltd.

14. The Industrial Credit & Invest-
ment Corpn. of India Ltd.

15. Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.
16. Videocon International Ltd.
17. Great Eastern Shipping Companies Ltd.
18. Arvind Mills Ltd.
19. Indian Aluminium Co. Ltd.
20. Jain Irrigation Systems Ltd.
21. Tata Electric Companies Ltd.
22. Garden Silk Mills Ltd.
23. United Phosphorus Ltd.
24. Bharat Forge Ltd.
25. Wockhardt Ltd.
26. Nippon Denro Ispat Ltd.

[English]

Production of Tea

1887. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have fixed any target for the production of tea by 2000 A.D. ;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any achievement has been made in this regard so far; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not the steps taken by the Government to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):(a) to (d) Tea Board has prepared a perspective plan to increase the production of tea to 1000 million kgs. by 2000 A.D. So as to obtain higher exportable surplus of tea. The plan includes short term measures such as optimization of inputs and improved cultural preactices; medium term measures such as improvement of irrigation, drainage, rejuvenation, pruning and infilling as well as long term measures such as replanting and extension planting. Production of tea during 1993 was of the order of 758.06 M.Kgs. as compared to 714.66 M.Kgs in 1990.

Cess on Export of Carpets

1888. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to levy cess on the export of carpets;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY):(a) No decision in this respect has yet been taken by the Government.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Opening of Rubber Board Office in Gujarat

1889. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a Rubber Board Office in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the location identified for this purpose; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) An office of the Rubber Board is already functioning at Ahmedabad in Gujarat.

(c) Does not arise.

**Development of Civil Aviation in
Uttar Pradesh**

1890. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes for the development of civil aviation implemented in Uttar Pradesh during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(b) the amount granted to the State by the Union Government for the development of civil aviation during the Eighth Five Year Plan till date, scheme-wise; and

(c) the details of development works undertaken/being undertaken in this field in Uttar Pradesh during the current Five year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Details of the major, important schemes implemented for development of civil aviation in Uttar Pradesh during the Seventh Five year Plan are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) The Union Government has not granted any amount to the State Government for development of civil aviation. Details of important, major development works undertaken/being undertaken in Uttar Pradesh during the current Five Year Plan by National Airports Authority from its own resources are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

STATEMENT - I

DETAILS OF SCHEMES IMPLEMENTED BY NATIONAL AIRPORTS AUTHORITY DURING THE VIIIITH PLAN

(Rs. in Lakhs)

1.	2	3
1.	DEHRADUN	
	Acquirement of land for development of Dehradun airport	08.01
2.	LUCKNOW	
	i) Extension of Terminal Building by IAAI	21.45
	ii) Renovation of VIP Lounge	04.78
	iii) Non Directional Beacon (NDB)	10.00
	iv) Instrument Landing System (ILS)	100.00
	v) Doppler Very High Frequency Omni Range (DVOR)	85.00
	vi) AMSS	15.00
	vii) TAPERECORDER	08.00

1.	2	(Rs. in Lakhs)
3.	VARANASI	39.87
	i) Extension & Modification of Terminal Building by IAAI	467.42
	ii) Extension & Strengthening of Runway and associated pavements	15.00
	iii) AMSS	08.00
	iv) TAPERECORDER	

STATEMENT - II

Details of development works undertaken/being undertaken during the 8th Five Year Plan.

Name of the Airport	Est. Cost. Prov in 8th Plan	Expd. June 1994	till Remarks (Rs. in Lakhs,
1	2	3	4
1. AGRA			
i) Expansion & mod. of T/B Complex	843.53		Being awarded
ii) Widening of Taxiway	13.10	13.10	Completed
iii) Expansion of Apron & care of link taxi - way	100.00	.....	Planning state.
iv) Inst. of DVOR/DME	200.00	.....
2. ALLAHABAD			
i) Construction of CATC Building	1912.00	549.00	Work in progress
ii) Construction of Residential Qtrs.	172.00	.....
iii) Construction of Compound wall	33.69	.....	Being awarded

Name of the Airport	Est. Cost. Prov in 8th Plan	Expd. June 1994	till Remarks (Rs. in Lakhs)
1.	2	3	4
iv) Inst. of DVOR/DME	200.00	.....
3. DEHRADUN			
i) Extension of Runway Construction of T/B Complex, Acquisition of land	600.00	.....	Land not yet handed over.
4. LUCKNOW			
i) Construction of new T/B Complex	1034.00	306.00	Work in progress
ii) Resurfacing of Rwy & associated pavements	297.36	297.00	Completed
iii) Construction of turning pads & ramping of shoulders.	99.81	.....	Work awarded

Name of the Airport	Est. Cost. Prov in 8th Plan	Expd. June 1994	till Remarks (Rs. in Lakhs)
1.	2	3	4
5. PANT NAGAR			
Resurfacing of Rwy Apron & taxiway	120.00	.....	Work deferred due non operation.
6 VARANASI			
i) Grading of Basic Strip & pavement repair works	127.15	65.00	Work in progress
ii) Expansion of T/B	300.00	.....	Planning stage
iii) DVOR (Replace)	120.00	.....	.....
iv) ILS	100.00	.....	Completed
DME [LP]	65.00		Completed
7. GORAKHPUR			
i) DVOR	120		On going project

Name of the Airport	Est. Cost. Prov in 8th Plan	Expd. June 1994	till Remarks (Rs. in Lakhs)
1.	2	3	4
ii) DME	80		On going project
8. KANPUR			
i) VOR	120		On going project
ii) DME	80		On going project
	6737.64		

[English]

Export of Roses

1891. SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KONATHALA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Araku Valley in Visakhapatnam is best suited for exotic varieties of roses for export;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been undertaken by the Government with the help of Horticulture Board;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which this proposal is likely to be examined?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (e) While no such proposal has been received, nor any survey conducted by the National Horticulture Board, the potential of Araku Valley for cultivating roses for exports would be ascertained from the Andhra Pradesh Government as soon as possible.

Task Force for Jute Industry

1892. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has decided to set up an inter-governmental task force to monitor jute cultivation, marketing, exploring opportunities for its exports and finding ways and means for the optimum use of jute;

(b) if so, the composition of this task force; and

(c) the precise terms of reference of the task force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G.VENKAT SWAMY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

National Court of Direct Taxes and Gold Bank

1893. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to establish a National Court of Direct Taxes and Gold Bank is under consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken in the matter;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (d) (i) The proposal for establishment of a National Court of Direct Taxes is under consideration. In the meanwhile a study on the various aspects of working of Tribunals has been undertaken by the Law Commission. There is also an appeal pending before the Supreme Court against a High Court judgement on the interpretation of Article 323B of the Constitution which will have a bearing on the working of the proposed Tribunal.

(ii) Government of India had referred

the issue of introduction of a Gold Bank as a National Scheme to the High Level Committee on Balance of payments, set up under the Chairmanship of Dr.C Rangarajan. The High Level Committee examined the Commercial viability of the scheme and other details and in it's Report of April 1993 recommended, *inter-alia*, caution in creating permanent institutions or corporate bodies for mobilising gold. Government has accepted the recommendation of the High Level Committee and has dropped the issue of setting up a Gold Bank for the time being.

Export of Betel Leaves

1894. SHRI SATYA GOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the total quantity of betel leaves exported and the foreign exchange earned therefrom during 1993-94, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Details of country-wise export of betel leaves during 1993-94 are given in the Statement enclosed.

STATEMENT

Country-wise export of betel leaves during 1993-94 (Provisional)

	Qty:in kg. Val:in Rs.	
<i>Name of the country</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
Baharain	5065	100358
Canada	22178	563467
Denmark	77	2190

Egypt ARP	600	13800
France	1432	14504
German F.Rep	4300	87716
Ivory Coast	1200	21603
Japan	124	2910
Kenya	13614	766278
Korea Rep	200	15949
Kuwait	20	280
Mongolia	5	120
Pakistan	2305391	32967086
Portugal	1426	55880
Saudi Arab	24270	814224
Singapore	26	28723
Sri Lanka	38787	2545832
Sweden	60	600
Switzerland	1899	25323
Tanzania Rep	838	33394
Tonga	238	6600
U.Arab Emts	10912	163946
UK	92391	1941940
Yemen Republic	3645	105765
Total	2528698	40278485

Source : DGCIS, Calcutta.

Cases under FERA

1895. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases instituted under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 during 1993-94;

(b) the number of cases pending under FERA as on April 1, 1994;

(c) the number of persons arrested or detained under FERA and of those released during 1993-94;

(d) the number of persons under arrested or detainment as on April 1, 1994; and

(e) the number of persons against whom adjudication proceedings were in progress as on April 1, 1994?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY):
(a) No. of cases instituted under FERA 1973 during 1993-94: 5426

(b) No. of cases pending under FERA as on 1.4.94 : 3316

(c) No. of persons

(i) arrested under FERA'73 during 1993-94: 235

(ii) released on bail on production before the Hon'ble Court: 111

(iii) Remanded to judicial custody: 124

(d) No. of persons undergoing

COFEPOSA detention as on 1.4.94: 32

(e) No. of cases where adjudicating proceedings were in progress as on 1.4.94: 5062

[Translation]

Audits in Bihar Offices

1896. SHRILALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government conduct audit of the accounts of the State Governments and various Ministries of central Government through the Accountant-General, working in the States;

(b) if so, whether auditing has not been conducted in thousands of offices of the State Government of Bihar for more than ten years;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to regularise the system in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY):
(a) No, Sir. Audit of accounts of Central and State Governments is conducted by the Comptroller & Auditor-General of India, who is an independent authority.

(b) and (c) Audit of accounts of the offices of the State Government of Bihar is a matter which concern the State Government and the Audit Department.

(d) As Central Government cannot intervene in the matter, the question does not arise.

*[English]***Joint Venture with Bahrain**

1897. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to set up joint-ventures with Bahrain; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) and (b) Government has recently approved 3 proposals for setting up joint ventures in Bahrain. These relate to (i) repair of ships & services (ii) processing of marine products (iii) manufacture of computer ribbons.

PNB Capital Services

1898. SHRI R.SUDENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the PNB Capital Services (PNB Caps), a fully owned merchant banking company of Punjab National Bank has recently decided to solicit brokers for underwriting;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the objectives to be achieved by the PNB Caps by adopting the market strategy not normally adopted by the subsidiaries of the nationalised banks;

(d) whether the aforesaid course of action by PNB Caps is within the RBI guidelines; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) PNB Capital Services Limited have intimated that they have not solicited brokers for underwriting.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Bank Loan to Women for Self Employment

1899. KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the loans are made available to the women for Self Employment by the public sector banks;

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

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure that the loans are made available to women easily?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (c) Public Sector Banks extend loans to women for self employment as a part of their priority sector lending programmes. Target has been fixed for women beneficiaries under the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP). 40% of the beneficiaries assisted under IRDP should be women. The Scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises (SUME) provides that 30% of the funds meant for the

scheme are to be utilised for women beneficiaries. Under SUME, women beneficiaries are entitled to subsidy amount of Rs. 5000/- as compared to Rs. 4000/- for general categories. Under the Prime Ministers' Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) for the Educated unemployed Youth, launched in October, 1993, women are to be given preference.

[Translation]

Opium and Ganja Cultivation

1900. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI MANJAY LAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to news-item captioned 'Afeem Key Patton Key Liye Kisaano Key Saath Bejaan Sharten', published in the 'Jansatta', dated April 6, 1994;

(b) if so, the policy adopted by the Government for cultivation of opium and ganja in the country;

(c) the number of States where licences in regard to cultivation of opium and ganja has been given and the total harvest thereof;

(d) whether the Government provides opium for using the medicines for statutory use and for consumption;

(e) whether the Union Government issues licences for its sale in the States;

(f) the total number of countries in the world wherefrom opium is exported; and

(g) the steps taken/ proposed to be

taken by the Government for increasing the cultivation and export of these crops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
M.V.CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Opium poppy is cultivated in the notified tracts in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh under strict licensing control and supervision by the Central Government. Production of opium is done primarily to meet export commitments and domestic requirement for production of opiate alkaloids. The General Conditions relating to grant of licences to poppy cultivators are framed annually by Central Government in the month of September/October every year. During the crop year 1993-94 about 530 MTs of opium at 70°C (provisional) was produced by the above three States. As for the cultivation of Ganja (Cannabis) is concerned, the same can be permitted by the State Governments for medical or scientific purposes under the provisions of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985.

(d) and (e) Medicinal opium is released by the Government to the manufacturing chemists for production of medicinal preparations and to State Governments for use by the registered addicts.

(f) India is the only exporter of licit opium in the world. USA, Japan, UK and Russia are major buyers of Indian opium.

(g) Market surveys are undertaken to estimate the requirement of opium for export purposes. Production of opium in India is based on actual requirement.

[English]

Global Environment Facility

1901. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has been elected as the chairman of the Global Environment Facility;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action plan prepared by the Government to improve the Global Environment conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

GEF Council, at its meeting held in Washington on July 12-13, 1994, has elected Shri N.K Singh, Additional Secretary, Government of India as its elected Chairperson of the Executive council.

(c) GEF assists developing countries in resolving their Global Environment problems and in pilot phase, has sanctioned five projects for India worth US\$ 45 million in non-conventional energy sector. An inter-Ministerial Cell headed by Secretary (E&F), has been set up to review and approve a steady pipeline of both technical assistance and investment projects for posing to GEF.

Export of Onion Seed

1902. SHRI S.M LALJAN BASHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export of onion seed is presently in the negated list;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) Whether the Government have received any request from the farmers to permit them for exporting of onion seeds; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Onion seeds are on the Negative List of Exports. Their exports are only allowed against licences, with the objective of ensuring adequate availability for domestic consumption. No export licences as such have been issued for onion seeds.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

National Commission on Bonded and Child Labour

1903. SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a National Commission on Bonded and Child Labour; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) Government do not propose to set up a National Commission on Bonded and Child Labour at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Soiled Currency Notes

1904. SHRIV. S. VIJAYA RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are aware that public sector banks in Kerala refuse to accept soiled currency notes from the public;

(b) if so, whether any directions have been issued to the public sector banks to accept such notes; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have reported that they have already issued guidelines to all public sector banks requiring them to freely accept soiled currency notes from the members of the public. RBI have further reported that all public sector banks in Kerala by and large accept soiled currency notes from the public. However, RBI, Trivandrum Office have received a complaint from Kerala Upabhokthru Samarakshana Forum, perinad, Kollam on 21st June, 1994 stating that the State Bank of Travancore, Sakthikulangara branch was not accepting soiled currency notes from the public. The matter has been taken up by RBI with the controlling office of the bank for remedial action.

Nationalised Banks

1905 SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the increase made by the nationalised banks in the country in their contribution during each of the last three years with the aim of fulfilling their social obligations; and

(b) the details thereof. sector-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b) the Government's present credit policy aims at channelising increasing flow of credit to the priority sector and in particular to the weaker sections of the society in view of the need for quicker upliftment of the weaker and down-trodden sections of the society. Accordingly, all Indian banks have been asked by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to raise the production of their credit to priority sector to 40% of their net bank credit; and the advances to weaker sections are to reach a level of 10% of total credit or 25% of their priority sector advances. The performance of public sector banks in the matter of providing credit to the priority sector and weaker sections of the society for the period ending March 1992, 1993 and 1994 is indicated below:

(Amount Rs. in Crores)
(No. of Account in Lakhs)

		Outstanding Amount of Advances						
		March 1992		March 1993		March 1994		Amount
		A/cs.	Amount	A/cs.	Amount	A/cs.	Amount	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
Advances to Agriculture Sector	211	18265	216	20020	218		21204	
Advances to Small Scale Industries (SSI) Sector.	29	17398	30	19388	30*		21561	
Advances to other Priority Sectors.	116	8918	115	9244	117		10432	
Total Advances to Priority Sectors.	356	44581	362	48653	365		53197	
Total Advances to Weaker Sectors.	250	10831	254	11866	262		12779	
Total Advances to SCs/STs	90	3629	93	4142	97		4737	

Bark of 'Thuner Tree'*[English]*

1906. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:
SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN
SHARAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are
aware of the illegal export of the bark of
"Thuner tree" used in curing caner, which
has posed a danger of its extinction; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
M.V.CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY):
(a) and (b). Information is being collected
and will be laid on the table of the House.

Seizure of Foreign Exchange

1907. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATH
RAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of
FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of smuggling
of foreign exchange out of country de-
tected during 1993-94;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange
seized; and

(c) the details of action being taken
against the guilty persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
M.V.CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY):
(a) to (c) the Information is being col-
lected and will be laid on the table of the
house.

Pensioners

1908. SHRI R. ANBARASU: Will the
Minister of FINANCE be please to state:

(a) whether the Fifth Pay Commis-
sion is considering several issues relating
to Central Government pensioners includ-
ing restoration of commuted portion of
pension after ten years of the date of
retirement, free travel facility and interim
relief; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
M.V.CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY):
(a) and (b) The Fifth Central Pay Commis-
sion is, *inter alia*, examining, with a view to
having proper pension structure for pen-
sioners, the existing pension structure
including death-cum- retirement benefits
and make recommendations relating
thereto which may be desirable and fea-
sible.

*[Translation]***National Sericulture Production
Project**

1909. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN:
SHRI RAM KIRPAL YADAV:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have
initiated the National Sericulture Produc-
tion Project in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details of the work done
under this project; and

(c) the target fixed for 1994-95 and the work done as on June 30, 1994?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G.
VENKANT SWAMY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The project which is being

implemented since 1989-90 in Kishanganj, Araria and Purnia districts of Bihar, envisages expansion of area under mulberry plantation and creation of supporting infrastructure for the development of sericulture a statement indicating the overall project target, target for the year 1994-95 and the cumulative achievement upto June, 94 is attached.

STATEMENT

Project Target, Target for 1994-95 and Cumulative Achievement under the National Sericulture Project in Bihar upto June, 94.

Sl. No.	Component	Overall Project Target	Target for 1994-95	Cumulative Achievement upto June, 1994
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Supply of saplings (Lakh No.)	100	40	253.86
2.	Mulberry acreage (Acres)	2000	400	2560.91
3.	DfIs Production (Lakh No.)	20	5	12.43
4.	Cocoon production (MT)	600	121	170.78
5.	Supply of rearing kits	2500	1600	679
6.	Farmers training (No.)	2500	720	4168
7.	No. of beneficiaries covered	2500	600	4000

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Component</i>	<i>Overall Project Target</i>	<i>Target for 1994-95</i>	<i>Cumulative Achievement upto June, 1994</i>
1	2	3	4	5
8.	Establishment of basic seed farm	1	-	1
9.	Grainage	1	-	2
10.	Technical service centres	4	-	4
11.	Chawkie rearing centres	20	-	20
12.	Demonstration-cum-training centre	1	-	1
13.	Sericulture training school	1	-	1
14.	Cocoon drying chambers	20	-	4
15.	Cocoon market	1	-	1
16.	Cocoon testing and grading unit	1	-	1

Export Oriented Projects.

1910. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:
SHRIMATI SHEELA
GAUTAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to relax the norms fixed for seeking foreign loans for export oriented projects and small scale units; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY):

(a) Government had relaxed norms for small scale units seeking foreign loans in September, 1993. Reserve Bank of India have recently relaxed norms for foreign currency loans by export oriented units. No further changes are currency contemplated.

(b) Salient features of the two schemes are given in the statement enclosed.

STATEMENT

Salient features of the two schemes which have been Relaxed the Government and Reserve Bank of India

A) Norms Relaxed by RBI for Export Oriented Units

- i) Proposals received from 100 percent export oriented units are considered favourably even if they are new units which do not have a proven track record of exports.

- ii) As against the minimum maturity period of not less than two years stipulated earlier, the maturity period now stands reduced to a minimum period of 180 days.

- iii) Payment of interest on these loans has been rationalised on a more flexible basis depending upon the maturity of the loan and the corresponding LIBOR rates.

- iv) Earlier, no charges other than interest was allowed to be paid on such loans. It has now been decided to allow other charges and out of pocket expenses to a certain extent.

- v) As per the earlier norms, no bank guarantee was allowed to be offered. This condition has now been relaxed and issue of bank guarantee could be allowed if the proposal does not involved creation of additional charge on the assets.

- vi) The purposes for which such loans may be availed of have been expanded to cover repayment of earlier costly rupee borrowings from banks and financial institutions.

B. Guidelines issued by Government for Small Scale Units seeking Foreign Currency Loan upto US Dollar 1 Million

Manufacturing companies (including those in the SSI Sector) are permitted to borrow upto an equivalent of US\$ 1 million at rates not exceeding those prevailing in the market from time to time provided.

- i) The minimum final maturity of the loan is 3 years;
- ii) A company can have only one such loan outstanding at any point in time.

[English]

Coffee Board

1911. SHR BALRAJ PASSI:
DR. RAMESH CHAND
TOMAR:
SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coffee Board has been permitted to implement the Voluntary Retirement Scheme;

(b) if so, the total amount involved in the process; and

(c) the impact on the future performance of the Board due to implementation of the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir. the Coffee Board has been permitted by the Government to implement the Voluntary Retirement Scheme in respect of a section of the employees of the Coffee Board.

(b) The total amount involved in the process is about Rs.20.00 crores.

(c) A reduction in manpower is envisaged only in the marketing division of the

Coffee Board where surplus manpower has been identified due to reduced activities. Therefore, the normal activities of the Board will not be adversely affected.

Development Plans for Airports

1912. SHRI E. AHAMED:
SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:
SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR
GANGWAR:
SHRI SHANTARAM
POTDUKHE:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have prepared expansion/development and modernisation plans for the airports and other aviation facilities in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of such proposal undertaken or proposed to be undertaken during the Eighth Five Year Plan, airport-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b). Expansion of terminal and other infrastructure facilities is a continuing process and is taken up in a phased manner, depending upon projected requirements and availability of resources.

In the Eighth Plan, National Airports Authority has proposed an outlay of Rs.835.00 crores and International Airports Authority of India an outlay of Rs.731.00 crores.

Major projects envisaged include the following:-

(I) Major Projects of National Airports Authority

(i) Modernisation of Air Traffic Control Services at Bombay and Delhi Airports;

(ii) Procurement & Installation of Airport surveillance Radar (ASR/Monopluse Secondary surveillance Radar (MSSR);

(iii) Procurement & Installation of Instrument Landing System (ILS);

(iv) Development of Model Airports.

(II) Major Projects of International Airports Authority of India

(i) New International Terminal Complex (Phase III), Bombay;

(ii) New Domestic Terminal Complex (Phase II), Bombay)

(iii) New Terminal Complex, Calcutta;

(iv) New Domestic Complex (Phase-I), Trivandrum;

(v) New Domestic Complex (Phase-I), Delhi;

(vi) Improvement and upgradation of Runway and Operational Area. Terminal and Cargo Complex.

Foreign Exchange Inflow

1913. SHRI BOLLA BULLI
RAMAIAH
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether heavy inflow of foreign exchange, particularly dollars, has now posed a new problem of plenty;

(b) if so whether the Reserve Bank of India has fixed an informal cap on fresh influx of foreign exchange;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the extent upto which this step has proved successful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY):

(a) A high level of reserves is our security against future contingencies. However, the Government recognises that a very large accretion of foreign exchange reserves can have an inflationary potential via its impact on monetary expansion.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Budget Deficit

1914. SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA KAUR (DEEPA);
DR. RAMESH CHAND
TOMAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be

pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Monetary Fund has drawn the attention of the Union Government towards the budget deficit for 1994-95;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government to curtail its budget deficit;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY):

(a) and (b) The International Monetary Fund in their Annual Report 1994 have commended India's Programme of fiscal consolidation and structural reforms put in place during the last three years which has been effective in restoring external confidence, reducing inflation and limiting the economic slow down in the face of severe initial balance of payment crisis. However, at the same time, they have mentioned that the fiscal stance embodied in 1994-95 budget proposals would fall short of what was needed to ensure a sound budgetary position over the medium term.

(c) Government will endeavour to contain the budget deficit by exercising utmost economy in expenditure and maximising revenue receipts.

[English]

Amalgamation of NTC Mills

1915. SHRI CHITTA BASU:
SHRI PHOOL CHAND

VERMA:

SHRI TEJSINGHRAO
BHONSLE:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the new-item captioned 'Vilay ke bahane N.T.C. ki 43 Meelen Band Hogi' appearing in the 'Rashtriya Sahara' dated June 18, 1994;

(b) if so, the names of the mills likely to be merged with other mills; and

(c) the scheme chalked out for the rehabilitation of the employees of those 43 mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The schemes prepared by the Textile Research Associations for revival of the NTC mills envisage, among other things, restructuring of 36 unviable into 18 viable units. Details in this regard are given in the statement attached.

(c) the TRAs' schemes envisage rehabilitation of employees through retraining and development. In addition, the workers can also avail of the Voluntary Retirement Scheme, as well as the scheme to enable rationalised workers to set up powerloom/reeling units, for which a production incentive of 25% to 33% of the capital costs is provided after the powerlooms/reeling units are run successfully for 6 months to make the venture more profitable.

STATEMENT

DETAILS RELATING TO RESTRUCTURING OF 36 UNVIABLE UNITS INTO 18 VIABLE UNITS.

SL. NO.	UNVIABLE UNITS	RESULTANT VIABLE UNITS
1	Mahalaxmi Mills, Beawar	1. Mahalaxmi Beawar.
2.	Edward Mills, Beawar	
3	Indore Mala Mills, Indore	2. Indore Malwa Mills, Indore
4	Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Indore	
5.	Lakshmi Rattan Cotton Mills Kanpur.	3. Lakshmi Rattan Cotton Mills, Kanpur,
6.	Atherton Mills, Kanpur.	
7.	India United Mills No. 2 Bombay	4 India United Mills No.3 Bombay.
8.	India United Mills No. 3 Bombay	5 India United Mills No. 4 Bombay
9.	India United Mills No. 4 Bombay	
10.	Savatram Mills, Akola	6 R S.R G Mills Akola

SL. NO.	UNVIABLE UNITS	RESULTANT VIABLE UNITS
11.	R.S.R.G. Mills, Bombay	
12.	Jupiter Mills, Bombay.	7. Bharat Mills, Bombay
13.	Bharat Mills, Bombay.	
14.	New Hind Mills, Bombay	8. Mumbai Mills, Bombay.
15.	Mumbai Mills, Bombay.	
16.	Elphinston Mills, Bombay.	9. Gold Mohur Mills, Bombay.
17.	Gold Mohur Mills, Bombay.	
18.	Jam Mills, Bombay.	10. / Tata Mills, Bombay.
19.	Tata Mills, Bombay.	
20.	Sitaram Mills, Bombay.	11. Podar Mills, Bombay.
21.	Podar Mills, Bombay.	
22.	Madhusudan Mills, Bombay.	12. New City Mills, Bombay.
23.	New City Mills, Bombay	

SL. NO.	UNVIABLE UNITS	RESLUTANT VIABLE UNITS
24.	Kohinoor Mills No. 1 Bombay.	13. Kohinoor Mills No. 1, Bombay.
25.	Kohinoor Mills No.2, Bombay.	
26.	Kohinoor Mills No. 3 Bombay.	
27.	Rajnagar Mills, No. 1, Ahmedabad.	14. Rajnagar Mills No. 1, Ahmedabad.
28.	Rajnagar Mills, No. 2, Ahmedabad.	
29.	Ahmedabad Jupiter Mills, Ahmedabad.	15. Himadri Mills, Ahmedabad.
30.	Himadri Mills, Ahmedabad.	16. New Manedchwk Mills, Ahmedabad.
31.	New Manekchowk Mills, Ahmedabad.	
32.	Mysore Mills, Bangalore.	17. Minerva Mills, Bangalore.
33.	Minerva Mills, Bangalore.	
34.	Bengal Luxmi Mills, Serampore.	18. Rampooria Mills, Serampore.
35.	Rampooria Mills, Serampore.	
36.	Jyoti Mills, Calcutta.	

*[Translation]***Tax Recovery**

1917. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE pleased to state:

(a) the amount of income tax and other central taxes to be recovered as on June 30, 1994 State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) the number of cases pending before courts regarding each central tax on the aforesaid date State/Union Territory-wise; and

(c) the step being taken by the Government to recover the outstanding amount of these taxes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

*[English]***Beedi Workers**

1918. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a special cell in his Ministry oversees the problem and issues affecting Beedi workers all over the country;

(b) if so, the details of this machinery;

(c) whether any study has been made of potential in employment in this sector by forthcoming anti-beedi legislation;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to protect the Beedi workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) and (b) A Labour Welfare Organisation has been set up to administer the Welfare programmes for beedi, mine (Limestone & Dolomite, Iron/Manganese/Chrome and Mica) and cine workers which are finance out of the Beedi Workers Fund and other Funds set up under different laws enacted for this purpose. This Organisation is headed by Director General (Labour Welfare) at the Ministry level. For implementing the welfare field, there are nine regional Welfare Commissioners. Each Welfare Commissioner with requisite complement of officers and staff has under his jurisdiction one or more States depending upon the magnitude of the work involved.

(c) No such legislation is proposed.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

Strike by I.A. Personnel

1919. SHRIMATI BIBHU KUMARI DEVI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of cases of lightning strike by the crew and other flight personnel of the Indian Airlines has been on the increase in the past three to four months;

(b) if so, the number of such cases during April, May and June, 1994;

(c) whether passengers have lodged

complaints in this regard; and

(d) the steps taken to find out the causes for the strikes and the solution thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) During the period, there was one incident of disruption of flights ex-Calcutta by the cockpit crew on 3.4.1994. A joint representation from passengers of the disrupted flights was received against the delay/cancellation of flights.

(d) The Indian Airlines management is constantly in dialogue with the various unions/associations of the company to sort out any problems faced by them. Most of the issues taken up by the unions/associations are acted upon by the management at the earliest possible. The major pending issues are noted and follow-up action is taken on them.

Performance of Export Oriented Units and Free Trade Zones

1920. SHRIMATI SURYA KANTA PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have valued the performance of cent per cent Export Oriented Units and Free Trade Zones during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details of main achievements and operational administrative drawbacks of the schemes thereof; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE

(SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) Units in Export Processing Zones/Free Trade Zone and Export-Oriented Units increased their exports from Rs. 2223 crores in 1991-92 to about Rs. 4790 crores in 1993-94. To cope with the changing international scenario, units under these Schemes require a smooth working environment, as well as fiscal and other supports to increase competitiveness. Some steps taken in this context *inter-alia* include speedier approval procedures, simplification of the policy framework, rationalization of duty structure on domestic disposal of finished products/waste and scrap, higher access to the local market, flexible value addition norms for electronic hardware units, liberalised debonding formalities and simplification of customs procedures. Area of activity in EPZs has also been broadened by providing for trading, re-export after repacking/labelling, repairs, reconditioning and re-engineering

Import of Boeing Aircraft

1921. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:
DR. K.D. JESWANI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the air taxi operators are going in for 400 series Boeing aircraft to expand their fleet ;

(b) if so, the names of the ATO's, the actual date of request for new aircraft and the date on which the same was received and permission granted by the DGCA; and

(c) the arrangements of pilots and cabin crew and the amount of foreign exchange involved alongwith the

Government's policy for private carriers ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION
AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI
AZAD): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Required information is given in
the attached statement.

(c) Before permitting import of any
aircraft it is ensured that the operator has
made adequate arrangements for trained
pilots & cabin crew . The amount of for-
eign exchange involved entirely depends
upon the commercial arrangement made
between the lessee or the seller and it
does not require Government approval.

STATEMENT

NAME OF THE AIR TAXI OPERATORS INTENDING TO IMPORT B - 737 - 400 SERIES AIRCRAFT.

Sl. No.	Name of the Operator	No. of B - 737 - 400 series Aircraft Proposed to be Imported	Date of Request date of receipt	Date of Permission	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	M/s. East West Airlines	6	4.3.94/ 19.4.94	care is under consideration	
2.	M/s. Sahara India Airlines	3	21.4.94/ 22.4.94	-do-	
3.	M/s. Modiluft	6	18.7.94/ 18.7.94	-do-	

Sl. No.	Name of the Operator	No. of B-737 - 400 series Aircraft Proposed to be Imported	Date of Request date of receipt	Date of Permission	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	M/s. Jet Airways	2	18.2.94/ 16.3.94		Permission for import of two B-737 - 400 aircraft granted on 17.3.94. The aircraft since been imported and endorsed in the permit.
		4	26.7.94/ 28.7.94		Case is under consideration.

**Branches of Public Sector Banks
in Andhra Pradesh**

1922. DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY:

Will the Minister of the FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of the branches of public sectors banks proposed to be opened in the country particularly in Andhra Pradesh during the current financial year; and

(b) the locations thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b) Under the Branch Expansion Policy 1990-95, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has not fixed any year-wise targets for opening bank branches. Out of the 264 rural centres allotted under the extent

policy to commercial banks in the country, 46 centres have been allotted in Andhra Pradesh. The details of these centres are given in the attached statement-I. As regard semi-urban centres, a total of 1285 such centers have been allotted to commercial banks in the country. Banks are free to open branches at semi-urban centres within the quota allotted to them on all India basis. So far, banks have identified 7 semi-urban centres in Andhra Pradesh for opening their branches. The details of these centres are given in the attached statement-II. in respect of urban /metropolitan/port town centres, 985 centres have been allotted to banks in the country. 19 centres out of them have been allotted in Andhra Pradesh the details of which are furnished in the attached statement-III. The opening of branches at the allotted centres is subject to availability of suitable premises, all weather roads, telecommunications etc.

STATEMENT - I

DISTRICT-WISE POSITION OF RURAL CENTRES ALLOTTED TO PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Centre	District
1	2	3	4
1.	Indian Bank	Kutur	Chittoor
2.	Bank of India	Mangalam	Chittoor
3.	Union Bank of India	Chargiganipalli	Chittoor
4.	Syndicate Bank	Mukkaveripally	Cuddappah
5.	Andhra Bank	Manikadali	East Godavari
6.	State Bank of India	Kavuru	Guntur
7.	State Bank of India	Thotalapalem	Guntur
8.	Canara Bank	Sekuru	Guntur

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Centre	District
1	2	3	4
9.	Canara Bank	Athota	Guntur
10.	State Bank of India	Ameenasahebpalam	Guntur
10A.	-do-	Anudalapalli	Guntur
11.	Central Bank of India	Lingamgunta	Guntur
12.	State Bank of India	Merikapudi	Guntur
13.	-do-	Sangampalem	Guntur
14.	-do-	Aluru	Guntur
15.	-do-	Areminda	Guntur
16.	-do-	Peteru	Guntur
17.	State Bank of Hyderabad	Chellapur	Karimnagar
18.	-do-	Tadacherla	Karimnagar

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Centre	District
1	2	3	4
19.	-do-	Kalvacherla	Karimnagar
20.	-do-	Randelengpur	Karimnagar
21.	-do-	Tarukalamaddikunta	Karimnagar
22.	-do-	Endapalli	Karimnagar
23.	-do-	Kondapalakala	Karimnagar
24.	Indian Bank	Kathapalli	Karimnagar
25.	Central Bank of India	Yendulapuram	Karimnagar
26.	State Bank of Hyderabad	Lankapalli	Karimnagar
27.	Canara Bank	Vendaram	Karimnagar
28.	State Bank of India	Velligudi	Krishna
29.	-do-	Makkapatta	Krishna

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Centre	District
1	2	3	4
30.	State Bank of Hyderabad	Rampur	Medak
31.	State Bank of India	Kallakal	Medak
32.	Bank of India	Chitrial	Nalgunda
33.	State Bank of Hyderabad	Nallagendagudam	Nalgunda
34.	Central Bank of India	Vangapalli	Nalgunda
35.	Indian Overseas Bank	Peddavalgate	Nizamabad
36.	State Bank of India	Botlapalem	Parakasam
37.	-do-	Eparupalem	Parakasam
38.	-do-	Racherla	Parakasam
39.	-do-	Elchur	Parakasam
40.	Canara Bank	Elchur	Parakasam

No.	Name of the Bank	Centre	District
1	2	3	4
41.	State Bank of India	Peddapadmapuram	Srikakulam
42.	-do-	Perumandla Sankesa	Warangal
43.	-do-	Koteru	West Godavari
44.	-do-	Perugagudem	West Godavari
44A.	-do-	Mappuvaram	West Godavari
45.	-do-	Kavvagunta	West Godavari

STATEMENT - II

DISTRICT-WISE POSITION OF SEMI-URBAN CENTRES ALLOTTED TO PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Centre	District
1.	2	3	4
1.	Canara Bank	Chitor	Chittoor
2.	Central Bank of India	Jagtial	Karimnagar
3.	State Bank of Hyderabad	Mankammethate	Karimnagar
4.	Andhra Bank	Ibrahimpattanam	Krishna
5.	Canara Bank	Jahardhanpuram	Krishna
6.	Canara Bank	Indapally	Krishna
7.	Punjab National Bank	Tadapalligudem	West Godavari

STATEMENT - III

DISTRICT-WISE POSITION OF URBAN/METROPOLITAN CENTRES ALLOTTED TO PUBLIC SECTOR BANK IN ANDHRA PRADESH.

Sl. No.	Name of Bank	Centre	District
1	2	3	4
1.	Indian Overseas Bank	Mydukur	Cuddapah
2.	Andhra Bank	Rajamundry	East Godavari
3.	Bank of India	Autonage	Guntur
4.	State Bank of India	Guntur	Guntur
5.	Bank of India	Hyderabad	Hyderabad
6.	Dena Bank	Hyderabad	Hyderabad
7.	State Bank of India	Hyderabad	Hyderabad
8.	State Bank of Travancore	Hyderabad	Hyderabad
9.	Bank of Maharashtra	Hyderabad	Hyderabad
10.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Hyderabad

Sl. No.	Name of Bank	Centre	District
1	2	3	4
11.	Bank of Baroda	Hyderabad	Hyderabad
12.	Union Bank of India	Hyderabad	Hyderabad
13.	Andhra Bank	Ashoknagar	Karnool
14.	Andhra Bank	Nellore	Nellore
15.	Andhra Bank	L.B. Nagar	Warrangal.
16.	State Bank of Hyderabad	Warrangal	Warranga
17.	Bank of India	Madhuranagar	East Godavari
18.	State Bank of Saurashtra	Viskhapatnam	Visakhapatnam
19.	Canara Bank	Viskhapatnam	Visakhapatnam

Report of Task Force of R.B.I.

1923. SHRI CHETAN P.S.
CHAUHAN:
SHRIMATI DIPIKA H.
TOPIWALA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Task Force set up by the Reserve Bank of India to make suggestions for new foreign exchange regulation has submitted its report ;

(b) if so, the main observations/ recommendations made in the report ;

(c) whether the Government have considered the report: and

(d) if so, the final decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) A comprehensive review of FERA is currently being undertaken and further changes including, if necessary, its replacement by new legislation based on the findings of this review, may also be considered.

[Translation]

Expenditure Control System

1924. DR. P.R. GANGWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the Ministries of the Central Government have submitted their

reports after reviewing their expenditure control system;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to cut the Government expenditure further on the basis of these reports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b) The expenditure of each Ministry is controlled and reviewed by its Financial Adviser on a regular and continuous basis. As a part of this exercise, the FA is also required to ensure compliance by this Ministry of the general economy instructions issued from time to time to curtail expenditure, including those relating to establishment control, and the requirements of Delegation of Financial Power, Rules. Recommendation of National Institute of Public Finance Policy

(c) Apart from the requirement under 'Plan' and items expenditure which are obligatory in nature like interest Payments, Defence, major subsidies, pension, etc all other items of Government expenditure are already kept to the minimum necessary.

[English]

I.T.D.C. Investment in Uttar Pradesh

1925. DR. SAKSHIJI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the investment made by the India Tourism Development Corporation (ITC) in its new Ventures in Uttar Pradesh during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the I.T.D.C. has identified some new projects in Uttar Pradesh for developing its units; and

(c) if so, the details therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) During the last three years, IDTC has not invested in any new project in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) and (c) I.T.D.C.'s 8th Five Year Plan (1992-97) includes a lump sum provision of Rs. 7.70 crores under the head of new schemes which includes a budget hotel at Kanpur. The implementation of the project would however, depend upon *inter-se* priority, availability of suitable site, satisfactory feasibility report and availability of funds.

Recommendations of National Institute of Public Finance and Policy

1926. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Institute for Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP) has recommended that if the sales tax reforms are to gain acceptance there has to be an assurance that large revenue loss to any State will be met atleast for an initial period thus, out of Grants from the Centre;

(b) if so, the other recommendations made by the national Institute of Public Finance and Policy;

(c) whether the Government have examined all the recommendations;

(d) if so, the recommendations which

have been accepted; and

(e) The steps being taken by the Government to implement these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) The National Institute of Public Finance and Policy in its report titled reform of domestic trade taxes in India issues and options have suggested modalities for introducing value added Tax in the country. The report was introducing a conference of State Finance Ministers held on 27.5.94 in Delhi. The Conference resolved to constitute a Committee of State Finance Ministers to examine all aspects of tax reforms including introduction of value Added Tax. In pursuance of the resolution the Government has constituted a Committee of Finance Ministers of eleven States.

Seizure of Foreign Currency

1927. PROF SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign currencies seized at Madras, Calcutta, Trivandrum, Delhi and Bombay Airports during the last three years:

(b) whether the Government have fixed any percentage or incentives to be paid to the informer;

(c) if so, within how many days the incentives are paid to the informer;

(d) the amount paid on such account

at the above 5 airports during the above period;

(e) the details of the cases yet to be finalised; and

(f) the reasons for the delay in releasing such incentives to the informer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Child Labour

1928. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is under the consideration of the Government for lodging the child labourers in Government run homes and imparting them education and technical training;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (c) Action programme for the welfare and rehabilitation of working children are implemented under the National Child Labour Projects, Grants-in-aid scheme and the International Programme on Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC). Non-formal education, vocational training, nutrition, health care are provided to children in all these projects. Special schools are run under the National Child Labour Projects, out of which a few are residential in nature.

Retirement Age in Financial Institutions

1929. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the officers in different categories in the Life Insurance Corporation of India have a differential age of retirement;

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

(c) whether there is different age of retirement for employees and officers in various public sector financial institutions like banks, L.I.C. I.F.C.I. and I.D.B.I. etc; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for fixing different age of retirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (d) Prior to nationalisation of Life Insurance industry there were no uniform terms and conditions for the employees in the private sector insurance companies. While generally the retirement age was 60 years in some cases it was less and in some cases it was more than 60 years. Therefore, when life insurance business was nationalised and Life Insurance Corporation of India was created in 1956 the retirement age of the employees of the erstwhile private sector companies who joined the Life Insurance Corporation known as 'transferred employees', was fixed at 60 years of age while the age of retirement of those entering service of the Life Insurance Corporation after nationalisation was retained at 58. The

Supreme Court upheld the validity of such differential age of retirement. In General Insurance Corporation also similar differential age of retirement exists. The retirement age to officers in Public Sector Banks is fixed at 58 years. However the officers who were on the rolls of the banks prior to nationalisation are allowed to retire as per the retirement age prevailing at the relevant time in the respective Banks prior to nationalisation.

Land Deal by Memon Brothers

1930. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the customs authorities have reported to the Government about a land deal in Goa by Memon brothers in coastal area very close to a naval base;

(b) if so, the details of such properties along with the estimated value thereof and the local persons involved in the deals; and

(c) the details of action taken or proposed to be taken to take over such benami property in Goa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

New Airports in Madhya Pradesh

1931. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh has requested the Union

Government to construct new airports in the State;

(b) If so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No, Sir. National Airports Authority has not received any proposal.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Iron Ore

1932. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of iron ore is being procured from Orissa and Madhya Pradesh for export purpose annually;

(b) the procurement and export of iron ore made from these States during each of the last three years;

(c) whether there has been a sharp decline in the procurement and export of iron ore during the above period;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to increase the export?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) A Statement is attached.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The decline in procurement and exports of iron ore from the Orissa sector has been due to lesser intake by Japa-

nese Steel Mills owing to continuing recession in steel industry, infrastructural constraints at Paradip Port restricting accommodation of large size vessels and consistent high level of stocks held by MMTC at the loading stations and at Paradip Port.

Fall in procurement and export of iron ore from Madhya Pradesh has primarily been due to lesser availability of Bailadila lumps for exports on account of pressing domestic demand by Vizag Steel Plant and Sponge & Pig iron producers.

(e) Following steps have been taken

to increase exports:

- (i) New Markets have been identified to make up for the shortfall in exports to Japan.
- (ii) To suit market demand, product range has been enlarged.
- (iii) With a view to encourage export of value added iron & steel products, MMTC is setting up an iron & steel complex in Orissa as Joint Venture with Orissa Government and other promoters.

STATEMENT

The quantum of iron ore procured and export from Orissa and Madhya Pradesh by MMTC during the last three years is given below:

Year	Total	Of which	Export of	(Qty. : Lakh tonnes)	
				Procurement	Export of
1991-92	23.41	19.67	15.72	52.44	50.44
1992-93	13.12	10.87	12.88	43.14	39.55
1993-94	14.43	11.21	14.30	43.23	41.58
(Provisional)					

(Source: MMTC, New Delhi)

[Translation]

Gold Import Scheme

1933. SHRI PREM CHAND RAM:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of gold imported during the last three years

along with the names of the countries and agencies through which it has been imported;

(b) whether any steps have been taken to discourage the import of gold during the three years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE

(SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) A Statement is attached.

(b) and (c) Gold is included in the Negative List of Imports of the Export and Import Policy, 1992-97 and thus can not be imported freely. It can be imported under following schemes only:-

- (i) Gem & Jewellery Export Promotion Scheme.
- (ii) Special Import Licences granted to eligible categories of exporters.
- (iii) Import of gold by the NRIs.

STATEMENT

Import of Gold under the passengers, Baggage. The Scheme came into effect since 29.2.1992 :-

1992	92.3 Tonnes
1993	116.2 Tonnes

1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
61.748 Kg.	18355.908 Kg	5.908 Kg. (Upto Dec., 1993) 10293.326 Kg.

Countries from where imported :-

Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, Fiji, France, Germany, Ghana, Holland, Hongkong, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Jordan, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Mauritius, Nepal, Newzealand, Nigeria, North Korea, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Qatar, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Sudan, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Singapore, South Korea, Switzerland, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, UAE, U.S.A., U.K. Venezuela, Vietnam, West Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Import of gold under various schemes other than passengers, Baggage :-

Description of gold imported:-

Gold (including gold plated with platinum) un-wrought or in semi-manufactured forms/in powered forms, other non-monetary unwrought or non-monetary semi-manufactured forms of gold and monetary gold.

Name of exporting Countries:-

Brazil, Germany, Kenya, Singapore, Sweden, Switzerland, UAE, Hongkong, U.K., U.S.A., Japan, Thailand, Canada, China, France, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Belgium and Malaysia.

[English]

Visit by Finance Secretary to France and Germany

1934. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether a delegation led by the Finance Secretary visited France and Germany in recent months to discuss the matters with Government of those countries on pre-consortium finalisation with them;

(b) if so, the details of the discussions held there; and

(c) the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per past practice, pre-consortium bilateral discussions were held with major donors including France and Germany prior to the Paris meeting of Aid India Consortium restructured as India Development Forum convened by the World Bank. The representatives of these countries expressed strong support for India's economic policy and assured their continued support for economic development of the country.

(c) The Government of Germany and France pledged an assistance of US \$360.3 million and US \$65.0 million respectively at the India Development Forum Meeting.

ITDC Dues against State Governments

1935. MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether large amounts of the India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) hotels are outstanding against various State Governments;

(b) if so, the details of amounts due

and dates from which these are outstanding, State-wise;

(c) whether a very large sum is due from certain States to the ITDC Hotels at Delhi alone;

(d) if so, the names of those States and the amount due from each of them;

(e) the action(s) taken by the Union Government to realise these dues;

(f) whether the Government have stopped further credit to those defaulting States; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) An amount of Rs.186.86 lakhs is outstanding against various State Govts. as on 31.3.94. Statewise and agewise details are given in the attached statement I.

(c) As on 31-3-94 a sum of Rs.127.95 lakhs of Delhi based ITDC hotels is outstanding against various State Govts.

(d) The requisite information is given in the attached statement II.

(e) Realisation of outstanding is a continuous process which includes periodical review of outstandings, regular follow up by way of reminders, personal contacts and legal action wherever necessary etc.

(f) and (g) Most of Delhi based ITDC hotels have stopped credit facility to the States Govt. of Bihar who owe heavy outstanding amount to these hotels.

STATEMENT - I

AGEWISE OUTSTANDING POSITION AGAINST STATE GOVERNMENTS AS ON 31.3.1994

Sl. No.	Name of the State Government	Less than one year	Less than two years	Less than three years	More than three years	Total as on 31.3.1994
1.	Bihar	11.66	5.77	8.20	92.44	118.07
2.	Uttar Pradesh	0.72	1.43	2.92	6.16	11.23
3.	Harayan	-	-	-	0.04	0.04
4.	West Bengal	2.04	1.29	2.87	7.95	14.15
5.	Gurajat	-	-	-	0.06	0.06
6.	Mahaarashtra	-	-	0.14	1.28	1.42

Sl. No.	Name of the State Government	Less than one year	Less than two years	Less than three years	More than three years	Total as on 31.3.1994
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Rajasthan	0.73	0.11	0.12	0.79	1.75
8.	Andhra Pradesh	0.10	-	0.03	0.04	0.17
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1.00	0.30	0.35	1.21	2.86
10.	Punjab	0.48	0.46	0	0.19	1.13
11.	Nagaland	-	-	-	0.19	0.19
12.	Assam	-	-	0.05	0.33	0.38
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	0.33	-	-	0.33
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	4.15	0.28	2.06	3.51	10.00
15.	Karnataka	11.47	1.63	0.72	1.03	14.85
16.	Manipur	-	-	-	0.03	0.03

Sl. No.	Name of the State Government	Less than one year	Less than two years	Less than three years	More than three years	Total as on 31.3.1994
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17.	Kerala	1.67	1-13	2.42	1.18	6.40
18.	Orissa	0.81	0.07	0.21	1.49	2.58
19.	Tamil Nadu	0.39	-	-	0.83	1.22
	Total	35.22	12.80	20.09	118.75	186.86

STATEMENT-II*Statewise Outstanding Position Of Delhi Based Hotels As On 31.3.1994**(Rs. in Lakhs)*

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the State Government</i>	<i>Total Amount Due</i>
1.	Bihar	110.41
2.	Jammu & Kashmir	5.65
3.	Uttar Pradesh	3.03
4.	Madhya Pradesh	2.29
5.	Karnataka	1.95
6.	Kerala	1.30
7.	Punjab	1.13
8.	Assam	0.38
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.33
10.	Andhra Pradesh	0.17
11.	West Bengal	0.25
12.	Orissa	0.20
13.	Maharashtra	0.18
14.	Rajasthan	0.36
15.	Nagaland	0.19
16.	Gujarat	0.06
17.	Manipur	0.03
18.	Haryana	0.04
TOTAL		127.95

Custodian for Foreign Institutions

1936. SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD:
SHRI TARA SINGH

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have asked Japanese Banks to act as custodian for foreign institutions making portfolio investments in the country.

(b) if so, the reasons for asking only Japanese banks to act as custodian;

(c) whether the existing foreign banks functioning as custodian for foreign institutions have violated the norms; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Opening of India Trade Centre in Australia

1937. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to open an India Trade Centre in Melbourne (Australia) to provide Indian

exporters a permanent trade display facility and marketing support for their products and services;

(b) if so, whether the Government have signed any agreement with the Australian Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

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

Export of Jute

1938. SHRI RAMESHWAR
PATIDAR:
SHRIMATI BHAVNA
CHIKHLIA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the production of jute during the year 1992-93 and 1993-94, State-wise;

(b) the quantity and value of jute products exported during the above period alongwith foreign exchange earned therefrom; and

(c) the steps taken to increase the production and export of jute?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) As per information given by Ministry of Agriculture, the production of jute during the years 1992-93 and 1993-94, State-wise:

(1000 bales of 180 kgs. each)

State	Production	
	1992-93	1993-94
Assam	1033.7	675.8
Bihar	789.6	897.6
Meghalaya	33.8	36.5
Nagaland	2.4	2.4
Orissa	272.9	184.7
Tripura	14.5	14.5
Uttar Pradesh	1.3	2.1
West Bengal	5347.2	5569.0
Total	7495.4	7382.6

(b) Export of Jute products during 1992-93 and 1993-94;

1993-94 (Prov.) *		1992-93	
Qty	Value	Qty	Value
203.00	370.16	195.8	351.69

(c) In order to increase production, productivity and improve the quality of jute fibre, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Special Jute Development Programme, Initiated in 1987-88, is being implemented in 8 major jute/mesta growing States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Meghalaya, Orissa, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal on 100 per cent Central assistance during 1994-95. Under the scheme, financial assistance is being pro-

vided on inputs such as seeds, implements, essential nutrient minkits, foliar spray of urea, excavation of kutchha Pucca retting tanks and fungalculture packets etc. Under the UNDP assisted programme for the Jute diversification programmes for improvement in jute retting have been taken up. Bio-technological research is also being initiated to improve quality of jute.

Government have also taken a number of measures to increase export of jute and jute goods including, *inter alia*, participating in international fairs, organising buyers-sellers meets, commissioning of market studies, liaising with commercial intelligence and publicity compaigns, finding R&D activities to develop a new range of diversified jute products to suit consumer preferences, linking of DGS&D orders for supply of jute bags with export obligations, External Market Assistance Schemes, Loss Sharing scheme on participation in global tenders etc.

[Translation]

Carpet Weaving Training Centres

1939. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Carpet Training Centres in the country as on date, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government provide financial assistance to trained persons from such centres to set up carpet industries;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government propose to set up a Carpet Weaving Training Centre at Joshimath in Uttar Pradesh; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENTKAT SWAMY): (a) The details of the Carpet Weaving Training Centres run departmentally by the Government as well as through other organisations are furnished in the statement attached.

(b) and (c) wherever necessary technical guidance is being provided to train persons to start their own looms. Trained persons who qualify under the Integrated Rural Development Programme, TRYSEM, and similar other schemes implemented by the state Government, can avail of assistance under such schemes.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. A Carpet Weaving Training Centre has been sanctioned for being run through a Voluntary Organisation in Joshimath for training of 25 artisans in one year involving an expenditure of Rs.1.875 lakhs.

STATEMENT

No. of Carpet Training Centres, State-wise under Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Textiles as on date.

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>Total Centres</i>
1.	Uttar Pradesh	175
2.	Bihar	35

Sl. No.	Name of State	Total Centres
3.	West Bengal	7
4.	Madhya Pradesh	41
5.	Andhra Pradesh	20
6.	Karnataka	5
7.	Tamil Nadu	4
8.	Rajasthan	22
9.	Haryana	6
10.	Punjab	25
11.	Himachal Pradesh	9
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	175
13.	Gujarat	25
14.	Manipur	4
15.	Orissa	14
16.	Sikkim	1
17.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
Total		569

Production of Silk in Punjab

1940. SHRI HARCHAND SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Punjab has sent any scheme to the Union Government to increase the production of silk in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Air Traffic Controllers Guild

1941. SHRI ANNA JOSHI:
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR
GANGWAR:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Air Traffic Controllers Guild has once again threatened direct action from August 1, 1994;

(b) if so, the causes of their dissatisfaction;

(c) whether the Government have failed to implement the assurances given to the guild in bilateral talks in April, 1994; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Assurances given are under implementation in consultation with the Air Traffic Controllers Guild.

E.P.F.

1942. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that Eastern Paper Mills, Calcutta is not depositing the Employees Provident Fund to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner since long;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Eastern Paper Mills, Calcutta is presently lying closed. For the period upto May, 1993 an amount of Rs.1.29 crores was outstanding against the establishment. The R.P.F.C., Calcutta has since taken necessary action under Section 7A and also launched prosecution cases under Section 14 for expediting recovery of the E.P.F. dues.

Export of Rubber

1943. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether rubber is being exported at present;

(b) if so, the total quantity of rubber exported and the foreign exchange earned therefrom during 1993-94; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to boost the export of rubber?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) A very small quantity of natural rubber is exported from India. During 1993-94, a quantity of 186 tonnes of rubber was exported at a value of US \$1,52,966.

(c) As per current Import-Export Policy, natural rubber is permitted to be exported freely.

[Translation]

Misuse of VBAL Scheme

1944. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any achievement has been made since the implementation of the Value Based Advance Licences under Duty Exemption Schemes;

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

(c) whether the Government have received any complaint receiving and benami transactions under the said scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. This is reflected by the increase in the number of licences and the obligations to bring in more foreign exchange as mentioned in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) Under the EXIM Policy, DCFT Organisation does not deal with benami transactions. However a few cases of bogus firms obtaining Advance Licence were reported and enforcement action under Foreign Trade (Development & Regulation) Act, 1992 has been taken. Department of Drawback and Directorate of Enforcement were also consulted on the question on benami transactions and as per their report no specific case of benami transaction under VBAL has been detected by them.

STATEMENT

Year	Total	Qty. Based	Value Based	% of Value based licence
1	2	3	4	5
1992-93	23119	16363	6756	29.22%
1993-94	30489	16935	13554	44.45%
4. CIF, FOB and Value Addition:-				
QTY. BASED		VALUE BASED		
Year	CIF	FOB	Value addition	Value addition
		(Rs. in crores)		(Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	4	5
1992-93	5078	9322	84%	188%
1993-94	5625	13134	133%	212 %

5. Share of Advance Licensing Scheme in total exports
(Rs. in crores)

Year	Total Exports	Advance Licences	% age
1	2	3	4
1991-92	14041	5686	14.95%
1992-93	53350	18904	35.43%
1993-94	69547	30501	43.85%

[English]

Proportionate Allotment of Shares

1945. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) is planning to revise or change the present system of proportionate allotment of shares;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the new system is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Setting up of New Banks

1946. SHRI GABHAJI MANGAJI THAKORE:

SHRI DHARMABHIKSHAM :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India have received proposals from any State Governments for setting up of new banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof during 1993 and 1994 so far, State-wise;

(c) the sectors in which the above

banks are proposed to be set up; and

(d) the proposals cleared/pending clearance by the R.B.I. State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY) : (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have intimated that they have not received any application from any State Government for setting up of new banks.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

New Insurance Scheme of LIC

1947. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation has announced a new term insurance scheme "Bima Kiran"

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

(c) the time by which this scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The plan came into force with effect from 15/07/1994. The Objectives and the Salient features of the Plan are given in the attached statement.

STATEMENT*The Salient Features of "Bimakiran"**(a) Objectives :*

The objective of introducing the Bima

Kiran Plan is to meet the need of young persons for life insurance cover. This Plan is without profit and will not participate in the surplus disclosed at periodical valuations. The policy can be issued for a sum assured, subject to certain restrictions, in multiples of Rs.10,000/-

(B) Death Benefit :

Payment of basic sum assured together with loyalty addition, if any, on death of the life assured during the term of the policy, provided the policy is in full force on the date of death.

(C) Maturity Benefit :

On the life assured surviving the term of the contract, a sum equal to total amount of premiums paid during the term of the contract excluding all extra premiums will be paid, together with loyalty addition, if any, provided the policy is in full force on the date of maturity. Further free insurance cover for amount depending upon the term of the policy will be available for a period of 10 years from the date of maturity.

(D) Accident Benefit :

- (i) On death due to accident dur-

ing the original term of the contract and provided the policy is in full force on the date of accidental death, a sum assured equal to the basic sum assured will be provided.

- (ii) On disability due to accident:-

- (a) the basic sum assured will be paid, in monthly instalments spread over a period of 10 years from the date of disablement.

- (b) Waiver of the premiums payable in future.

(E) Minimum Loyalty Addition :

On death of the life assured or maturity, provided the policy is in full force on the date of claim, the policy will be eligible for the following loyalty benefit, which will be paid along with the death benefit/maturity benefit as the case may be.

<i>On death or maturity after completion of policy duration*</i>	<i>Guaranteed minimum loyalty addition</i>
15-19 Years	25%) of
20-24 Years	35%) total premiums
25-29 Years	45%) paid less all
30 Years	55%) extra premiums

*(Policy duration is defined as the date of death/date of maturity less date of commencement).

It may be noted that the loyalty addition rates given above are the minimum rates. In case of better experience, the loyalty addition may be enhanced.

(F) *Free Insurance Cover :*

On Life Assured surviving the origi-

nal term of the contract, free insurance cover (without accident benefit/disability benefit) as given below shall be available for a period of 10 years from the date maturity, provided the policy is in full force on the date of maturity.

<i>Policy Term</i>	<i>Minimum Free Cover as a % of Basic Sum Assured</i>
15-20 Years	30%
20-24 Years	40%
25-29 Years	50%
30 Years	60%

The percentages indicated above are the minimum. In case of better experience, free cover percentages may be increased.

[Translation]

Hawala Transaction Racket

1948. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a racket involving crores of rupees of Hawala transaction was unearthed in Kanpur;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have taken any action against the persons found responsible in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Setting up of Trade Centres in Border areas of Gujarat

1949. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to set up a Trade Centre in border areas of Gujarat to promote trade and establish commercial relations with Pakistan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the proposed centre is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE

(SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Smuggling of Mandrax

1950. DR. K.D. JESWANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of seizure of Mandrax registered in Gujarat during each of the last three years; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to check the illicit production and smuggling of Mandrax?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) During the last three years, 1993, 1992 and 1991, no cases of seizure of Mandrax were reported to be registered in Gujarat. However, in 1994 (upto July) 5 cases were registered under NDPS Act.

(b) Instructions have been issued to all enforcement agencies to maintain the utmost vigil and step up enforcement efforts under the stringent provisions contained in the NDPS Act. Training is being imparted to officers to improve their effectiveness. Vehicles and communication equipment has been provided. A part of Indo-Pak border has been fenced.

[English]

Restructuring of Bank Branches

1951. SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN THORAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to restructure branches of public sector banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to enable Indian banks go global in their operations in the years to come?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b) In order to support the ongoing liberalisation in the financial and banking sector, under Branch Expansion Policy 1990-95 of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) it was decided to allow the banks to swap their stray or unremunerative branches with other banks. Banks were also advised that RBI would consider their proposals for closing of loss making branches located at well banked urban/metropolitan centres. Reserve Bank of India have not so far received any such proposals. Subsequently banks have been permitted to convert their non-viable rural branches into satellite offices. It was also decided that at rural centres served by two commercial bank branches excluding RRBs, one of the branches may be considered for closure by the concerned banks through mutual consultation. After setting all relevant matters, such proposals will have to be forwarded to Reserve Bank of India through the concerned State Government for prior approval. Reserve bank of India have not so far received any such proposal. Under the liberalised procedure, Banks have also been allowed to shift their branches without RBI's approval within the same village/service area/municipal ward. banks have also been allowed to open service branches and specialised branches without RBI's prior approval. They are also permitted to open

at their discretion extension counters at the premises of institutions of which they are the principal bankers. Reserve Bank of India has also decided that there should be at least one specialised agricultural finance branch of a commercial bank to be set up by the convenor of the respective State Level Bankers' Committee in each State to deal with high-tech agricultural loans. Accordingly, the scheduled commercial banks have been advised to draw a suitable plan for opening such branches.

(c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that many of the major public sector banks are already global in their operations. 8 of such banks have operational presence in 24 countries with 102 branches, 13 representative offices, 10 subsidiaries and 7 joint ventures. Strong Indian Public Sector Banks have been permitted to have their presence in emerging/newly opened up economies.

Loan to Assam by Financial Institutions

1952. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the

Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loans sanctioned by the public sector financial institutions in Assam during 1993-94;

(b) the total disbursement against the amounts sanctioned during the year; and

(c) the break-up of loans sanctioned and amount disbursed during the year, institution-wise and sector-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b) The Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) has reported that the amount of assistance sanctioned and disbursed by financial/investment institutions during 1993-94 to industrial units in Assam was Rs. 78.8 crores and Rs. 83.5 crores respectively.

(c) While the sector-wise classification is not readily available with the IDBI, the details of institution-wise break-up of loans sanctioned and disbursed during 1993-94 are given below:

(Rs. crores)

Institution

Sanctions

Disbursement

1. Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI)

30.3

13.2

2. Industrial Finance Corporation of India Ltd. (IFCI)

7.0

18.1

3. Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India (ICICI)

24.0

30.7

(Rs. crores)

<i>Institution Disbursement</i>	<i>Sanctions</i>	
4. Small Industries Deve- lopment Bank of India (SIDBI)	14.0	11.1
5. Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India (IRBI)	-	0.7
6. Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC)	-	1.8
7. Unit Trust of India (UTI)	4.5	6.4
8. General Insurance Corpo- ration of India (GIC)	6.0	1.5
TOTAL	78.8	83.5

Pre-Emptive Purchase Related Cases

1953. SHRI Y.S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of cases relating to pre-emptive purchase of properties throughout the country are pending before the Income-Tax authorities for clearance;

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

(c) whether the Government have taken steps to expedite the clearance procedure in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. As on 30.06.1994, only 1918 cases relating to pre-emptive pur-

chase of properties were pending for decision before the appropriate authorities of the Income-tax Department.

(c) and (d) Statutory provisions already exist making it obligatory for the appropriate authority to take a decision on the application for clearance within a short period of 3 months from the end of the month, when such application is received.

Loan to Farmers

1954. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public sector financial institutions give term loans to farmers for purchase of agriculture land;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether such loans are provided by the public sector financial institutions

for purchase of industrial and residential land; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to give such loans for purchase of agriculture land also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (d) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that public financial institutions notified under Section 4-A of Companies Act (such as Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Finance Corporation of India, Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India, National Housing Bank, etc.) generally cater to the financial needs of industrial units/service sector. Such financial institutions provide assistance to industrial units for various purposes including for purchase of industrial land, plant and machinery. National Housing Bank is the apex refinancing institution for housing finance.

National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD), which is the apex financial institution for agricultural credit, has reported that generally refinance assistance from NABARD is not made available to public sector financial institutions for financing purchase of land by farmers for traditional land-based agricultural activities. Exception is, however, made in respect of purchase of neglected plantation estates. In case of non-landbased activities like dairy, poultry and non-farm sector activities and high tech projects, land cost forms part of project

cost and is reckoned towards down payment. In case of land based activities, land is the primary asset and hence cost of land is not included in the project cost and refinance is not available for acquisition thereof.

Trade with Japan

1955. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to improve trade relation with Japan and the progress made in this regard during the last three years; and

(b) the details of items exported and imported between India and Japan during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Steps to improve trade with Japan include periodical review of bilateral trade with Japanese side, exchange of delegations, participation in International Exhibitions and trade fairs in Japan, market surveys etc. During the last three financial years, as per DGCI&S Statistics, two-way trade has progressed as under:

(Rs. in crores)

1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
7446.89	8296.04	10231.14

(b) Statement I and Statement II showing details of exports and imports are enclosed.

STATEMENT - I

INDIAN EXPORTS TO JAPAN (RS. IN CRORE)

Sl. No.	Select Commodities	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Gems and Jewellery	138.24	1252.03	1713.91
2.	Iron Ore	380.37	669.29	730.58
3.	Marine Products	649.06	760.59	1139.57
4.	RMG Cotton Incl. Accessories	200.39	209.14	243.34
5.	Other ores and Minerals	141.06	108.55	159.72
6.	Cotton, yarn, Fabrics, made up etc.	119.01	130.23	190.08
7.	Manufactures of Metals	116.91	44.63	76.54
8.	Ferro Alloys	89.31	136.39	113.64

Sl. No.	Select Commodities	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1	Aluminium	38.00	38.13	39.27
2	Cashew	3	4	5
3	Others	100.00	101.00	102.00
4	Processed Minerals	61.21	56.73	66.41
5	Others	611.39	736.43	943.51
6	Total exports to Japan	4071.43	4160.42	5482.21
7	Electrical	150.30	155.10	158.88
8	Wapinara except elect & Machine tool	503.00	508.94	1089.01
9	Others	119.68	235.13	110.83

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1	Aluminium	38.00	38.13	39.27
2	Cashew	3	4	5
3	Others	100.00	101.00	102.00
4	Processed Minerals	61.21	56.73	66.41
5	Others	611.39	736.43	943.51
6	Total exports to Japan	4071.43	4160.42	5482.21
7	Electrical	150.30	155.10	158.88
8	Wapinara except elect & Machine tool	503.00	508.94	1089.01
9	Others	119.68	235.13	110.83

STATEMENT - II

(IN RUPEES)

STATEMENT - II

INDIAN IMPORTS FROM JAPAN (Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Select Commodities	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Project Goods	718.09	532.73	710.88
2.	Machinery except elect. & Machine tool	503.60	808.64	1086.01
3.	Electrical Machinery	420.30	537.16	526.55
4.	Transport equipment	410.89	476.27	460.82
5.	Iron and Steel	293.40	349.59	305.96
6.	PROFSNL. Instrlt, Optical goods etc.	188.52	324.47	349.51
7.	Organic Chemicals	166.36	254.68	370.63
8.	Artificial Resns, Plstics Matrls.	79.36	88.18	95.74
9.	Textile yarn, fabrics, made ups etc.	67.51	84.53	125.33

<i>Sl. No. Select Commodities</i>		<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>	<i>1993-94</i>	
<i>1</i>		<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
10.	Manufacture of Metals		49.30	69.10	65.51
11.	Others		473.13	610.27	662.03
.	Total imports from Japan	.	3375.46	4135.62	4748.92

**Welfare Fund for the
Workers**

1956. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have created a Welfare Fund for Bidi workers of the country;

(b) if so, details of the welfare activities undertaken with this Fund;

(c) whether the Government propose to create a similar fund for other workers also;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b) A Beedi Workers Welfare Fund has been set up out of cess levied on manufactured beedis. This Fund is utilised to finance welfare programmes for beedi workers. A list of the welfare schemes/programmes undertaken is given in the statement enclosed.

(c) and (d) Apart from the Beedi Workers Welfare Fund, four other Welfare Funds have been set up for mines (Limestone & Dolomite, Iron Ore/Manganese Ore/Chrome Ore, Mica) and Cine Workers for undertaking similar welfare schemes in respect of the workers covered by the respective Welfare Funds.

(e) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

S. NO.	NAME OF THE SCHEME HEALTH
1.	Static-cum-Mobile/Static Allopathic and Static Ayurvedic dispensaries for Beedi Workers.
2.	Scheme for Reservation of Beds in T. B. Hospitals for Beedi Workers.
3.	Scheme for Domiciliary Treatment Beedi Workers.
4.	Scheme for Treatment of Beedi Workers suffering from cancer.
5.	Scheme for Treatment of Beedi Workers suffering from Mental Diseases.
6.	Scheme for treatment of Beedi Workers (including Gharkhata Workers) suffering from Leprosy.
7.	Grant of Financial Assistance to Beedi Workers for purchase of Spectacles.
8.	Maternity Benefit Scheme for Female Beedi Workers.
9.	Scheme for payment of Monetary Compensation for Sterilisation to Beedi Workers.
10.	Reimbursement of expenditure as financial assistance to Beedi

S. NO.	NAME OF THE SCHEME HEALTH
--------	------------------------------

Workers in respect of Heart Diseases.

11. Re-imbursement of expenditure as financial assistance to Beedi Workers in respect of Kidney Transplantation.

SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEME

1. Group Insurance Scheme for Beedi workers.

HOUSING

1. Build Your Own House Scheme for Beedi Workers.
2. Housing Scheme for Economically Weaker Section of Beedi Workers.
3. Grant of subsidy to Co-operative Societies of Beedi Industry for construction of worksheds and godowns.
4. Group Housing Scheme for Beedi Workers.

EDUCATION

1. Award of Scholarship to the children of Beedi Workers (including Gharkhata Beedi Workers).
2. Financial Assistance to the school going children of the Beedi Workers for supply of one set of dress.

S. NO.	NAME OF THE SCHEME HEALTH
--------	------------------------------

RECREATION

1. Establishment of Audio Visual Sets/Cinema Vans/Exhibition of films.
 2. Organising sports, games, social and cultural activities for Beedi Workers.
 3. Holiday Home Scheme for Beedi Workers.
 4. Supply of T.V. sets to the Beedi Co-operative Societies for Beedi Workers.
-

[Translation]

Construction of Hotel in Gujarat

1957. SHRI N.J. RATHVA : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal regarding construction of a new hotel in Gujarat with foreign assistance;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government has approved a proposal for foreign invest-

ment to set up a hotel by M/S Pan Pacific Hotels Pvt. Ltd., Surat with NRI equity participation of 40% amounting to Rs. 24 lakhs.

Assistance for Tourism Areas

1958. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new scheme has been started to mobilise margin money as equity for project cost to provide assistance for the important tourism areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the projects and institutes likely to be benefited under this

scheme?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Under this scheme, the State Tourism Development Corporation will submit viable proposals for which they will procure soft-term loan from Financial Institutions to the extent of 60% of the total project cost. The balance amount of 40% is to be raised through equity support by State and Central Governments. The Central share is upto 28% of the total cost of the project whereas the State share of 12% includes the cost of the land, plan and machinery etc. Equity support has been released for the following projects during the years 1992-93 and 1993-94:-

	1992-93	Rs. in lakhs
1.	Provision of parking Complex at Shimla	9.00
2.	Augmentation of facilities at Mainak Lodge at Siliguri	14.50
3.	Foodcraft Bazar at Delhi	6.39
1993-94		
1.	Purchase of air-conditioned coachaes by Himachal Pradesh	20.00

Tanneries Industry in West Bengal

1959. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Council for Leather

Exports (CLE) has urged his Ministry to approach the Planning Commission and press for the creation for a separate fund for the West Bengal Government for the Common effluent treatment project in the 24-Parganas area the tanneries function under a totally integrated leather complex;

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

(c) the stage at which the matter stands at present?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). The Council for Leather Exports drew our attention to the proposal for the Integrated Leather Complex at 24 Parganas. The relocation of Calcutta tanneries and the establishment of the Common Effluent Treatment Plant forms a part of Government of West Bengal's integrated project to set up a Leather Complex.

The State Govt. have directly approached various donor agencies/financial institutions and Department of Economic Affairs for appropriate assistance and funding of the project.

Foreign Loans

1960. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries and

international institutions and the amount of loans for which agreements have been concluded by the Government during the last three months;

(b) the amount of loan proposed to be taken from each of them and the details of schemes for which this amount is likely to be utilised;

(c) the name of the countries and institutions with whom negotiation is in progress for getting loans; and

(d) the areas of discussions selected therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). Information is given in the attached statement.

(c) and (d). Aid negotiation with bilateral and multilateral donors is a continuous process. Details of projects and schemes will be known only after the finalisation of aid negotiations with these donors.

STATEMENT

COUNTRIES/INSTITUTIONS DURING APRIL TO JUNE 1994

Sl. No.	Name of Country/ Institution	Date of Agreement	Amount	Purpose	(Amount in Million)
1	2	3	4	5	
1.	Germany	17.6.94	U.M. 40.00	Water Supply to various villages in Rajasthan	
2.	I.F.A.D.	13.6.94	US \$ 26.76	A.P. Participatory Tribal Development Project.	
3.	I.D.A.	24.6.94	US \$ 88.60	Family Welfare Project.	
4.	I.D.A.	19.5.94	US \$ 117.80	Cataract Blindness control Project.	

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Country/ Institution</i>	<i>Date of Agreement</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Purpose</i>	
1		2	3	4	5
5.	I.D.A.	6.4.94	US \$ 258.00	Haryana Water Resources consolidation Project.	
6.	I.D.A.	6.4.94	US \$ 246.00	Maharashtra Emergency Earthquake Rehabilitation Project.	
7.	A.D.B.	17.5.94	US \$ 260.00	Gas Rehabilitation Expansion Project.	

Export of Agricultural Products

1961. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be
pleased to state:

(a) the policy adopted by the Govern-
ment to decide which agricultural prod-
ucts can be exported and which should
be banned from export;

(b) whether the Government propose
to review the present policy; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE
(SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c).
It is the policy of the Government to allow
the exports of items of mass consumption
in such a manner that it does not compro-
mise with our food security system. With
this objective in view, Government pre-
scribes Minimum Export Price (MEP) and/
or quantitative ceilings in respect of rice,
wheat, coarse grains, sugar, mustard
seed and rapeseed.

Review of export policy is a continu-
ous process and the policy is decided,
keeping in view the demand/supply posi-
tion of the commodities.

Foreign Airlines

1962. SHRI R. ANBARASU:
SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD
SINGH:
SHRI SHANTARAM
POTDUKHE:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION
AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether some international air-

lines have requested for additional traffic
rights through India;

(b) if so, the details of such requests
received during 1993 and 1994;

(c) the response of the Government
thereto;

(d) whether the Government have
refused to grant permission to some air-
lines to overfly Indian airspace as repoted
in the *Hindu* dated April 13, 1994;

(e) if so, the detail thereof; and

(f) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION
AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI
AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details are given in the enclosed
Statement I

(c) Rights are granted after assess-
ing requirements and on the basis of
principle of reciprocity. Traffic rights so
granted during 1993 and 1994 are given
in the Statement II attached.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f). Do not arise.

STATEMENT-I

*List of Countries/Administration from
whom requests for additional rights have
been received during 1993 and 1994*

1.	Algeria
2.	Argentina
3.	Armenia

4.	Azerbaijan	23.	Nepal
5.	Belarus	24.	Netherlands
6.	Brunei	25.	Oman
7.	Bulgaria	26.	Qatar
8.	Burma (Myanmar)	27.	Romania
9.	Egypt	28.	Russian Federation
10.	Ethiopia	29.	Saudi Arabia
11.	Finland	30.	Scandinavian Countries (Norway, Sweden, Denmark)
12.	Georgia		
13.	Germany	31.	Singapore
14.	Hongkong	32.	Slovakia
14A	Kampuchea	33.	South Africa
15.	Kazakhstan	34.	Sri Lanka
16.	Kuwait	35.	Tajikistan
17.	Latvia	36.	Thailand
18.	Maldives	37.	Turkmenistan
19.	Malta	38.	U.K.
20.	Malaysia	39.	Ukraine
21.	Mauritius	40.	Uzbekistan
22.	Morocco	41.	U.A.E.

STATEMENT - II

ADDITIONAL TRAFFIC RIGHTS GRANTED BASED UPON REVIEW OF AIR SERVICES AGREEMENT DURING 1993-94

(All frequencies/seat capacities/units mentioned are on weekly basis in each direction.)

1	2	3
1.	Bulgaria	Combination of Delhi with Calcutta on the same flight.
2.	Ethiopia	2 additional frequencies with B 767 aircraft to Delhi.
3.	Finland	3 frequencies with any type of aircraft, (one to Bombay and two frequencies to Delhi/Madras per week.)
4.	Germany	(a) w.e.f winter 93/94 10th all passenger frequency (b) w.e.f. Summer 1994 11 th 12th frequency to or via Madras. (c) w.e.f. winter 94/95 13th frequency to Delhi. (d) w.e.f. summer 1995 14th frequency to Delhi. (e) w.e.f. summer 1995, 15th frequency to Calcutta. Delhi or Madras.

1	2	3
*5.	Kazakhstan	2 frequencies (400 seats) to Delhi/Calcutta.
6.	Maldives	2 additional frequencies aircraft type A 320.
7.	Oman	500 seats per week to Trivandrum.
8.	Qatar	300 seats per week to Bombay/Madras on adhoc basis for a period of 6 months.
9.	Romania	Combination of Delhi and Calcutta on the same flifht.
10.	Saudi Arabia	12 additional frequencies over and above the exisiting 12 with ceiling equivalent to 18 B 747 capacity.
11.	Singapore	Additional frequencies equivalent to 2.5. B 747 caacity.
*12.	South Africa	2 B 747 frequencies to Bombay/ Trivandrum.
13	Sri Lanka	Increase in capacity entitlements from 2700 to 3050 seats per week and further to a maximum of 3350 seats per week w.e.f. April, 1995.
*14	Tajikistan	2 frequencies (480 seats) to Delhi

1	2	3
*15	Turkmenistan	400 seats to Delhi.
16	United Kingdom	Combination of Bombay with Madras & Delhi with Calcutta on the same flight, on 3 frequencies each.
*17	Ukraine	2 frequencies (350 seats) to Delhi
18	Uzbekistan	450 sets increased to 850 seats w.e.f March, 1993.

* Traffic right granted for the first time.

National Textile Corporation

1963. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN:
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:
SHRI ANNA JOSHI:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Textiles Corporation Limited has sold its land and buildings recently in order to raise resources;

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

(c) the action plan prepared by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G.VENKAT SWAMY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Cargo Handling

1964. SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the responsibility of cargo handling at the Sahar International Airport at Bombay has been entrusted to the International Airports Authority of India (IAAI);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any proposal to entrust the cargo handling activities at other airports as well to IAAI; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b). At Bombay Airport, International Airports Authority acts as the custodian of cargo, while cargo handling activities are carried out by Air India Ltd. In order to bring the operations under a single agency, a decision was taken in May, 1994 to entrust the entire cargo handling operations at Bombay Airport to International Airports Authority of India from 15.6.1994. Implementation of the decision was, however, deferred, subsequently.

(c) The IAAI has under its direct control, the entire cargo handling activities at Delhi and a major portion of cargo handling activities at Calcutta and Madras airports.

(d) Does not arise.

Benami Shares Applications

1965. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have unearthed any racket involving large scale operations in multiple and benami applications for shares in the primary market;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have also detected the misuse of R.B.I. rules in the instrument of stock invest in this regard; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to prevent such activities in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b) It has been noticed that in some of the recent public issues, large scale benami share applications have been lodged using the instrument of 'Stockinvest'. The Income Tax Department had conducted an investigation into the allegation of a large number of applications made in fictitious names in respect of the public issue of equity shares by State Bank of India and had seized certain share certificates and refund orders from the office of the Registrars to the issue. The Income Tax Department had also restrained the Registrars from despatching some share certificates and refund orders. State Bank of India had advised the Registrars to reject all multiple and benami applications besides incompletely or inaccurately filled applications.

(c) and (d). The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had conducted a scrutiny of the operation of the Stockinvest scheme at the branches of a few banks in Bombay and Ahmedabad. This revealed irregularities in the working of the scheme and such as issue of Stockinvest in bulk to share brokers, corporate bodies and financial institutions, issue of stockinvest against inadequate deposit, issue of pre-dated stockinvest and transfer from pre page: of stockinvest to third parties. RBI brought these irregularities to the notice of the banks concerned with instructions to initiate immediate action to rectify the irregularities, including fixation of staff accountability.

The Standing Committee on the Stockinvest Scheme consisting of representatives of Securities and Exchange Board of India, Indian Banks Association and Reserve Bank of India reviewed the working of the scheme at its meeting held

on June 29, 1994 and suggested some modifications in the scheme to prevent the recurrence of irregularities in its working.

National Savings Certificates

1966. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received complaints from the investors regarding payment of lesser amount of maturity value of the six year National Savings Certificates purchased between April, 1987 and April, 1989;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have taken steps for the payment of real maturity value printed on the back of certificates;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The nature of the complaints was that the investors were paid lesser maturity value than that printed on the certificates.

(c) to (e) The interest rates applicable to some small savings instruments including National Savings Certificates (VI-Issue) were reduced with effect from 1.4.87 and the relevant rules were also amended with effect from 1.4.87. The maturity value of National Savings Cer-

tificates (VI-Issue) purchased on or after 1.4.87 was notified at Rs. 190.10, as against Rs. 201.50 payable for certificates purchased before that date, for the denomination of Rs. 100 and at proportionate rate for other denominations. The post offices were advised to indicate the change on the certificates before issue.

The investors are entitled to the maturity value as notified in the rules. As such it is not correct that the investors were paid lesser maturity value than that notified under the rules.

Foreign Assisted Projects in A.P.

1967. SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KONATHALA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names and the locations of foreign assisted projects under implementation in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the amount disbursed so far and the likely time for completion of these projects; and

(c) the funds provided by the Government of Andhra Pradesh for these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Air Taxi Operators

1968. SHRI CHITTA BASU:
SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:
SHRI CHIHTUBHAI GAMIT:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION

AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the air taxi operators have selected routes in the Northern, Southern, Western and Eastern Regions for their operations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some air taxi operations have submitted proposals to the Government to start air service during 1994;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the decision taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: (a) and (b). Air taxi operators are free to operate to any station open for scheduled operation without obtaining prior permission.

(c) to (e). Ten air taxi operations have applied for scheduled air operators permit. Their particulars have been sent for notification in the official Gazette as required under rules.

[Translation]

Textile Machinery

1969. SHRI NITISH KUMAR:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of textile machinery export and the foreign exchange earned therefrom during each of the last two years;

(b) whether there is any decline in the machinery?
export;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Governemt to boost the export and textile

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The value of textile machinery (including knitting machinery and parts) exported during the last two years is as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Value in Rs.Crores (Prvisional)</i>
1992-93	185.00
1993-94	158.00

Statistics of textile machinery have not been compiled in quantity terms.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Reasons for decline in these exports include decline of exports to the Russian market, general recession in the world textile mechninery market and adverse effect of sale of second exporters.

(d) Promotion of exports has been the constant endeavour of the Government. Measures taken to boost exports include various incentives under the Exports Import policy including Duty Exemption Scheme, Export Promotion Capital Goods Schem, special import Lincences etc, Duty Drawback scheme. exeption under section 80 HHC of Income Tax Act, Assistance from market Development fund and making available deferred credit an d line of credit to facilitate exports. Engineering goods exporters also receive promotional support under the various activities of Engineering Export Promotion Council.

Closure of Katiher Jute Mill

1970. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the period from which old jute mill of Katihar lying closed;

(b) the period from which the payments of the workers have been stopped by the said jute mill and the steps being taken by the Government to make their payments released;

(c) whether the provident fund is yet to be released by the said jute mill to the dependents of deceased workers;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government is taking any initiative to reopen the said mill;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) If not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR:(SHRI P.A.SANGMA): (a) to (g) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Aircraft Maintenance Facilities

1971. PROF. UMMAREDDY
VENKATESWARLU:
SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D.
CHAVAN:
SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN
THORAT:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION
AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indain Airlines has
excess maintenance facilities as on date;

(b) whether these facilities are being
optimally utilised;

(c) if not, the locations where maintenance
facilities are not being optimally
utilised;

(d) whether any efforts have been
made to generate revenue for the Indain
Airlines from these facilities by offering
the same to the air taxi operator/foreign
airlines;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor;

(g) whether some proposals have
been received from private parties for providing
aircraft maintenance facilities in the
country in collaboration with foreign
companies;

(h) if so, the details thereof; and

(i) the reaction of the Government
thereto?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION

AND TOURISM: (SHRI GHULAM NABI
AZAD): (a) to (i). A committee has been
set up consisting of experts from Indain
Airlines and air India to determine availability
of spare capacity with Indian Airlines in all
its activity centres including maintenance
facility.

Scheduled Air Transport Operators Permit

1972. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the
Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND
TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether some air taxi operators
have submitted the applications for obtaining
scheduled air transport operators permit;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith
date of submission of applications by
each of them;

(c) the particulars of the operators
who have been granted such permit;

(d) whether some applications have
been rejected; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION
AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI
AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) details are given in the statement
enclosed.

(c) to (e) The applications have been
sent for public notification in the Gazette,
as required under the Rules.

Refinance by NABARD to Andhra Pradesh

1973. DR.K.V.R.CHODHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of refinance proposed to be provided by NABARD to Andhra Pradesh during the current year for various development programmes; and

(b) the details of the schemes/ programmes thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). NABARD proposed to provide refinance of Rs 285.55 crores to the banks in Andhra Pradesh under schematic lending during the current year (1994-95). The purpose-wise details are as under:-

(Rs. in Lakhs)

<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Minor Irrigation	6416
REC/SPA	3000
Land development	295
Fare Mechanisation	5131
Dryland Farming	47
Dairy development	1261
Fisheries (Inland)	985
Fisheries (Brackish water)	707
Storage/Market Yards	1156
	712
Forestry	17
Bio-gas	595
Poultry	3
Sheep/Goat/Piggery	1198-

<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Agro-Processing	832
Non-Farm Sector	585
	1513
Nationbal seeds Project-III Intergrated rural Development	171
Programme (IRDP)	3341
Others	590
Total	28555

AIC Loan

1974. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:
SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR
PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the Aid India consortium
restructured as India Development Fo-
rum has pledged 6 billion US Collars to
meet India's continued need of high qual-
ity long-term development assistance for
1994-95;

(b) if so, the details of development
schemes contemplated to be financed
therewith; and

(c) how it compares with such aid
received last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.
CHANDRSHEKHARAMURTHY): (a) Yes,
Sir. The aid India consortium restruc-
tured as India development forum has

pledged US \$ 6 billion to meet India's
continued need of high -quality long-term
development assistance for 1994-95. This
pledge is in line with India's redefined
borrowing strategy and the World Bank's
recommendation for continued need of
high-quality long term development as-
sistance.

(b) The details of projects for which
the aid is likely to utilised will be deter-
mined after aid negotiations with each
donor agency are finalised.

(c) Last year, the members of the
India consortium pledged aid assistance
of US \$ 7.4 billion.

Child Labour

1975. KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA:
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have
decided to initiate a move to gradually
phase out the child labour in handicraft
centres/sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

farmers;

(c) the number of child labourers in the handicraft sector?

(b) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) and (b) the Government policy is to phase out child labour including child labour in the Handicraft sector. Various steps taken for the Progressive elimination of child labour are:-

(c) whether the Government have introduced any subsidy scheme to those farmers who are engaged in the small cardamom plantation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

Legislation Prohibiting child labour in more and more areas eg. carpet weaving glass industry, beedi industry, brassware industry etc. Following up with enforcement of labour laws. Running projects in areas where child labour is concentrated eg. projects have been taken up in the carpet belt of U.P., brass industry also in U.P., Gem polishing in Rajasthan, match and fire works industry in Tamil nadu, Lock industry in J.P., Til industry in A.P., State industry in M.P. and A.P.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The Spices Board has two departmental nurseries in Kerala, at Chithirapuram and aMuttuthavalam in Idukki district, for production and supply of cardamom seedlings to farmers.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Spices Board has a number of schemes for the farmers engaged in the small cardamom plantations. These include:-

(c) Authentic data is available through the Dicennial census. As per 1981 census. there were 13.6 million child labour of which 15% were engaged in non-agricultural sectors which includes handicrafts. Number of child labour in handicraft, Centres/ sectors separately is not known. 1991 censues figures are yet to be released.

i) Polybag Nursery scheme: Under this scheme, or a nursery unit having 1000 seedlings, Rs.250/- is offered as subsidy.

ii) Cardamom replanting scheme: under this scheme 25% of the cost cultivation subject to a maximum of Rs.3750/- per hectare is offered as subsidy to small growers owning upto 8 hoctares for replantation of old diseased and uneconomic plantations.

iii) Irrigation and Land development programme: under this programme, growers are offered a subsidy up to 25% to 50% of the construction of water storage devices/ equipments/soil conservation based on NABARD norms.

iv) Departmental Nursery scheme: Under the scheme, Spiaces

Production of Small Cardamom

1976. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala has any Departmental Nurseries for production and distribution of small cardamom seedlings to

Board produces and supplies seedlings to farmers at subsidised rates.

- v) Tribal development Programme: In addition, special incentives are offered to tribal spice growers, which include:-

(a) Under Cardamom replantation scheme, in addition to normal subsidy of Rs.3750 per hectare, the cost of seedlings is also met by the board in case of tribal growers.

(b) Under polybag Nursery scheme, tribal growers are offered Rs.500/ per thousand seedlings.

(c) Agricultural implements are supplied at 90% subsidised rates in case of tribal growers.

Demand for Pilots

1977. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of approved/qualified pilots in the country as on June 30, 1994 vis-a-vis demand for them for our domestic and international flights as at present and during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) the gap between demand and supply of pilots of our requirement as at present and for the next ten years; and

(c) the specific steps taken/proposed to be taken to meet the requirement?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION

AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) . There are 4444 professional pilots holding commercial pilot licence (CPL) as on 30.6.94. 600 more C.P.L. are expected to be issued by the the end of Eighth Five Year Plan. while there is no gap at present between demand and supply of pilots in terms of total numbers, shortages in their ranks occur from time to time in respect of particular types of aircraft due to a variety of reasons like resignation of pilots, induction of new type of aircraft etc. Such shortages are met by training of pilots in the particular aircraft type.

Welfare Schemes for the Beedi Workers.

1978. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the details of welfare schemes approved by the Union Government for the beedi workers in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) the extent to which the beedi workers have been benefited by these schemes;

(c) whether the Government propose to take any further steps in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) The list of ongoing welfare schemes for beedi workers in all the States including Madhya Pradesh is attached as statement during the last three years, a group insurance scheme for beedi workers has been introduced W.e.f 1.4.1992

and a scheme for heart diseases and those who have undergone kidney transplantation has been introduced w.e.f.Feb.1992.

(b) Beedi workers in Madhya Pradesh like in other States have benefitted substantially from the various welfare schemes. Under the group insurance scheme, 3.30 lakh beedi workers of Madhya Pradesh have been covered:

(c) and (d) vigorous efforts are being made to further extend the coverage of these schemes. There is no proposal at present to introduce new schemes.

STATEMENT

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Scheme</i>
1.	Static-cum-Mobile/Static Allopathic and Static Ayurvedic dispensaries for Beedi Workers.
2.	Scheme for Reservation of Beds in T.B. Hospitals for Beedi Workers.
3.	Scheme for Domiciliary Treatment of Beedi Workers.
4.	Scheme for Treatment of Beedi Workers suffering from Cancer.
5.	Scheme for Treatment of Beedi Workers suffering from Mental Diseases.
6.	Scheme for Treatment of Beedi Workers (including Gharkhata Workers) suffer-

S. No. *Name of the Scheme*

ing from Leprosy.

7. Grant of Financial Assistance to Beedi Workers for purchase of Spectacles.
8. Maternity Benefit Scheme for Female Beedi Workers.
9. Scheme for payment of Monetary Compensation for Sterilisation to Beedi Workers.
10. Re-imbursement of expenditure as financial assistance to Beedi Workers in respect of Heart Diseases.
11. Re-imbursement of expenditure as financial assistance to Beedi Workers in respect of Kidney Transplantation.

SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEME

1. Group Insurance Scheme for Beedi Workers.

HOUSING

1. Your Own House Scheme for Beedi Workers.
2. Housing Scheme for Economically Weaker Section of Beedi Workers.
3. Grant of subsidy to Co-operative Societies of Beedi Industry for construction of workshops and godowns.

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Scheme</i>
---------------	---------------------------

- Group Housing Scheme for Beedi Workers.

EDUCATION

- Award of Scholarship to the children of Beedi workers (including Gharkhata Beedi Workers).
- Financial Assistance to the School going children of Beedi Workers for supply of one set of dress.

RECREATION

- Establishment of Audia Visual Sets/Cinema Vans/Exhibition of films.
- Organising sports, games, social and cultural activities for Beedi Workers.
- Holiday Home Scheme for Beedi Workers.
- Supply of T.V. sets to the Beedi Co-operative Societies for Beedi Workers.

Bhubaneswar Airport

1979. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the total land acquired for the expansion of Bhubaneswar Airport;

(b) the compensation paid to the per-

sons whose land has been acquired; and

(c) the rate at which compensation has been paid?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) The State Government has acquired approx. 70 acres of land and has handed it over to the National Airports Authority.

(b) and (c). The land had been acquired by the State Government of Orissa. National Airports Authority do not have the details of the compensation paid.

[Translation]

Ban on Importing Black Pepper by Foreign Countries

1980. SHRI PREM CHAND RAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some countries have banned to import a particular quality of black papper from India;

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

(c) the actions taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

[English]

**Introduction of Rs. 1000
Denomination Note**

1981. SHRI DHARMANNA
MONDAYYA SADUL: Will the Minister of
FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have
any proposal to introduce rupees 1000
denomination note again;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
M.V.CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY):
(a) to (c). The Reserve Bank of India have
sent a proposal to the Govt. for introduc-
tion of 1000 Rupee note and the same is
under preliminary examination stage. No
decision has, however, been taken so far
in regard to the details of the proposed
higher denomination note.

Interest on Income-Tax

1982. MAJ.GEN. (RETD.)
BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will
the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to
state:

(a) whether the Government have
any policy or guidelines for charging in-
terest on Income Tax when not deposited
in the given time-frame;

(b) if as, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have
any policy/guidelines for paying interested

on excess money paid as advance In-
come-tax or refunds given by the Govern-
ment;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the two rates of interest
are different; and

(f) if so, the justification thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
M.V.CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY):
(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Under the provisions
of the Income-tax Act interest is charged
for the following defaults:-

(i) For failure to pay tax deducted
at source (15 per cent. per
annum);

(ii) For failure to, pay the tax
specified in the notice of demand
within the prescribed time (2½ per
cent. per month or part thereof);

(iii) For failure to furnish return of
income within the prescribed time
(2 per cent. per month or part
thereof);

(iv) For failure to pay the advance
tax due from the tax-payer (2 per
cent. per month or part thereof);
and

(v) For deferent of payment of
advance tax 12½ per cent. per
month);

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Interest is
payable at the rate of 1 per cent per
month or part thereof on the amount of
the refund of Income-tax due to the tax-
payer.

(e) and (f) yes, Sir. The difference is

on account of the following.

In respect of the defaults mentioned at (iii) and (iv) on the pre-page, both interest and paenalty were Leviable prior to 1-4-1989. With effect from 1-4-1989, only interest is leviabale therefor is fixed at 2 per cent. per month. In other cases, the rates of interest chargeable and payable were generally the same till 1-10-1991. However, the rate of interest payable to assessees on refunds was lowered from 2/1 per cent. per month to 1 per cent. per month with effect from the said date as it was found that there was a tendency on the part of certain tax payers to park their surplus funds with the Income-tax Department as this rate of interest was higher than the interest rates on deposits with banks, etc.

Japanese Loan

1983. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan proposed to be provided by Japan during 1994-95 alongwith the projects; and

(b) the sutatanding loan provided by Japan as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
M.V.CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY):

(a) The amount of loan proposed to be provided by the Government of Japan during 1994-95 is 125.765 billion. The list of projects is as under:-

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Amount in Billion Yen
1	2	3
1.	Srisaïlam Left Bank Hydro-Power Station Project (Stage II)	22.567
2.	Srisaïlam Power Transmission System Project (State II)	9.546
3.	Assam Gas Power Station and Transmission Line Construction Project (State III)	15.821
4.	Bakreswar Thermal Power Station Extension Project	8.659
5.	Purulia Pumped Storage Scheme Project	20.520
6.	Life Extension of Kothagudem A Thermal Power Station Project	5.092
7.	Four-Laning of National Highway No. 5 Project (Stage II)	5.836
8.	Four-Laning of National Highway No. 24 Project	4.827
9.	Madras Water and Sewage System Project	17.098

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Project</i>	<i>Amount in Billion Yen</i>	
1		2	3
10.	Conservation of Upper and Lower Lakes of Bhopal Project		7.055
11.	Industrial Pollution Control Project		4.525
12.	Rajasthan Afforestation Project		4.219

(b) The outstanding loan provided by Japan as on 30.6.1994 is Yen 388.48 Billion.

[Translation]

Assistance Craftsmen

1984. SHRI PRASHU DAYAL KATHERIA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from the State Government with a view to provide financial assistance to craftsman/artisans to preserve the traditional arts;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) No proposal from any State Government has been received for providing financial assistance directly to craftsmen/artisans to preserve the traditional arts.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Loans by Public Sector Banks in Punjab

1985. SHRI HARCHAND SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state: the amount of loan disbursed and deposits made by the Public Sector Banks in Punjab during each of the last two years ?.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

M.V.CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent available.

[English]

Rajasansi Airport

1986. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether a place of worship is inside the airport area of Rajasansi Airport;

(b) whether the worshippers are allowed to enter the holy place unhindered on daily basis and during festival period;

(c) if so, whether this brings any risk to the high security zone; and

(d) the steps taken for maintaining the security of the airport area?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. The worshippers are allowed through a separate gate, without any hindrance, to enter under the surveillance of the airport security, daily and during festival period.

(d) Entry of worshippers is prohibited during flight operations at the airport. The Punjab Police is deployed in the airport areas for security.

Growth of Air Taxi Operators

1987. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR :Will the Minister of CIVIL

AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Air Taxi operators registered a substantial growth during 1993-94;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of passengers carried by each of these operators during the last two years, month-wise; and

(d) the projections in this regard for the next three years?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI

AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Total passengers carried by Air Taxi Operators during the year 1992-93 & 1993-94 are 7,25,812 & 25,08,989 respectively.

(c) A Statement is enclosed.

(d) No specific projection for the next three years can be made in respect of traffic to be carried by ATOs since the number of passengers carried, will depend upon the general economic scenario, growth of tourism, upgradation of infrastructural facilities and number of aircraft deployed by various operators.

STATEMENT

Summary of Flights Operated/Passengers carried by Air Taxi Operators during 1992

due of Operator	JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE	
	FLT	PAX	FLT	PAX	FLT	PAX	FLT	PAX	FLT	PAX	FLT	PAX
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. M/s East West Air lines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14571	-	20123	-	17483
2. M/s. City Link Air ways	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. M/s. Jagson Air lines	44	299	95	1300	85	917	96	956	59	1017	92	1293
4 M/s. Continental	66	6873	69	7500	70	7095	81	7254	87	5590	45	2604
5. M/s. Trans Bharat Aviation	5	18	16		15	172	19	222	13	171	21	374

due of Operator	JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE	
	FLT	PAX	FLT	PAX	FLT	PAX	FLT	PAX	FLT	PAX	FLT	PAX
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
6. M/s. Delhi Gulf Air ways	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	4	6
7. M/s. India Inter	21	25	21	69	21	33	9	22	2	6	4	24
8. M/s. UB. Airways	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	136	7213	199	9005	94	8217	205	23025	162	26911	166	21784

Grand Total

FLIGHTS

4555

PASSENGERS

412195

NAME OF OPERATION	JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER	
	FLT	PAX	FLT	PAX	FLT	PAX	FLT	PAX	FLT	PAX	FLT	PAX
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1. M/s. East West Air lines	-	30626	-	39617	564	45307	580	52200	569	48365	745	68621
2. M/s. City Link Airways	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	134	10127
3. M/s. Jagson Air lines	57	726	86	659	83	503	99	876	112	862	108	994
4. M/s. Continental	43	1273	40	1993	41	2372	66	2184	47	2451	73	4511
5. M/s. Trans Bharat	18	236	17	175	17	197	23	49	21	276	34	220
6. M/s. Delhi Gulf Air ways	7	3	1	4	-	-	5	20	1	12	3	12

NAME OF OPERATION	JULY			AUGUST			SEPTEMBER			OCTOBER			NOVEMBER			DECEMBER		
	FLT	PAX	FLT	PAX	FLT	PAX	FLT	PAX	FLT	PAX	FLT	PAX	FLT	PAX	FLT	PAX	FLT	PAX
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25						
7. M/s. India Inter-National	1	5	4	21	6	26	1	6	10	17	3	19						
8. M/s. U.B. Airways	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	120	33069	148	42467	711	4848	752	55780	760	52013	1100	84304						

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FLIGHTS OPERATED AND PASSENGERS CARRIED BY THE AIR TAXI OPERATORS DURING

1993

Name of Operator	JANUARY			FEBRUARY			MARCH			APRIL			MAY			JUNE		
	FLT	PAX		FLT	PAX		FLT	PAX		FLT	PAX		FLT	PAX		FLT	PAX	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13						
1. M/s. India International	7	40	2	5	4	22	14	29	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil						
2. M/s. Delhi Gulf Airways Services Pvt. Ltd.	Nil	Nil	6	21	28	151	43	222	55	279	17	88						
3. M/s. U.B. Air Pvt. Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil						
4. M/s. Trans Bharat Aviation	31	164	40	268	21	132	13	105	37	236	6	42						
5. M/s. Citylink Airways	106	12560	94	7852	102	7705	222	6392	84	3456	46	2473						
6. M/s. Saraya Aviation	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	1	13	13						

Name of Operator	JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE	
	FLT	PAX	FLT	PAX	FLT	PAX	FLT	PAX	FLT	PAX	FLT	PAX
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
15. M/s. Gapoda Airlines												
16. M/s. Sahara India Airlines												
17. M/s. Raj Aviation (Pvt. Ltd.)												
Total	1490	142127	1702	107692	1589	88233	1795	109837	2282	160075	2824	172679

NAME OF OPERATION	JULY			AUGUST			SEPTEMBER			OCTOBER			NOVEMBER			DECEMBER		
	FLT	PAX	FLT	PAX	FLT	PAX	FLT	PAX	FLT	PAX	FLT	PAX	FLT	PAX	FLT	PAX	FLT	PAX
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25						
1. M/s. India International	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	-	-	-	-	23	65	22	60						
2. M/s. Delhi Gulf Airways	3	12	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	9						
3. M/s. U.B Air Pvt. Ltd.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
4. M/s. Trans Bharat Aviation	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	-	-	6	40	20	128	18	75						
5. M/s. City link Airways	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
6. M/s. Saraya Aviation	8	14	9	20	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-						

NAME OF OPERATION	JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER	
	FLT	PAX	FLT	PAX	FLT	PAX	FLT	PAX	FLT	PAX	FLT	PAX
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
9. M/s. Damania Airways	414	28870	384	31508	365	31752	394	34382	410	38894	631	41145
10. M/s. Aerial Services	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	20	53	28	96	-	-	25	99
11. M/s. East West Airlines	1465	85980	1389	87667	1340	79927	1433	81246	1424	89861	1579	10927
12. M/s. M.G. Express	270	14459	327	22788	404	27385	529	33333	538	37440	632	45560
13. M/s. Archana Airways	41	528	72	946	55	626	1152	92	1220	98	1327	-
14. M/s. Jet Airways	722	42969	776	54694	760	59806	788	64023	760	72217	846	81273

NAME OF OPERATION	JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER	
	FLT	PAX	FLT	PAX	FLT	PAX	FLT	PAX	FLT	PAX	FLT	PAX
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
15. M/s. Megapode Airlines											5	16
16 M/s. Sahara I India Airlines												
17. M/s. Raj Aviation (Pvt.) Ltd										88	6602	
Total	2923	172832	3004	197629	2944	199549	3290	214378	3322	240344	4005	286287

Grand Total Flights = 31170

Passanges = 2091662

[Translation]

Import of Newsprint from Swiss Firm

1988. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Newsprint Committee had approved the purchase of 5000 metric tonnes of Standard newsprint against the suspense accouts from a Swiss firm in March, 1991 and the company was to export coffee, blankets and other items;

(b) whether the Government suffered a huge loss due to the said Export Import agreement;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). No purchase was made by STC of standard newsprint from a Swiss firm in March, 1991. However, based on the approval of the Newsprint Purchase Committee (NPC), STC purchased 5,000 MTs of Polish origin standard newsprint from M/s. Sukab, Sweden during March'91.

No loss was suffered by STC in the deal.

[English]

Promotion of Tourism in Hill Areas

1989. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to militancy in Kashmir Valley, other hill resorts have become

popular with foreign and Indian Tourists in the recent years;

(b) if so, the particulars of these hill resorts which have come up during the last four years;

(c) whether adequate facilities are available for tourists at these places and whether these hill resorts have been connected with nearby major cities by fast trains and air services;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the particulars of the air taxi operators who have opted to fly to these hill resorts regularly;

(f) whether the India Tourism Development Corporation and the Indian Airlines/Air India have any proposals to offer packages to tourists; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b). There are several hill stations in the country which are popular with foreign and domestic tourists not only because of problems in Kashmir Valley but also because of their own attractions. These include:- Leh, Simla, Kullu-Manali, Nainital, Mussoori, Mount Abu etc. in the northern region.

(c) to (e). The improvement of infrastructural facilities in specific tourist centres is primarily the responsibility of the State Government. Leh is serviced by Indian Airlines and Kullu and Shimla are serviced by Archana Airways. There are no fast trains connecting the above hill stations except Mount Abu.

(f) and (g). Air India, Indian Airlines

and the India Tourism Development Corporation are already having packages for attracting tourists to India. This include: Super Summer Saver package jointly operated by Air India and hotel chains, special incentive for first class and executive class passengers operated by Air India and Indian Airlines, Treat on Me Scheme operated by Air India, Family Fun packages, Senior Citizens packages, Honey Moðrer's Haven packages and Cool Mountain Tours covering Mussoorie and Nainital operated by the India Tourism Development Corporation etc.

[Translation]

Woolen Carpet Weaving Centres

1990. SHRI CHHITU BHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds provided to the Gujarat agricultural Development Council for setting up Woollen Carpet

Weaving Centres during each of the last three years;

(b) the number of centres out of them functioning at present and the number of those which have been closed down indicating the locations of those centres;

(c) whether the Handicraft Development Commissioner have received any complaints about the misuse of funds in this regard from Gujarat;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Handicraft Development Commissioner thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Details of funds provided to the Gujarat Khet Vikas Parishad, Ahmedabad for setting up woollen carpet weaving centers during each of the last three years are given below:

1991-92	-	
		Rs. 10.387 lakhs.
1992-93	-	
1993-94	-	Grant yet to be released.

(b) All the eight centers sanctioned to Gujarat khet Vikas Parishad, Ahmedabad are functioning satisfactorily.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. A complaint was received from Shri Amar Singh Choudhari, the former Chief Minister of Gujarat, which was duly investigated. No misuse of funds by the Parishad was reported.

(e) Does not arise.

National Housing Bank

1991. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the amount collected under the National Housing Bank (Voluntary Deposit) Scheme for the construction of houses for the weaker sec-

tions of the society State/Union territory-wise;

(b) the amount collected and released during each of the last three years; and

(c) number of houses built so far in each State/Union territory under the Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY):

(a) National Housing Bank (NHB) has reported that under the National Housing Bank (Voluntary Deposits) Scheme, 1991, which was launched on October 1, 1991 and closed on January 31, 1992, the total deposits collected were Rs. 154.55 crores. State/Union territory-wise data regarding the amount collected under the scheme is set out in the attached statement. In

pursuance of the voluntary deposits (Immunities and examp) Act, 1991, 40% of the amount deposited (i.e. Rs.61.82 crores) under the NHB (Voluntary Deposits) scheme, 1991 is to be credited to a special fund to be utilised for slum redevelopment programme. Financial assistance will be made available of the said Special Fund to the scheduled commercial banks and approved housing financial companies for slum redevelopment projects executed by public agencies, local bodies and non-governmental organisations in conformity with the guidelines of NHB.

(b) and (c) NHB does not allocate State-wise funds. NHB has, however, approved six projects for refinance under the slum redevelopment scheme submitted by Madhya Pradesh Slum Clearance Board (MPSCB). No amount under the scheme has, so far, been drawn.

STATEMENT

Amount Collected Under NHB Voluntary Deposits Scheme 1991

<i>S.No</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Rs. in Crores</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5.34
2.	Assam	0.56
3.	Bihar	3.77
4.	Goa	1.33
5.	Gujarat	6.59
6.	Haryana	0.60
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0.68
8.	Karnataka	8.29

<i>S.No</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Rs. in Crores</i>
9.	Kerala	4.77
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2.15
11.	Maharashtra	36.38
12.	Meghalaya	0.45
13.	Nagaland	0.11
14.	Orissa	2.84
15.	Punjab	5.73
16.	Rajasthan	1.79
17.	Tamil Nadu	12.87
18.	Uttar Pradesh	17.93
19.	West Bengal	22.13
20.	Nicobar & Andaman Islands	0.01
21.	Chandigarh	0.38
22.	Daman & Diu	0.27
23.	Delhi	19.57
24.	Pondichery	0.01
Total Rs.		154.55

Data : Provisional
Source : National Housing Bank.

[*Translation*]

Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

Raids in Chhotanagpur Region

1992. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the

(a) the details of the raids conducted by Income-tax Department in Chhotanagpur area of Bihar during the

last six months; and

(b) the names of the persons raided and the details of the unaccounted money seized during these raids, separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). details are given in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Persons Searched During The Period</i>	<i>Seizure (Rs. in Lakhs)</i>
1.	P.D. Jhunjhunwala Group, Dhanbad	Nil
2.	Shri Surendra Kumar Jain, Ranchi	10.00
3.	Nandlal Sultania Group, Dhnabad	8.15
4.	Balmukund Goel Group, Jamshedpur	10.31
5.	Babulal Agrarval Group, Jamshedpur	6.34
6.	Manoj Kumar Gulati, Jamshedpur	4.62
7.	Satya Narain Narasaria Group, Ranchi	53.78
Total		93.20

[English]

Loan to SCS/STS Unemployed Youth

1993. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Sheduled Castes and Sheduled tribes unemployed youth in Karnataka who applied for bank loans to establish big, medium and small industries during each of the last three years;

(b) the number of persons who have been sanctioned bank loans during the above period and the amount thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent available.

Export of Seeds

1994. SHRI S. M. LAL JAN BASHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken by the Government since the signing of General Agreements on Tariffs and

Trade to enable farmers to have their produce exported so as to obtain better prices;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any good scope for export of high quality seeds from the country;

(d) if so, the type of seeds which will be allowed to be exported from the country; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The Uruguay ground Agreement on agriculture will create opportunities for our agricultural exports. Reduction of subsidies by the industrialised countries will raise the prices of agricultural products in the world market, which will make our exports more competitive. The liberalisation measures will create market openings which will be available to us.

Government have in the recent past with the introduction of the unified exchange rate and the substantial removal of quantitative and other restrictions on agricultural exports facilitated improved market access for the Indian farmer, and hence the possibility of a higher price realisation. Adequate attention is also being given to improving marketing, infrastructure, productivity and quality of our agricultural products so as to obtain the full benefits of the signing of the GATT Agreement.

(c) to (e). There is good scope for export of high quality seeds from the country. Seeds of potato, maize,

cloves, forage and herbaceous plants, cabbage, cauliflower, onion, radish, tomato, tarind, vegetable, fruit and other seeds for planting are being exported, at present to various countries.

Public Sector Banks

1995. SHEI BOLLA BULLI
RAMAIAH:
SHRI PRAAFUL PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of profits earned and losses suffered by the public sector banks during 1992-93 and 1993-94, bank-wise;

(b) the reasons for incurring losses;

(c) the remedial measures taken in this regard;

(d) whether private sector Banks have earned profits during the last two years; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) Data relating to profits earned and losses suffered by the public sector banks during 1992-93 and 1993-94, as reported by Reserve Bank of India, are given in statement I attached.

(b) On the basis of the assessment made by the banks, it appears that the main reasons for the losses incurred by them are the existence of large volume of non-performing assets, faulty credit management and excessive operational ex-

penditure in relation to the volume of business.

(c) Government and Reserve Bank Of India have been impressing upon the banks, inter-alia the need for strengthening their machinery for credit appraisal and for exercising effective supervision and control over advances so as to en-

sure proper end use of the funds advanced, to create recovery cells in their Head offices and to improve productivity levels.

(d) and (e). Names of the private sector banks, which had earned profits during 1993 and 1994 are given in statement I attached.

STATEMENT - I

PROFITS EARNED/LOSSES SUFFERED BY THE PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS DURING 1992-93 AND 1993-94

Sl. No.	Name of Bank	Year			
		1993	1994		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	State Bank of India	212.04	275.04		
2.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	10.50	6.50		
3.	State Bank of Hyderabad	17.02	24.48		
4.	State Bank of Indore	3.23	3.65		
5.	State Bank of Mysore	4.02	2.39		
6.	State Bank of Patiala	20.12	29.15		
7.	State Bank of Saurashtra	5.00	*		
8.	State Bank of Saurashtra	8.10	9.34		

Sl. No.	Name of Bank	Year	
		1993	1994
1	2	3	4
9.	Allahabad Bank	(-1105.89)	(-367.72)
10.	Andhra Bank	(141.08)	(-162.25)
11.	Bank of Baroda	8.23	66.15
12.	Bank of India	(-331.12)	(-1089.15)
13.	Bank of Maharashtra	(-196.51)	(-296.93)
14.	Canara Bank	26.07	120.35
15.	Central Bank of India	(-383.31)	(-711.93)
16.	Corporation Bank	4.12	27.04
17.	Dena Bank	(-90.46)	(-69.84)
18.	Indian Bank	6.51	*
19.	Indian Overseas Bank	(-752.74)	(-351.18)

Sl. No.	Name of Bank	Year	
		1993	1994
1	2	3	4
20.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	20.50	32.11
21.	Punjab National Bank	38.01	*
22.	Punjab & Sind Bank	(-195.19)	(-175.99)
23.	Syndicate Bank	(-670.08)	(-299.40)
24.	Union Bank of India	11.26	50.27
25.	United Bank of India	(-279.36)	(-618.06)
26.	UCO Bank	(-444.19)	(-546.45)
27.	Vijaya Bank	(-97.88)	4.10
28.	New Bank of India	(-75.79)	#

* These Banks have not finalised their accounts for the year 1993-94

Figures indicated within brackets represent losses.

Since merged with Punjab National Bank.

STATEMENT - I

NAME OF PRIVATE SECTOR BANKS WHICH HAD EARNED PRODUCTS DURING 1993 AND 1994

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Year	
		1993	1994
1	2	3	4
1.	Bank of Karad Ltd (under liquidation)	0.30	0.28
2.	Bank of Madwa Ltd.	3.48	*
3.	Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.	5.86	*
4.	Bareilly Corporation Bank Ltd.	0.09	*
5.	Benares State Bank Ltd.	-	*
6.	Bharat Overseas Bank Ltd.	0.60	3.89
7.	Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	2.22	*
8.	City Union Bank Ltd.	2.00	*
9.	Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd.	2.00	*

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Year	
		1993	1994
1	2	3	4
10.	Federal Bank Ltd.	8.27	*
11.	J & K Bank Ltd.	4.21	*
12.	Karnataka Bank Ltd.	6.63	8.13
13.	Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	5.13	11.22
14.	Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.	3.30	4.27
15.	Lord Krishna Bank Ltd.	2.03	*
16.	Nainital Bank Ltd.	0.78	*
17.	Nedungadi Bank Ltd.	0.11	*
18.	Punjab Co-op Bank Ltd.	-	*
19.	Ratnakar Bank Ltd.	0.06	*
20.	Sangli Bank Ltd.	0.73	*

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Year			
		1993	1994	1995	1996
1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	South Indian Bank Ltd.	2.41	*		
22.	Tamil Nadu Merchantile Bank Ltd.	6.65	*		
23.	United Western Bank Ltd.	1.74	3.86		
24.	Vysya Bank Ltd.	20.24	*		
25.	SBI Commercial and International Bank Ltd.	-	4.75		
26.	Ganesh Bank of Kurundwad	0.07	0.15		
27.	Bari Doab Bank Ltd.	0.03	Not available		
28.	Sikkim Bank Ltd.	0.10	Not available		
29.	Kashi Wath Seth Bank Ltd.	-	Not available		

* These banks have not finalised their accounts for the year 1993-94

Closure of Falta Export Promotion Zone

1996. SHRI KRISHNA KOMATHALA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

a) whether Falta promotion Zone is in doldrums and is a fit case to close at once since the operational costs are not recovered;

(b) if so, the details of office and maintenance expenditure incurred on this zone and the rentals received from the units since the beginning and how it is compared with other Zones;

(c) whether the location of the said zone is disadvantageous to the processing units; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). By the end of 1993-94 revenue receipts of Rs. 118.20 lakhs exceeded the maintenance expenditure of Rs. 67.16 lakhs but fell short of meeting the expenditure incurred on establishment which was Rs. 179.74 lakhs. There is thus a gap which does not exist for most of the other Export Processing Zones established at the same time. Even so, exports from the Falta EPZ have shown a positive growth in 1993-94 and the zone is expected to further consolidate its position with another 36 units approved for being established there on of which 18 are at different stages of implementation. The zone location conforms to the criteria generally kept in view in this regard. To enhance its attractiveness, the zone's infrastructure is being further upgraded in particular by establishing a jetty at Falta to help in

smooth movement of cargo. In addition, a committee has recently been set up to work out an overall promotional strategy for the Zone which inter alia, comprises of representatives of the State Government and trade Industry.

Export Inspection Agency And Export Inspection Council

1997. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government purpose to wind up Export Inspection Agency and Export Inspection Council in Calcutta;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government have any proposal to provide alternative jobs to the employee working in these organisations;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (e). Pursuant to the Government policy of making the exporters responsible for meeting the foreign buyers' quality requirement, the work load of the offices of the Export Inspection Agencies (EIAs) has been reduced, resulting in surplus manpower.

EIAs are autonomous organisations under the Ministry of Commerce and EIA personnel are not Government employees. Absorption of EIA surplus personnel in Govt. Departments, other Govt. Inspection agencies or PSUs and other Agen-

cies has been considered and has not been found feasible so far.

Misuse of Liberalised Economic Policy

1998. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government's liberalisation policies have been grossly misused by the racketeers as reported in the "Financial Express", New Delhi dated July 12, 1994;

(b) if so, whether the Government have detected some cases in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to prevent such activities in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (d). A few cases of misuse of the Gold Import Scheme have been detected. Details of some of these cases are given in the statement enclosed. However, these few cases do not allude to the fact that the liberalised economic policies of the Government are being exploited on a large-scale. Law enforcement agencies of the Government are always vigilant and take appropriate action as provided under the law, as and when any information regarding violation of the provision of law is received by them.

STATEMENT

- i) The investigations made on the basis of documents seized from

a Bombay party in June, 1994 showed that gold and silver imported under the Gold Import Scheme during the period from December, 1993 to June, 1994 was sold in the country and the proceeds amounting to Rs.21.59 crores were paid by him locally under instructions from a Dubai Party.

- ii) Six cases involving a total seizure of foreign exchange equivalent to Rs.1.71 crores were investigated by Delhi Zonal Office of the Directorate during the years 1993 and 1994. Investigations made revealed that the foreign currencies were planned to be smuggled out for the purchase of gold, which would later be imported under the Gold Import Scheme.
- iii) In July, 1993, the Madras Office seized foreign currencies equivalent to Rs.1.17 crores. Investigations revealed that the party purchased foreign exchange amounting to Rs. 2.94 crores out of sale proceeds of gold and silver imported into India, and that the seized foreign exchange formed part of foreign exchange so purchased. The remaining foreign exchange was smuggled out of India for facilitating import of gold/silver from Singapore under the Gold Import Scheme.
- iv) On 19.6.94, the Jalandhar Office intercepted and searched a car, resulting in seizure of 15 Kg. gold and Indian currency of Rs.34.60 lakhs, apart from documents. Investigations revealed that the gold was to be sold in the country and the proceeds used to make compensatory payments to local parties under instructions from abroad. The seized currency was also to be distributed to local parties under instruction from abroad.

*[Translation]***Production of Cotton**

1999. SHRI NITISH KUMAR:
DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH
SHAKYA:
SHRI HARIBHAI PATEL:
SHRI SIMON MARANDI:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be
pleased to state:

(a) the total production of cotton
during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the total consumption of cotton in
powerloom and handloom sectors sepa-
rately during the above period;

(c) the criteria fixed by the Govern-
ment to allocate the quota of cotton to
handloom and powerloom sectors;

(d) the estimated carryover stock likely
to be made available during the next year;
and

(e) the steps taken by the Govern-
ment to increase the production of cot-
ton?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI
G.VENKAT SWAMY): (a) A statement is
enclosed.

(b) The handloom and powerloom
industries are not consuming any cotton
directly but only cotton yarn in hank and
cone form. The estimated quantity of cot-
ton yarn consumed by these two sectors
along with the corresponding requirement
of cotton for production of that much
quantum of yarn during the last 3 years
has been as under:

(Qty: in million kgs)

<i>Financial Year</i>	<i>Handloom Cotton yarn consumed</i>	<i>Industry Cotton requir- ement</i>	<i>Powerloom Cotton yarn consumed</i>	<i>Industry Cotton requir- ement</i>
1990-91	342	400	753	881
1991-92	328	384	719	841
1992-93	348	407	806	943

(c) the Government do not allocate
any quota of cotton to the handloom and
powerloom sectors as these are not the
direct consumers of cotton.

(d) The estimated carryover stock of
cotton for the cotton year 1994-95 is likely
to be 24.426 lakh bales of 170 kg each.

(e) The following steps have been
taken by the Government to increase the
production of cotton:

i) Announcement of minimum
support prices for cotton every
year;

- ii) release of five lakh bales of cotton for export every year at the beginning of cotton season in accordance with the recommendations of Cabinet Committee on export strategy;
- iii) The Government is implementing centrally sponsored scheme of Intensive Cotton Development Programme in important cotton

growing states to increase the production of all types of cotton to meet the domestic requirement and export of surplus produce. Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided to the states for supply of critical inputs such as seeds, pesticides, equipments, irrigation, sprinklers as also for organising demonstrations of improved technology and farmers training etc.

STATEMENT

Details of statewise total production of cotton during last three years is as under:

(Figures in lakh balse of 170 kgs)

<i>State</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>
Punjab	17.25	23.71	23.00
Haryana	11.50	14.06	14.06
Rajasthan	9.50	10.23	11.50
Gujarat	15.00	15.16	22.62
Maharashtra	15.00	12.48	20.50
M.P.	16.00	8.94	8.50
A.P.	18.75	18.82	19.07
Karnataka	8.00	8.85	9.75
T.N.	5.00	5.75	5.00
Other States	1.00	1.00	1.00
TOTAL	117.00	119.00	135.00

[English]

ICICI Bank

2000. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India propose to set up a bank;

(b) if so, whether any independent assessment has been made about its advantages;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to improve the functioning of ICICI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) The Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India Limited (ICICI) has reported that it has already set up a commercial bank which was incorporated on January 5, 1994. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had issued a licence on May 17, 1994 to ICICI to set up a commercial bank. The bank's first branch has commenced operations on June 24, 1994 at Madras.

(b) and (c). ICICI had carried out a detailed assessment of the opportunity of setting up a commercial bank which indicated that the setting up a commercial bank was a viable proposition.

(d). ICICI has reported that it has registered during 1993-94 growth rates of 51%, 33% and 45% in terms of loan approvals, disbursements and net profit respectively. Dividend has also been stepped

up from 26% to 30% for 1993-94 on the increased share capital of Rs. 247 crores.

[Translation]

Refinance to Uttar Pradesh by NABARD

2001. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of refinance provided by NABARD to Uttar Pradesh under schematic lending during 1993-94;

(b) the details of the recoveries made out of the refinance provided to U.P. during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government propose to draw up any action plan for an effective operation of the schemes of NABARD;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the schemes being operated by NABARD for Uttar Pradesh and the amount fixed for these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). An amount of Rs. 446.70 crores has been provided by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) as refinance to various banks in Uttar Pradesh under schematic lending during the year 1993-94. Under schematic lending, refinance drawn by banks is repaid to NABARD as per the due dates fixed for each instalments. Generally, repayments do not commence within 3 years from the date of disbursement of refinance.

(c) and (d). NABARD has initiated various action plans like preparation of potential linked credit plans for all the districts, banking plans for allocation under farm mechanisation, automatic refinance facility for Non-farm sector activities, IRDP, etc.. and the progress in implementation of these plans are closely monitored.

(e) As per the lending programme drawn up by NABARD under schematic lending, an amount of Rs. 394.63 crores has been fixed for 1994-95 for all agencies under various schemes/purposes for Uttar Pradesh. Besides, an additional amount of Rs.350 crores has been earmarked for the country as a whole for extending refinance support for high-tech, export oriented, agro-processing and innovative projects.

[English]

Loan to Farmers in Andhra Pradesh

2002. DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased

to state:

(a) the number of small and marginal farmers in Andhra Pradesh who have been provided loans by the Cooperative Commercial Banks and Regional Rural Banks for constructing/boring shallow tubewells in the State during the last three years;

(b) whether any complaints have been received by the Government regarding irregularities in providing the financial assistance during the above period; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the efforts made by the Government to curb such irregularities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) The number of small and marginal farmers in Andhra Pradesh who have been provided with loans by the Cooperative banks, Commercial banks and Regional Rural Banks for constructing/boring shallow tubewells in the State during the last three years is as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Small & Marginal farmers</i>
1991-92	2,364
1992-93	3,807
1993-94	13,426

(b) and (c). National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) have reported that no complaints have been received regarding irregularities in providing the financial assistance or in financing borewells during the above period.

World Bank Loans

2003. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all fast-disbursing

programmes of loans received from World Bank are proposed to be converted into special project loans;

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

(c) whether the World Bank has released any loans during 1994-95; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.

CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). In view of the Improvement in India's external accounts, with current exchange reserves of over \$16 billion, Government of India and the World Bank are of the view that no additional fast disbursing assistance is required in the foreseeable future.

(c) and (d). Though no fast disbursing loans have been approved during 1994-95, the Bank has approved the following investment operations upto July, 1994:

<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>(in \$ million)</i>	
	<i>IBRD</i>	<i>IDA</i>
1. Industrial Pollution Control-II	143	25
2. Container Transport Logistics (CONCOR)	98	-
3. Catarac Blindness Control	-	117.8
4. Population-IX	-	88.6
5. Maharashtra Earthquake Reconstruction	-	246.0

Leasing Out of Centaur Hotels

2004. KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA:
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to lease out Centaur Hotels in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c). With a view to improving the performance of Centaur Lake View Hotel, Srinagar, a proposal to give this hotel on management lease is under consideration. However, there is no such proposal regarding other units of Centaur Hotels at present.

*[Translation]**[English]***Loan to Sugar Mills**

2005. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and the details of the sugar mills which have applied for loan from the Industrial Financial Corporation of India during 1993-94;

(b) the number of the sugar mills, which were given loans by the Industrial Financial Corporation of India and the amount of loan sanctioned to each one of them; and

(c) the number and the details of the sugar mills which have been granted/ released loans during 1994-95, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (c). Industrial Finance Corporation of India Ltd. (IFCI) has reported that 19 sugar mills had applied for a loan from IFCI during 1993-94. IFCI has further reported that during this period it sanctioned loans to 23 new sugar mills, expansion/modernisation cases were sanctioned for six mills and loans under financial services and for balancing equipment were sanctioned to eight mills. Two sugar mills were sanctioned loans during April-June, 1994, and loans in respect of five mills were released during April-June, 1994. Details relating to the individual constituents cannot be divulged in terms of the provisions of statutes governing public sector banks and financial institutions as also the provisions of Public Financial Institutions (Obligations as to Fidelity & Secrecy) Act, 1983.

Supply of Janata Cloth

2006. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the supply of Janata cloth to Madhya Pradesh during the last year was inadequate as compared to the actual demand;

(b) if so, the details of the demand of Janata cloth made by Madhya Pradesh during each of the last three years and the actual supply made thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to supply adequate quantity of Janata cloth to the needy persons in Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G.VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Government of India has not received any reports about supply of Janata cloth as compared to the actual demand in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Applique Products

2007. SHRI KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the applique works of Pipili in Orissa has a great demand in the foreign markets; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to promote the production and the export of applique items of Pipili?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G.VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b). There is a demand for applique work, including that of Pipili, in the foreign market. The steps taken by the Government to promote the production and export of applique items of Pipili are: Training through voluntary organisations and under the mastercraftsmen, design upgradation, setting up of craft development centre, participation in international trade fairs and festivals.

[Translation]

Ashok Yatri Niwas

2008. SHRI DHARMANNA
MONDAYYA SADUL:
SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the tourists belonging to lower class do not get a room in the hotels like Ashok Yatri Niwas and as a result thereof they have to stay in costly hotels or private hotels;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to construct some more hotels like Ashok Yatri Niwas in Delhi to facilitate the tourists in Delhi;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM ANBI

AZAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). In view of the capacity available at Ashok Yatri Niwas, ITDC does not envisage construction of another such Niwas during the 8th Five Year Plan.

[English]

Defrauding of Punjab National Bank

2009. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some firms have defrauded the Punjab National Bank of as much as rupees fifteen crore as reported in "The Indian Express" (Delhi edition) dated December 11, 1993;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Securities and Exchange Board of India is seized of the matter;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government had constituted any inquiry in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the action taken so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). Punjab National Bank (PNB) has reported that a fraud was perpetrated by two firms viz. M/s. West Coast Breweries and Distilleries Ltd. and M/s. New Beam Ferro Alloys Ltd. who had issued refund orders into the market much beyond the amount deposited with the bank's controlling branch. The total deficit discovered in

both the accounts was Rs. 15.48 crores out of which Rs.4.05 crore has been recovered by the bank.

(c) and (d). PNB have lodged a report with Securities and Exchange Board of India, Bombay stating that both the companies have defrauded the bank. A copy of the FIR lodged with the Police against the above companies was also sent to the SEBI in November, 1993.

(e) and (f). The matter has been investigated by the bank. The investigation brought out that high value additional/revalidated refund orders were issued by the above two firms and encashed by a few investment companies floated by them. Criminal complaints have been filed by the bank in the Court of Addl. Metropolitan Magistrate, Bombay against the two companies and their directors. Six officials of the bank have been suspended/charge sheeted and departmental action has also been initiated against 7 senior officials of the bank in the matter. An FIR has also been lodged with the Assistant Commissioner of Police, CID, Bombay.

Trade with U.S.A.

2010. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the turn-over of the trade between United States of America and India during each of the last three years;

(b) the total debt which India has to pay to U.S.A. and the details of repayment;

(c) whether there is any dispute over the repayment of debt which is adversely affecting current trade between the two countries;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Indo-US trade during the past three years has been:

(Value in US \$ billion)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Exports</i>	<i>Imports</i>	<i>Bilateral trade</i>
1991-92	2.920	1.987	4.907
1992-93	3.490	2.123	5.613
1993-94	4.006	2.719	6.725

(b) to (e). The total debt which Government of India has to pay to the USA as on 31.3.1994 is US \$ 2201.067 million. Total repayment of principal upto 31.3.1994 is US \$ 2862.563 million and payment of interest upto 31.3.1994 is US

\$ 1803.381 million. The estimated repayment of principal to USA during 1994-95 is US \$ 121.781 million and estimated payment of interest is US \$ 60.927 million.

The payment of loans are being made

on due date.

Inland Air Travel Tax

2011. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines has decided to reduce the cancellation fee on air tickets to a nominal rate;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Indian Airlines has asked for permission to retain the inland air travel tax collected from each passenger;

(d) the annual amount of income from this air travel tax;

(e) the decision taken by the Union Government thereon; and

(f) the other steps Indian Airlines is considering to take to meet the funds requirement?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b). With effect from 1st August, 1994, the slab-wise cancellation charges have been removed and passengers can cancel their booking upto one hour before the scheduled departure of the flight. A refund fee of Rs.100/- per ticket has been introduced.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The amount of Inland Air Travel Tax (IATT) collected for the year 1993-94 was Rs. 150,46,69,205.00.

(e) No final decision has yet been taken by Government.

(f) The following are the main steps taken by Indian Airlines to meet the funds requirement:

- Indian Airlines has revised its domestic rupee fare ranging between 10% to 20% on all sectors effective 25.7.1994.
- Stepping up utilisation of existing fleet.
- Close monitoring of 'On-Time Performance'.
- Reduction in expenditure without effecting efficiency/productivity.
- Freezing recruitment.
- Frequent pre-flight checks to avoid wastage on food upliftment/catering items.

Clearance of Foreign Investment Proposals

2012. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the existing guidelines issued by the Government permitting foreign financial companies to hold hundred percent equity in their subsidiaries;

(b) whether some companies have been allowed to go-ahead to set up two or more fully-owned financial services subsidiaries in India;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of the parameters fixed for obtaining the clearance of foreign investment proposals in the financial sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) No separate guidelines have been issued in this regard.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The approvals given by the Government in the financial services sector are in accordance with the Industrial Policy Statement, 1991.

Reserve Management Policy

2013. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has evolved a reserve management policy that recognises the need to maximise foreign exchange reserves; and

(b) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). The management of foreign exchange reserves is conducted in such a way as to ensure that the country's payments obligations in the form of current payments and debt service obligations are met as and when they arise. In particular, a large stock of foreign exchange reserves provides security against future

contingencies. At the same time, it is recognised that accretion of foreign exchange reserves leads to money supply expansion which, if excessive, contributes to inflation.

In order to moderate the impact of reserve build up on inflation the Government and the Reserve Bank of India have either taken or contemplate a number of measures. They include:

- (i) limiting the Central Government's fiscal deficit to 6 per cent of GDP in 1994-95 as against 7.3 per cent last year;
- (ii) placing a cap on recourse to adhoc treasury bills by the Central Government;
- (iii) active open market operations by the Reserve Bank in Government securities;
- (iv) raising of the cash reserve ratio of the scheduled commercial banks;
- (v) tightening of selective credit controls in the case of certain sensitive commodities;
- (vi) moderation in banks' access to refinance from Reserve Bank;
- (vii) allowing the import of sugar, raw cotton and edible oils under Open General Licence (OGL) at zero/concessional rate of duty; and
- (viii) active intervention in the foodgrains market by open market sale of rice and wheat through FCI.

*[Translation]***Non-Implementation of Labour Laws**

2014. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that most of the employers do not comply with the statutory provisions of labour laws in respect of opening of creches for providing facility to the women employees;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to chalk out any action plan and to implement it in an effective manner;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of other welfare measures which are likely to be included in this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (d). Government are aware that scope for improvement of implementation of provisions relating to creches does exist. Efforts to improve the implementation of the laws include review meetings with the State Government, enhancing awareness of workers and training of the concerned staff. A new scheme for setting up day care centres for children of women labourers in establishments where creche facilities have to be statutory provided has been recently introduced. Under this scheme, financial assistance would be provided to NGO's for taking up awareness activities to motivate the employer, training of the staff etc.

Child Labour

2015. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR:
SHRIMATI BHAVNA
CHIKHALIA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have constituted any Committee to look into the difficulties and problems being faced by the child labour;

(b) if so, the details of its composition;

(c) whether the Committee has presented its report; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to implement its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (d). To look into the problem of child labour, suggest strategies and measures to tackle the problem, review the implementation of the schemes/programmes. Advisory Boards at the Central and State levels have been set up. These Boards meet from time to time and make recommendations.

There is a Technical Advisory Committee to identify areas where child labour is to be prohibited. Based on the recommendations of this Committee, the following occupations and processes were added to the schedule of prohibition:

- (i) Abattoirs/slaughter houses.
- (ii) Hazardous processes as defined in the Factories Act.

- (iii) Printing as defined in Factories Act Cashew and Cashew descaling and processing. Soldering processes in Electronic Industries.

[English]

Market Development Assistance

2016. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Handloom Development Corporation, Apex Societies and Primary Societies have urged Government to make suitable amendments in the guidelines on the MDA Schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The beneficiary handloom agencies have urged the Government for stepping up the level of assistance under the scheme.

(c) The Government have made suitable amendments in the Scheme with a view to bring within its ambit those Primary Weavers Coop. Societies also which are having turn over of Rs.50.00 lakhs but not availing cash credit facilities.

Frauds in SBI

2017. SHRI P.C. CHACKO:
SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

SHRI SRIBALLAV
PANIGRAHI:
DR. SAKSHIJI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of frauds in a branch of State Bank of India have been detected recently as reported in "Rashtriya Sahara" dated May 16, 1994;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the persons found guilty; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) Government have seen the news-item referred to in the Question.

(b) to (d). State Bank of India (SBI) has reported that a cheque of Rs. 60 crores drawn on Andhra Bank by M/s. Bharat Dynamics Ltd. (BDL) in favour of SBI, Green Park Extension, New Delhi branch for investment in term deposit was received through an officer of the Branch. The proceeds of the cheque were credited to a current account opened in the name of M/s. Jaydees International and 3 Special Term Deposits (STDRs) for Rs.20 crores each favouring the said firm were also issued by the branch. Subsequently, the firm requested inter-alia, for a loan of Rs.15 crores against one of the STDRs and another STDR for Rs.2,67,80,000/- in favour of BDL. In view of the large amount involved, the matter was referred by the branch to the controlling office which alerted the branch to verify the

genuineness of the transaction and the bonafides of the account holder. In the meanwhile, an officer of M/s. Bharat Dynamics Limited contacted the branch for collecting the STDRs favouring the undertaking for issue of which it had issued the cheque of Rs.60 crores. This brought the fraud to light. The bank has not suffered any loss. The bank has lodged an FIR with Delhi Police and the officer concerned in the branch has been arrested by the police and has also been placed under suspension by the bank. The CBI have also since registered a case in the matter.

Rural Credit

2018. SHRI D.VENKATESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has advised all the regional rural banks to formulate action plans which will help their operations and organisational efforts for purveying rural credit;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether all the RRBs have formulated the above plans; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which they are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (d). National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that they have advised all the Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) in April, 1994

to formulate Development Action Plans (DAPs) which will help them to plan their operations in a structured and systematic way for attempting to achieve long term viability. This would in turn enable the RRBs to play a better role in purveying rural credit in their command areas/districts.

The preparation of the Plan envisages a thorough analysis of the bank specific problems/constraints, assessment of the present status of the viability on the basis of the present financial margin and targetting projected business level on the basis of well conceived growth parameteras. The plan also encompasses several non-financial aspects of the working of the RRBs viz., improvement in human resources development, management information system and general house keeping, reorganisation of the structure, proper deployment of staff and revamping the management etc. The preparation of the plan is essentially based on the analysis and perception of every RRB of its own strength, weaknesses, opportunities and threats for fixing targetted growth rate which will enable them to attempt attainment of break-even and long term viability. RRBs are required to involve their branches and staff in the process of preparation and implementation of the Plan. The plans are to be prepared through a 'Bottom up Approach' i.e. by seeking branch wise potential and projections which will be consolidated and moderated at Head Office level on the basis of projected growth rates to arrive at the overall plan for the bank. Setting up of an effective monitoring mechanism for close monitoring of the performance of branches and Head Office Departments is another important aspect of the Development Action Plan. NABARD has since received Development Action Plans from some of

the RRBs for examination. As indicated by NABARD, the Plan have to be drawn-up for a period of 5 years from 1994-95 to 1998-99.

Over Spending

2019. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has been incurring expenditure far in excess than the sanctioned budget and the subsequent supplementary grants;

(b) if so, how many times in the last three years have these taken place, giving the details thereof together with the reasons for not remaining within the sanc-

tioned budget/supplementary grants;

(c) whether the matter was enquired into and if so, the outcome thereof and the action taken thereon; and

(d) the steps taken to check the over spending henceforth?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). During the last three years, the Ministry of Commerce had incurred expenditure in excess of sanctioned budget (including Supplementary Grant) in the year 1990-91 only. During the years 1991-92 and 1992-93 the expenditure was within the sanctioned Budget (including Supplementary Grant). The detailed information figures are as under:

(In crores of Rupees)

	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Budget Allotment (including Suppl. Grant)	4046.46	3144.10	1585.95
Actual Expendi	4558.10	3069.18	1249.52

The excess expenditure during 1990-91 was mainly due to grant of Technical Credit facility to the former USSR. The necessary debits were raised by the Reserve Bank of India. The excess expenditure was subsequently got regularised by Parliament. Technical Credit was a device whose necessity was inherent in the rupee payment trading system. The system had worked successfully for about 35 years. The entire technical credit drawn by the USSR and subsequently by Russia has been repaid completely by the Govt. of Russia. The Technical Credit outstand-

ing against USSR earned due interest. However, the nature of the expenditure is such as it was not possible for the Ministry of Commerce to assees accurately the shortfall in generation of rupee resources and therefore the expected drawal of technical credit.

A decision has already been taken that no further technical credit would be made available to any country in the former rupee payment area. This completely rules out any further possibility of occurrence of fresh expenditure on this account.

**Violation of Customs and Excise
Laws by Bombay Based Industrial
House**

2020. SHRI VISWANATH
SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Bombay based large
Industrial House was recently found to
have been indulged in illegal export and
violation of Central Excise and Customs
Laws;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action being taken by the
Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.
CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a)
and (b). A case has come to the notice of
the Government where a Bombay based
Industrial House manufacturing, inter alia,
Partially Oriented Yarn (POY) is alleged
to have been indulging in illegal export
and violations of Central Excise and Customs
Laws. Investigations done so far
have revealed that POY used to be re-
moved for export in containers sealed by
the Central Excise officers at the factory
premises of the concerned Industrial
House. These containers, instead of be-
ing taken to the port for export, were
being taken to a private warehouse where
duty free POY was removed and substi-
tuted with Masoor Dal, an item prohibited
for export. The duty free POY was di-
verted to the domestic market.

Two such containers stuffed with POY
(Quantity 38543 kgs valued at
Rs.16,18,800) under the supervision of
the Central Excise officers and removed
for export after sealing, were on examina-

tion at Nhava Sheva Port by Customs
authorities, found to contain Masoor Dal.
Investigations conducted revealed that
11 such containers containing POY val-
ued at Rs.1,04,23,476/- had been re-
moved for export by the said Industrial
House in the past but substituted and
diverted the same for domestic market.

(c) On the basis of investigations
conducted so far, twelve persons, includ-
ing two executives of the concerned In-
dustrial House, have been arrested. Two
Show Cause Notices, one for the POY
removed duty free in the two seized con-
tainers and the other for the POY cleared
duty free in the past, demanding Central
Excise duty of Rs.26,59,467/ and
Rs.1,42,14,486/- respectively have been
issued on 24.2.94 and 22.7.94 to the
Industrial House. Show Cause Notices
have also been issued to 28 other per-
sons, including some employees of the
Industrial House, proposing planal action
against them for conniving in the fraudu-
lent evasion of Central Excise duty. In-
vestigations are at an advance stage for
issue of Show Cause Notices for viola-
tions of Customs Laws.

Credit Policy of R.B.I.

2021. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA
RAO:
SHRI BOLLA BULLI
RAMAIAH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the new credit policy of
the Reserve Bank of India has been hailed
by various chambers of commerce and
industry in the country;

(b) whether the Confederation of In-

dian Industry has also expressed concern that the Policy reflected excessive concern on inflation management but little concern on economic and industrial growth;

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

(d) the extent to which the above policy is likely to bring the rate of inflation down; and

(e) the extent to which the credit policy is likely to improve the economic and industrial growth rate in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) Yes, Sir, it has been welcomed by several chambers of Commerce & Industry.

(b) Yes, Sir, CII has expressed the view that greater emphasis be placed on industrial growth.

(c) The credit policy for the first half of 1994-95 seeks to ensure that adequate credit support is provided by the banking system for the revival of output in all sectors of the economy. The statutory liquidity ratio is being reduced by one percentage point releasing resources for credit to commercial sector. Banks have also been given greater flexibility to hold shares or debentures. Besides, companies with good track record have been raising considerable amount of resources internally through issue of shares, debentures and commercial paper and externally through global depository receipts and foreign currency convertible bonds.

As such they need not depend on the commercial bank credit as much as they used to do in the past.

(d) Government has placed inflation control on top of its agenda and a number of measures to manage aggregate demand and supply have already been put into effect. Some stability in prices is already visible and further moderation is quite likely by end of September.

(e) Various reform measures initiated by the Government in the last three years in the areas of fiscal, financial, trade and industrial policies are all designed to encourage enterprise, competition and efficiency in the economy and bring about an improvement in economic and industrial growth rate.

RPF Offices

2022. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of offices of sub-regional Employees Provident Fund including the Regional Provident Fund Offices in Gujarat as on June, 1994;

(b) whether the Government propose to set up some more offices of Employees Provident Fund in Gujarat; and

(c) if so, the places identified therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) 4

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**BIFR Recommendation for Closure/
privatisation of PSUs**

2023. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of the Public Sector Undertakings which were not viable and needed to be wound up or privatised had been disposed of by the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR);

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the particulars of the Public Sector Undertakings whose closure/privatisation has been recommended to the Government by the BIFR during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (c). The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) has reported that as on 30.06.1994, winding up of five public sector undertakings (PSUs) has been recommended under Section 20(1) of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 (SICA) to the concerned High Court. These five cases are as under:

Central PSUs

1. National Bicycle Corporation of India Ltd., Maharashtra

State PSUs

2. A.P. Scooters Ltd., Andhra Pradesh
3. U.P. Carbide & Chemicals Ltd., Uttar Pradesh

4. Shyadri Glass Works Ltd. Maharashtra

5. Karnataka Implement & Machinery Company Ltd., Karnataka

[Translation]

Maternity Benefits to Female Agriculture Workers

2024. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the existing schemes for providing Maternity benefits and other welfare schemes for female agriculture workers as well as in other sectors in the country;

(b) whether any guidelines have been issued in the matter; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). Maternity Benefit is being provided to the industrial workers either under the ESI Act, 1948 or under the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961. In the case of maternity, the women employees are entitled to twelve weeks' leave with average daily wage. They are also entitled to six-weeks' leave with wage in case of miscarriage. These benefits have not been extended so far to the female agricultural women workers.

In order to provide housing, medical, education, recreation and certain other facilities to the beedi, mine & cine workers, the Govt. has set up several welfare funds. A maternity benefit scheme under the Beedi Workers' Welfare Fund and also been introduced exclusively for beedi workers.

12. 00 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Bombay Bomb Blasts*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B.CHAVAN): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sorry to say that the Hindi version of the statement is not available at the moment however, copies of the English version of the Statement have been circulated to all the Members.

As the House is aware, the bomb blasts which rocked Bombay in March last year to the great shock of all Indians, were speedily investigated and the trial is under way before the Designated Court in Bombay. The Government would like to take the House into confidence to announce the apprehension of one of the principal accused namely Yakub Abdul Razak Memon by our security agencies at Delhi this morning.

A large number of incriminating documents including Pakinstani passports and Pak identity documents of Yakub and other members of the Memon family recovered from the accused provide irrefutable evidence and confirm the complicity of Pakistan in Bombay blasts. The members of the Memon family, who fled Bombay on the eve of the blasts were taken to Karachi from Dubai. They were given all resource back up, shelter and facilities organised by Pak authorities to live under assumed names. Involvement of Dawood Ibrahim in Bombay explosions and his presence in Karachi have also been confirmed.

The present revelations fully reinforce the evidence already available and provide further confirmation of the involvement of

Pakistan in sponsoring terrorist activities in India. Now, at least, it should be clear to the world at large how Pakistan has been making concerted efforts to create terror and destabilisation in our country.

It may be recalled that Yakub Abdul Razak Memon has been declared a proclaimed offender and a reward of Rs.5 lakh has been announced by the CBI. The Central Bureau of Investigation which has already been entrusted with the investigation of the case is taking further action in the matter. The success of the security agencies in making this important breakthrough deserves the appreciation of the House.

SHRI UMRAO SINGH (Jalandhar): Sir, we all appreciate it and we congratulate the Home Minister for this.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA (Balasore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to bring to the notice of the House the fact that in Orissa the passengers travelling in buses are being harassed due to the frequent hike in bus fares. Within the span of last two years the bus fares have been doubled. Only recently the fare has been increased by 2 paise per Km. There are so many agitations and picketing in regard to this. In fact a number of people have lost their lives and properties in the disturbances created by these agitations. I am afraid that the present agitation may lead to a worse situation.

12.04 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

I would request the Government to intervene in the matter and bring a solution to the problem

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, a large number of Low Power Transmitters have been set up by Doordarshan all over the country. This is a good step and we would like to congratulate the Government, particularly, the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for this.

Sir, only one person is being posted after the completion of a Lower Power Transmitter probably for guarding the instruments. They are not providing additional staff not even the bare minimum staff to run them. Sometimes, immediately after inauguration of the Low Power Transmitters, they go out of order and nobody is there to take care of them.

In fact the LPTs although completed and inaugurated are not functioning in many places. This is creating resentment among the people. If such a state of affairs continues, I am afraid, the people, in some places, out of anguish, may also demonstrate and cause damage to the Lower Power Transmitters.

I am given to understand that some proposals regarding recruitment of staff and so on of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting are pending in the Ministry of Finance for clearance. This should be expedited. If it is not expedited, there may be chances of damage to costly instruments. Then, again it will be very difficult to get additional funds for the purpose of repairing the damaged instruments.

Secondly, as far as setting up of some Low Power Transmitters in places like Kuchinda and Pallahara which are in my constituency, are concerned, there is an inordinate delay. It is intriguing that places like Deogarh and Pallahara which were included in the earlier list for the purpose of

Low Power Transmitters and which were to be completed long back are yet to be made functional. Although as per the 1992-93 list, many places had been covered but these places had been ignored. It was the former Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Mr. Panja who had decided to provide LPTs in these places. I emphatically protest for such discriminatory approach. Why do they not set up LPTs in an orderly manner? I welcome setting up of LPTs at new places but at the same time, it should be done in a systematic manner, according to plan and programme.

I, therefore, request the Government of India, particularly, the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to look into this matter and find out the people who are playing mischief.

Thirdly, Sir, although the Government buildings, with adequate facilities are available, yet Doordarshan authorities are taking private buildings on rent. Even while taking private buildings on rent, the most suitable buildings with comparatively lower rents are being ignored. It is done obviously to show favours to some selected individuals.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Panigrahi, it is not a matter of urgent public importance. Only matters of urgent public importance should be raised in the Zero Hour.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): It is detrimental to our interest. That is why I am bringing this matter to the notice of this august House. I would request the Government of India to take necessary remedial measures in this direction.

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Home Minister a very

serious matter, through you, the most pathetic plight of many innocent citizens who had been arrested under TADA and who had been languishing in various jails of our country. Sir, I can very well understand if a culprit or an offender is arrested and put behind the bar.

It is matter of pleasure and happiness for all of us to know that the Central Investigation Agency has taken certain steps and some culprits have been arrested. But the innocent people have been arrested under TADA.

The gross abuse of the provisions of TADA in different States by the State Officials has really created a fear in the minds of the innocent people and their families in the country.

This matter has been brought to the notice of the Home Minister. I personally brought this matter to the notice of the Chief Ministers of the Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajasthan. They have promised and assured that this matter will be looked into; but, unfortunately, it has not yet been looked into.

The Supreme Court has made observations in a case where the validity of the TADA has been challenged. They have observed that while upholding its validity, keeping in view the doctrine of speedy trial which was read into Article 21, 'The right to life and liberty' of the Constitution as an essential part of the Fundamental Rights to life and liberty and which concept was manifested in the Act the designated court should dispose of a pending case without giving room for any complaint or unnecessary delay.

But many of the State Governments have not followed this rule. Therefore, the

hon. Home Minister may respond to it. All the Members have been raising it and the Government is mum. Therefore, it is the duty of the Central Government to respond to this matter.

SHRI S.B.CHAVAN: It is a fact that there are a large number of State Governments where a number of people have been arrested under TADA. In fact, they have not taken care to see that those cases are expedited and the final charge-sheets are also filed in the court. Even in cases where the TADA is not attracted, there have been a large number of cases where there has been misuse of the TADA.

I have personally written to all the Chief Ministers to review those cases; and on a periodical basis, they should go on reviewing. If there are any innocent people involved, they should take immediate action to see that the innocent people are not being harassed in the matter. But, at the same time, those who are definitely involved in the TADA offences, they should, of course, be tried under the TADA only.

So, this is the precaution that we have to take. I am sure, the respective Chief Ministers will review the cases. They have already set up committees, and those committees will definitely take a review of these pending cases.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central): I would like to draw the attention of the House and the Government to a very serious incident that has been reported in the press from Bombay.

It has been reported in a section of the press that about 200 women employees of MTNL gheraoed the General Manager (Long Distance) for sexual harassment and slapped him on Wednesday, the 3rd Au-

gust, 1994, at Bombay. It is said that the action was spontaneous on behalf of women. About 200 women employees approached the General Manager at his residence in Fort Exchange Building and dragged him to the office at Telephone Building in Fort where he was beaten up by the women. It is alleged that the General Manager who had been transferred from Delhi to Bombay used to impose himself on the telephone operators. If they refused his advances, he used to hold up their honoraria and increase the same if the women gave in to his demands. It is said that he was transferred on similar charges from Delhi to Bombay. The allegations are that the General Manager forced women employees to work late at night and he would remain in the office with these women. It is even alleged that he used to call the operators to his house on Saturdays and Sundays.

The allegations are very serious. I would request the Minister of Communications to look into the matter. If the allegations are true, then stern action may be taken in this matter.

SHRI PALA K.M. MATHEW (Idukki): Sir, I have given my name to speak on the necessity of introducing total prohibition in the country. Prohibition is a basic sine qua non for economic prosperity and poverty eradication of any country.

I do not think there is any crime which is worse than total addiction to drinking. The prime cause of most of the crimes in the country is drinking. The course of anti-social activities is also the same. Now prostitution of women, murder of women and children and so many other kinds of crimes are taking place on almost all days in some parts of the country. Sex crime and cruelty are also being perpetrated.

We know that liquor kills people but still people take to it. Now it is injurious to health and longevity also. Thousands of families are being ruined economically and financially. This should be ended.

Sir, I have one more suggestion about this. Everyday liquor shops are coming like mushrooms in so many parts of the country. There should be an end to it and especially those shops which come very near to the places of worships, like Temples, Churches and Mosques. The shopkeepers are finding so many excuses to set up these shops near the places of worships. There should be more strict legislation without any loophole so that this problem should be thrashed out. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS (Jajpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this is a very important matter and I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards this.

There are a huge number of landless families particularly of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, who are in occupation of land belonging to Government or ex-Zminders, over the last 20 to 100 years. They are denied the record of rights.

It is my observation that there are no guidelines given by the Government. Informally they instruct the officers not to record their names. I have seen people who are there for over 100 years.

Since the settlement operation in Orissa now is on, I urge upon the Government to issue instructions to Orissa Government to issue record of rights or Patta in favour of landless Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe occupants. Thank you, Sir.

[Translation]

billions of rupees.

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI (Saidpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution to an important matter. Sir, the irregularities on a large scale are being committed in the purchase of goods in Super Bazaar. Hardwares worth crores of rupees for sale to local consumers and Biscuits, etc. for Child Development Project are purchased every year. As per the orders of the Government, these items should be purchased from registered contractors or from the lowest bidders on merit basis after tenders are invited through the main newspapers but the organisers of Super Bazaar are brazenly flouting all the rules and behaving arbitrarily. Recently when several other Members and I corresponded in this regard, the Minister of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution invited comments. Keeping in view the gravity of the situation, a notice was published in Indian Express on 15th July, 1994 that any unregistered contractor or any other person desirous of supplying goods to Super Bazar should see the Notice Board on the fifth floor but it was not a tender. It is quite ridiculous. What exactly does the Minister of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution want to drive home? I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether he would get the entire case probed? It is also my submission that this scam which took place in the last 3 years should be probed into and all the details should come to light and the matter should be discussed in this House. The investigation should also be made in regard to the value of goods purchased and the value for which the tenders were invited, the names of the bidders quoting the lowest prices, the names of the newspapers in which the tender notices were published for purchase of goods worth

[English]

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM (Inner Manipur): Sir, Sikkim is a small State in the North-Eastern region. Before it was merged with the Indian Union it was an independent sovereign country. But it was merged with the Indian Union in 1975 and it became a very important State, and a part and parcel of the country.

What is happening now in Sikkim is very strange. It is very difficult to explain how it has happened. In a House of 32, 17 MLAs have resigned and only 14 Members have been running the State. I am raising this in the House because, what is the constitutional propriety of this system? Why does the Central Government not intervene in the matter? Why has President's rule not been imposed in that State? That is why I am raising it here.

The Sikkim Sangram Parishad had played an important role in merging the then sovereign country with the Indian Union and on account of the falling of the Government of the Sikkim Sangram Parishad the present stalemate has started.

I am raising this point so that democracy should not be made a mockery of. On account of Sikkim being a small State nothing is being done. If it happens in a big State like Maharashtra, Bihar, U.P or West Bengal, would the Central Government remain looking like this? It is a very serious matter on which the Government has to respond and make a statement.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI (Robertsganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw

the attention of the House to the most backward district, Sonbhadra of Uttar Pradesh. Kanhar Project is proposed to be built on Kanhar River in village Ambar in Duddi Tehsil of Sonbhadra district. The project was started in 1974 with a view to provide irrigation facilities and solve the problem of shortage of drinking water in Duddi, Vindhamganj and Pandu Besan region of this drought affected Adivasi - dominated area. It is proposed to irrigate about 26,065 hectares of cultivable land of the said area through the right and left side canals of Kanhar River by constructing about 39.9 metre high dam over this river. The broad out-lines of the project are:-

The work on this scheme had commenced in the year 1974 and its cost at that time was estimated about Rs.27.75 crores but subsequently it went up to Rs.150.70 crores in 1985. An expenditure to the tune of Rs.37.50 crores has been incurred on this project on March 1994. The financial approval to the plan was initially sent by the Uttar Pradesh Government vide 258/79-23/C-4/99 W , dated 29.3.79.

Initially, in the Plan Madhya Pradesh area likely to be sub-merged was assessed to be 184 hectares which came to 258 hectares after a correct assessment. That is why, this scheme is pending with the Central Water Commission. The process of getting its approval from Madhya Pradesh is also in progress. The project work has also been suspended since 1982-83 in the absence of announcement regarding financial assistance but an amount of Rs.50 lakh on the regular employees and an amount of Rs.10 lakh on the regular establishment are being annually incurred. Approximately, 70 per cent of the earth-filling work has already been completed on the right and the left side

of the main Kanhar dam. Certain concrete work now left and right side of the canal has also been undertaken but due to suspension of work for the last 10-11 years, these sites have been getting damaged. The construction work of certain buildings at various places has also been completed under this project. The heavy 'earth-mover' machines worth rupees four crores and fifty lakhs which had been purchased in 1978-79 are gradually developing faults. An area of 4 thousand 47 acre cultivable land and 2422 acre of forest land have been acquired under this project.

Only the work concerning sewage and construction of main dam remains to be done under the project. This project can be made beneficial by spending around Rs.60 crores in 4 years. The Duddi Tehsil of Sonbhadra district and border area of Madhya Pradesh can also be made to benefit from this project. But the funds are getting wasted because this project is pending with the Central Water Commission.

Therefore, we demand from the Government to get the said project completed immediately by providing financial assistance.

[Translation]

* SHRI V.S.VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palakkad): The Nizamuddin-Trivandrum Rajdhani Express has started on 1.7.1994. But it has only one stop in Kerala, namely Ernakulam. This does not benefit the majority of people of the State.

I alongwith my colleagues in Parliament demanded many times that Rajdhani should have a halt at Palakkad. We met the Hon'ble Minister, but nothing has been done

* Translation of the speech originally delivered in Malayalam.

so far.

[English]

Palakkad is a divisional headquarters. Besides, a stop at this station will help people in districts of Kerala and Coimbatore in Tamil Nadu. Thus it will benefit about 40% of the people of the State. It is learnt that the Rajdhani is going to be run on the Alleppy-Kayankula route which will save it about an hour. Besides, this train moves rather slow in the Palakkad sector due to the change in signalling. Thus, a halt at Palakkad is not going to affect the total running time of the train. If there is no stop at Palakkad, majority of the people will be deprived of the benefit of this train.

I would, therefore, demand a halt to the Rajdhani Express at Palakkad.

[Translation]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Saharsa): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to a serious and important problem of border-line area.

At the time of Indo-China war, a proposal under the Prime Ministership of late Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru, had been submitted to construct a road for Assam - Laddakh border area. The road was constructed upto Darbhanga (Bihar) at that time but road between Forbisgarh-Darbhanga, a distance of only 50-60 k.m., could not be constructed. This road links the border areas of China and Nepal. In view of the security of our country, the remaining road needs to be constructed immediately.

That is why, I demand from the Central Government to make arrangements to immediately get this road constructed in the national interest.

SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI (Sikkim): I would like to draw the attention of the House to the difficult situation that Sikkimis going through. The continuance of minority government with having less than 50 per cent of the total strength of the State Assembly in Sikkim, in total disregard of democracy and the Constitution, is causing great damage to the emotional assimilation of the people of this very tiny, young State which merged with this great country, India, in 1975 only.

This assumes greater importance taking in view the statement made by the Vice President and the Foreign Minister of China who had come recently to India and in Delhi that China stands by its stand taken in 1975 as regards Sikkim. That means, they still have not recognised the State of Sikkim as part of India.

Here, the question arises: why did the people of Sikkim wish to merge with this great country, India? It was basically because of their faith in democracy that they wanted to merge with this great country and to participate in the democracy. But what is happening today? More than fifty per cent of the Members of State Legislature have already resigned. This lame, unconstitutional, illegal government is being supported by the ruling Party at the Centre. To what effect will this lead to strengthen a larger democracy in Sikkim? I would like to urge upon the Central Government to impose the President's rule in Sikkim so that fair and free elections could be conducted as soon as possible so that the people of Sikkim could choose the Government of their choice and any person foisted by any Party should not be acceptable to the people of Sikkim.....[Interruptions]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI:
Why Sikkim is being treated like this?

MR. DEPUTY - SPEAKER: Madam, we are supposed to complete this Zero Hour by 12. 30' p.m. Since you have raised your hand, I did not want to deny the opportunity.

SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI:
Sir, I will finish in one minute.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Madam, you cannot expect the Government to respond immediately. The Government has noted whatever you have said. Please excuse me now. There is no time left for the Zero Hour discussion.

SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI:
Sir, Please give me just one minute. Sir, the Home Minister was on record saying that we cannot take the things for granted.....[Interruptions] *

MR. DEPUTY- SPEAKER: This will not go on record. Dr. Ravi Mallu to speak now.....

[Interruptions]

SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI:
Sir, this is really an injustice. I was elected by the people.

MR. DEPUTY- SPEAKER: No arguments, please.

SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI:
Sir, this is really an injustice.

MR. DEPUTY- SPEAKER: Madam,

whatever feelings that you have expressed have gone on record. The Government have also noted it.....

[Interruptions]

SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI:
Sir, I am walking out in protest.

12. 36 hrs.

At this stage, Shrimati Dil Kumari Bhandari left the House.

DR.R. MALLU (Nagar Kurnool): Sir, Dr. Ambedkar Foundation under the Ministry of Welfare have announced Dr.Ambedkar awards for those people who have done excellent work for the upliftment of the weaker sections. But unfortunately, though the awards were announced three years back, till today, the awards were not given to anybody. Money was allocated; modalities were finalised and the Committee was formed for finalisation and selection of the candidates who have done excellent work for the upliftment of the weaker sections. The awards for the years 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 are yet to be finalised. Money is lying with Dr. Ambedkar Foundation and if this trend continues a wrong signal will go to the weaker sections that the Government is not that serious to finalise the list of awardees. Another thing is that an amount of Rs.5.5 crore was allotted for the construction of Dr.Ambedkar Library, but still the work has not been taken up. I request the Minister of Welfare to take up these two things and see that action is taken immediately on top priority basis.

12. 38 hrs.

CHANDRASHEKHARAMURTHY): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

**Notification under Aircraft Act,
1934***[English]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM) (SHRIMATI SUKHBUNS KAUR) On Behalf Of Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Aircraft (Demolition of Obstructions caused by Buildings and Trees etc.) Rules, 1994 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No.G.S.R 227 in Gazette of India dated the 28th April, 1994 under Section 14A of the Aircraft Act, 1934, together with an explanatory note.

*[Placed in Library. See No.LT-6201/94]***Notification under Employees' State
Insurance Act, 1948**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A.SANGMA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Employees' State Insurance (General) (First Amendment) Regulations, 1994 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. N-12/13/2/93- P&D in Gazette of India dated the 9th April, 1994 under sub-section (4) of section 97 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948.

*[Placed in Library. See No.LT-6202/94]***Notification under Income Tax Act,
1961 and Securities and Exchange
Board of India Act, 1992 etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 296 of the Income -tax Act, 1961:-
 - (i) S.O 1464 published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1994 regarding exemption to "Bharat Bhavan Nyas, Bhopal" under section 10 (23C) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1989-90 to 1991-92 subject to certain conditions.
 - (ii) S.O. 1465 published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1994 regarding exemption to "Bharat Bhavan Nyas, Bhopal" under section 10 (23C) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1992-93 to 1994-95 subject to certain conditions.
 - (iii) S.O 1466 published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1994 regarding exemption to "National Centre for the Performing Arts, Bombay" under section 10 (23C) of the Income tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1990-91 to 1991-92 subject to certain conditions.
 - (iv) S.O 1467 published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1994 regarding exemption to "Action for Welfare and

Awakening in Rural Environment (AWARE), Hyderabad" under Section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1990-91 to 1992-93 subject to certain conditions.

- (v) S.O 1468 published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1994 regarding exemption to "Society for service to Voluntary Agencies (SOSVA), Bombay" under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1992-93 to 1994-95 subject to certain conditions.

- (vi) S.O 1469 published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1994 regarding exemption to "Ashwini Rural Cancer Research & Relief Society, Maharashtra" under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1990-91 to 1992-93 subject to certain conditions.

- (vii) S.O.1470 Published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1994 regarding exemption to "German Leprosy Relief Association Rehabilitation Fund, Madras" under section 10 (23C) of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1990-91 to 1992-93 subject to certain conditions.

- (viii) S.O.1471 Published in Ga-

zette of India dated the 2nd July, 1994 regarding exemption to "Bhagini Samaj, Bombay" under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1993-94 to 1994-95 subject to certain conditions.

- (ix) S.O. 1472 Published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1994 regarding exemption to "Bal Sahyog, New Delhi", under Section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1993-94 to 1995-96 subject to certain conditions.

- (x) S.O.1473 Published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1994 regarding exemption to "Shri Sadguru Seva Sangh Trust, Bombay" under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1990-91 to 1992-93 subject to certain conditions.

- (xi) S.O. 1474 Published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1994 regarding exemption to "Kerala Coir Workers Welfare Fund Board, Alleppey, Kerala" under section 10 (23C) of the income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1993-94 to 1995-96 subject to certain conditions.

- (xii) S.O.1475 Published in Ga-

zette of India dated the 2nd July, 1994 regarding exemption to "Amalgamated Tamil Nadu Shares of Post War Services Reconstruction Fund and Special Fund for Ex-servicemen Fund, Madras" under section 10 (23 C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment year 1989-90.

- (xiii) S.O.1476 Published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1994 regarding exemption to "Amalgamated Tamil Nadu Shares of Post War Services Reconstruction Fund and Special Fund for Ex-servicemen Fund, Madras" under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1990-91 to 1992-93 subject to certain conditions.

- (xiv) S.O.1477 Published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1994 regarding exemption to "Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals & Cosmetics Export Promotion Council, Bombay" under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1990-91 to 1992-93 subject to certain conditions.

- (xv) S.O.1478 Published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1994 regarding exemption to "Aga Khan Foundation, New Delhi" under Section 10 (23C) of the Income-

tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1994-95 to 1995-96 subject to certain conditions.

- (xvi) S.O.1480 Published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1994 regarding exemption to "Shri Anandpur Trust, New Delhi" under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1990-91 to 1992-93 subject to certain conditions.

- (xvii) S.O.1481 Published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1994 regarding exemption to "Centre for Public Sector Studies, New Delhi" under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment year 1989-90.

- (xviii) S.O.1482 Published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1994 regarding exemption to "Centre for Public Sector Studies, New Delhi" under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1990-91 to 1992-93 subject to certain conditions.

- (xix) S.O.1483 Published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1994 regarding exemption to "Lal Bahadur Shastri National Memorial Trust, New Delhi" under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the

assessment years 1992-93 to 1994-95 subject to certain conditions.

(xx) S.O.1484 Published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1994 regarding exemption to "Bharat Sevashram Sangha, Calcutta" under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1993-94 to 1995-96 subject to certain conditions.

(xxi) S.O.1485 Published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1994 regarding exemption to "India Trade Promotion Organisation, New Delhi" under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment year 1989-90.

(xxii) S.O.1486 Published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1994 regarding exemption to "India Trade Promotion Organisation, New Delhi" under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1990-91 to 1992-93 subject to certain conditions.

(xxiii) S.O.1487 Published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1994 regarding exemption to "India Trade Promotion Organisation, New Delhi" under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1993-94 to 1994-

95 subject to certain conditions.

(xxiv) S.O.1488 Published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1994 regarding exemption to "Shri Paramhans Advait Mat Publication Society" under section 10 (23 C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1992-93 to 1994-95 subject to certain conditions.

(xxv) S.O.1489 Published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1994 regarding exemption to "Servants of India Society, Pune" under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1993-94 to 1995-96 subject to certain conditions.

(xxvi) S.O.1490 Published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1994 regarding exemption to "T.T. Ranganathan Clinical Research Foundation, Madras" under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1993-94 to 1995-96 subject to certain conditions.

(xxvii) S.O.1491 Published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1994 regarding exemption to "Federation of Indian Export Organisations, New Delhi" under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the

assessment years 1992-93 to 1994-95 subject to certain conditions.

(xxviii) S.O.1492 Published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1994 regarding exemption to "The Association of the Physically Handicapped, Bangalore" under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1994-95 to 1996-97 subject to certain conditions.

(xxix) S.O.1493 Published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1994 regarding exemption to "The Institute for Financial Management & Research, Madras" under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1993-94 to 1995-96 subject to certain conditions.

(xxx) S.O.1494 Published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1994 regarding exemption to "Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (India), New Delhi" under section 10 (23C) of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1994-95 to 1996-97 subject to certain conditions.

(xxxi) S.O.1495 Published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1994 regarding exemption to "South Central Zone Cultural Centre, Nagpur" under section 10 (23C) of the

Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1990-91 to 1992-93 subject to certain conditions.

(xxxii) S.O. 1496 Published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1994 regarding exemption to "Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust, Indore" under section 10 (23C) of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1993-94 to 1995-96 subject to certain conditions.

(xxxiii) S.O.1497 Published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1994 regarding exemption to "All Bengal Women's Union, Calcutta" under section 10 (23C) of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1993-94 to 1995-96 subject to certain conditions.

(xxxiv) S.O.1498 Published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1994 regarding exemption to "Action for Food Production (AFPRO), New Delhi" under section 10 (23C) of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1991-92 to 1993-94 subject to certain conditions.

(xxxv) S.O.1499 Published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1994 regarding exemption to "Yug Nirman Yojana Trust, Mathura (U.P)" under

section 10 (23C) of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1990-91 to 1992-93 subject to certain conditions.

- (xxxvi) S.O.1500 Published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1994 regarding exemption to "Theosophy Company (India) Private Limited, Bombay" under section 10 (23C) of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1990-91 to 1992-93 subject to certain conditions.

- (xxxvii) S.O.1501 Published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1994 regarding exemption to "Anandashram Trust, Kerala" under section 10 (23C) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1993-94 to 1995-96 subject to certain conditions.

- (xxxviii) S.O.1502 Published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1994 regarding exemption to "Research Information System for the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries (RIS), New Delhi" under section 10 (23C) of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment year 1989-90.

- (xxxix) S.O.1503 Published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1994 regarding exemption to "Research Information

System for the Non-Aligned and other Developing Countries (RIS), New Delhi" under section 10 (23C) of the Income tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1990-91 to 1992-93 subject to certain conditions.

- (xl) S.O.1504 Published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1994 regarding exemption to "Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations, New Delhi" under section 10 (23C) of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment year 1995-96 subject to certain conditions.

- (xli) S.O.1505 Published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1994 regarding exemption to "Centre for Science and Environment, New Delhi" under section 10 (23C) of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1994-95 to 1996-97 subject to certain conditions.

- (xlii) S.O.1506 Published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1994 regarding exemption to "S.J.Jindal Trust, Bangalore" under section 10 (23C) of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1994-95 to 1996-97 subject to certain conditions.

- (xliii) S.O.1507 Published in Ga-

zette of India dated the 2nd July, 1994 regarding exemption to "The National Foundation for Teacher's Welfare, New Delhi" under section 10 (23C) of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1985-86 to 1989-90.

- (xliv) S.O.1508 Published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1994 regarding exemption to "The National Foundation for Teacher's Welfare, New Delhi" under Section 10 (23C) of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1990-91 to 1992-93 subject to certain conditions.

- (xlv) S.O.1509 Published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1994 regarding exemption to "Exhibition Society, Hyderabad" under section 10 (23C) of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1993-94 to 1995-96 subject to certain conditions.

- (xlvi) S.O.1510 Published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1994 regarding exemption to "The National Association for the Blind, Karnataka Branch, Bangalore" under section 10 (23C) of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1992-93 to 1994-95 subject to certain conditions.

- (xlvii) S.O.1511 Published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1994 regarding exemption to "Gujarati Ecological Education & Research (GEER) Foundation, Gandhi Nagar" under section 10 (23C) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1993-94 to 1995-96 subject to certain conditions.

- (xlviii) S.O.1512 Published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1994 regarding exemption to "Voluntary Health Association of India, New Delhi" under section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1992-93 to 1994-95 subject to certain conditions.

- (xlix) S.O.1513 Published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1994 regarding exemption to "Jamnalal Bajaj Foundation, New Delhi" under section 10 (23C) of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1993-94 to 1995-96 subject to certain conditions.

- (l) S.O.1514 Published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1994 regarding exemption to "Mobile Creches for Working Mother's Children, New Delhi" under section 10 (23C) of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1993-94 to 1995-96 subject

to certain conditions.

- (ii) S.O 1515 Published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1994 regarding exemption to "Society of Sisters of Charity of Saint B. Capitanio and V.Gerosa, Calcutta" under section 10 (23C) of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1992-93 to 1994-95 subject to certain conditions.
- (lii) S.O 1516 Published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1994 regarding exemption to "Auroville Foundation, Auroville, Tamil Nadu" under section 10 (23C) of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1991-92 to 1993-94 subject to certain conditions.
- (liii) S.O. 1517 Published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1994 regarding exemption to "Spastics Society of Eastern India, Calcutta" under section 10 (23C) of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1993-94 to 1995-96 subject to certain conditions.
- (liv) S.O 1518 Published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1994 regarding exemption to "India International Textile Machinery Exhibitions Society, Bombay" under section 10 (23C) of the Income-

Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1993-94 to 1995-96 subject to certain conditions.

- (Iv) S.O 1519 Published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1994 regarding exemption to "Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts, New Delhi" under section 10 (23C) of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1995-96 to 1997-98 subject to certain conditions.

[Placed in Library. See No.LT-6203/94]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 31 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992:-
 - (i) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Bankers to an Issue) Rules, 1994 published in Notification No.G.S.R. 585 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 14th July, 1994.
 - (ii) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Bankers to an issue) Regulations, 1994 published in Notification No.Le/7/94 in Gazette of India dated the 14th July, 1994.
- [Placed in Library. See No.LT-6204/94]
- (3) A copy each of the following Annual Reports and Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Re-

gional Rural Banks for the year 1992-93, together with Auditors' Report thereon:-

(i) Begusarai Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Begusarai (Bihar).
[Placed in Library. See No.LT-6205/94]

(ii) Arunachal Pradesh Rural Bank, Pasighat.
[Placed in Library. See No.LT-6206/94]

(iii) Monghyr Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Monghyr (Bihar).
[Placed in Library. See No.LT-6207/94]

(iv) Hadoti Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Kota (Rajasthan).
[Placed in Library. See No.LT-6208/94]

(v) Haryana Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Bhiwani (Haryana)
[Placed in Library. See No.LT-6209/94]

(vi) Bardhaman Gramin Bank, Burdwan (West Bengal).
[Placed in Library. See No.LT-6210/94]

(vii) Malwa Gramin Bank, Sangrur (Punjab)
[Placed in Library. See No.LT-6211/94]

(viii) Giridih Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Giridih (Bihar)
[Placed in Library. See No.LT-6212/94]

(ix) Balasore Gramya Bank,

Committee on Govt. Assurances

Balasore (Orissa)

[Placed in Library. See No.LT-6213/94]

(x) Ka Bank Nongkyndong ri Khasi Jaintia, Shillong (Meghalaya)
[Placed in Library. See No.LT-6214/94]

(xi) Netravati Grameena Bank, Mangalore (Karnataka)
[Placed in Library. See No.LT-6215/94]

12. 40 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

Fifteenth Report

[English]

SHRI P.G.NARAYANAN (Gobichetti palayam): Sir, I beg to present the Fifteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Petitions.

12. 40 1/2 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES

Twenty-First and Twenty-Second Reports

[English]

SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat): Sir, I beg to present the Twenty-First and Twenty-Second Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Government Assurances.

12. 41 hrs.

Grants (Railways) for 1994-95

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK) On Behalf Of Shri Vidyacharan Shukla With your permission Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business during the week commencing 8th August, 1994 will consist of -

- 1 Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's order paper
- 2 Discussion on the Resolution seeking extension of President's Rule in the State of Jammu & Kashmir for a further period of 6 months w e f 3 9 1994
- 3 Consideration and passing of the Comptroller & Auditor General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1994
- 4 Discussion & Voting on¹
 - (a) Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1994-95
 - (b) Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 1990-91 and 1991-92
 - (c) Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) for 1991-92
 - (d) Supplementary Demands for

- 5 Discussion on the Resolution regarding National Housing Policy

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) Sir, the following items may be included in the next week's Agenda

- 1 Harassment of Indian diplomats in Pakistan by the Government there and encouragement provided to the militants and terrorists by Pakistan
- 2 Increasing incidents of kidnapping and murder of children in Delhi

12. 44 hrs.

ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES

(i) Public Accounts Committee

[English]

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central) I beg to move

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of Rule 254 read with sub rule (1) of Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Committee on Public Accounts for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee vice Shri A Prathap Sai resigned from the Committee

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER The question is

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of Rule 254 read with sub-rule (1) of Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Committee on Public Accounts for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee Vice Shri A. Prathap Sai resigned from the Committee."

The motion was adopted.

(ii) Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

[*Translation*]

SHRIBHERU LAL MEENA (Salumbar):
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on behalf of Shri Paras Ram Bhardwaj, I beg to move:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of Rule 254 read with sub-rule (1) of Rule 331B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee vice Shri Ram Prakash Chaudhary died."

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner re-

quired by sub-rule (3) of Rule 254 read with sub-rule (1) of Rule 331B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee vice Shri Ram Prakash Chaudhary died."

The motion was adopted.

(iii) Joint Committee on Offices of Profit

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA
(Karnal): I beg to move:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do elect one member of Rajya Sabha according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, to the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Shri. E. Balanandan from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the name of the member so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do elect one member of Rajya Sabha according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, to the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Shri E. Balanandan from

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Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the name of the member so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1991-92.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6218/94]

The motion was adopted.

12. 48 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1994-95

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1994-95.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6216/94]

12. 48 1/2 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (GENERAL), 1990-91 and 1991-92

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (i) I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing the Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1991-92.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6217/94]

(ii) I bet to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing the

12.49 hrs.

MANIPUR BUDGET 1994-95 DEMANDS FOR GRANTS -CONTD.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now the House will take up further discussion on Demands for Grants for 1994-95 in respect of Manipur.

SHRI LAETA UMBREY (Arunachal East) Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, yesterday I was mentioning about the main reason for turmoil in the entire North Eastern Region, of course, except in States like Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya.

Yesterday itself I was saying that Government should initiate fresh political negotiations with the underground insurgents.

Today in the news we have come to know that there were bomb explosions in some areas in Mizoram and the MNF - one of the main political parties in Mizoram, have called for a Mizoram bandh today. Unfortunately, the Government signed an accord with the then MNF leader late Laldengajai but the accord was not implemented fully. That is the reason why they are taking political advantage today.

That is the reason why the NSCN is very active till today in Manipur and Nagaland. When we signed the Accord, I think we should have the will-power also to implement that Accord. When you do not

[Sh. Laeta Umbrey]

have the political will, I do not think it is not correct to sign the Accord just to appease the people, particularly the citizens belonging to the ethnical and religious minority communities. So, I would like to stress once again that the Government should initiate the political process in Manipur. Unless and until a popular Government is reinstalled in Manipur, I do not think we can go to the polls in the winter. Recently it was in the news that Manipur was the only State in the North-Eastern Region which was trying to introduce photo-identity cards for the voters. But whatever the Government under the President's Rule, had done, all the efforts went in vain because the underground people had collected and taken away at gun point all the photo-identity cards from the voters. So, I think the Central Government should not have the same formula, the same policy or strategy for the entire North-Eastern Region. Every State has its own different problems. Of course, we have certain common problems for which we are unitedly fighting as public representatives here. Why are these young, educated people going underground? It is because they are unemployed. We get a very small amount in every budget from the Centre as State aid. Even when our States are categorised as the Special Category States, still we are not getting sufficient amount for the development of infrastructure, for employment of these young, educated youths. For instance, in Manipur itself, the Manipuri classical dance is supposed to be one of the best and oldest dances in India. It has a good reputation abroad also. Many youths can be convinced and taken back overground. They can be employed. There is a very high potential of tourism in the entire North-Eastern Region. Perhaps, we have one of the most beautiful sceneries in the country. But nothing has

been done. When we talk of tourism, people will not just come there to face the difficulties. Of course, they do come to see places. They would like to have some sort of enjoyment. We do not have any of the infrastructure facilities in any of the States in the North-Eastern Region. Tourism is a State subject. Unless the State Governments get a sufficient amount from the Centre, it is not possible to develop the infrastructure. So, whatever may be the reason, the main thrust should be that we should try to bring back all those misled young people who say that they do not believe the Indian Constitution. I do not think it will be difficult to bring them back. We can say that they can be easily brought back. That is why, we have always been saying here that certain policies of the Home Ministry for that Region are adopted and pursued without the consultation of the representatives of the people. Those wrong steps have made the efforts of the representatives of the people like us more difficult.

Now the underground and even the young boys and girls who are overground believe in the Indian Constitution. We know they are misled and are totally wrong. But they feel otherwise because we have not been able to convince the Centre.

I do not want to take much of your time. I would like to state here that I support the Budget. This is my earnest request to the Home Ministry that a popular Government should be reinstalled there immediately with additional funds to Manipur. Then only we can think of having free and fair elections in this winter.

PROF. M. KAMSON (Outer Manipur): Today we have to discuss this Manipur Budget because in the State there is no Assembly, there is no popular Government

and it is under the President's rule. As you know very well, the State has been under the President's rule since 31st December 1993; it is almost running eighth month.

Here in this State, the law and order situation has not yet improved well. Rather it has started deteriorating during the past few weeks. For some months in the beginning of this year there was a very visible calming down of Kuki-Naga killing and other communal riots. But I do not know why it has erupted again in the past few weeks. Perhaps you may have learnt from the papers that very recently killings between Kuki-Nagas and ambushing of police and the army, killings at Thonglong, Gurung Khuti, Chandel, Churachandpur districts, ambush at Senapati district took place. Only yesterday you may have read in the morning papers that somewhere in the suburb of the Imphal Valley two policemen were killed in ambush. So killing in Manipur State has become a day-to-day affair. Unfortunately or rather fortunately, I cannot comment on it, very rarely this news comes in the national paper. So we feel that it is not so serious whereas actually it is very very serious. Now the question is not only the law and order problem, the problem is something more than the law and order problem. I would like to come back to that point after some time.

At the moment also another dimension of the problem has come up again. That is, the Manipur students have been demanding deportation of foreigners. We cannot understand what they actually mean by foreigners. "Foreigners" have got so many connotations now-a-days from place to place and from State to State according to their thinking and understanding of nationalism, understanding of regionalism or ethnicity,

whatever it may be. So they interpret it in this way. Sometimes they say they are outsiders; some other time they say they are foreigners. So what I mean to say is that a deeper study is very very necessary about what is going on in the minds of the people there. Because of this movement of deportation of foreigners in Imphal, in Manipur all the schools and colleges and universities have been closed down during the past few weeks.

Therefore, everything is almost stand-still now in Manipur. So, the attention of the Government is very much drawn there; and the attention should be attracted there, that is my appeal. You can compare this with the one in Assam under the movement of AGP. Then, again at the moment you have seen what is going on in Meghalaya also. The Khasi students were saying that Khasis become Indians by accident and not by blood. That is what they are thinking in their minds and we can clearly see it. It is very very visible. Therefore, it is not a simple law and order problem. I draw the attention of the Government of India to have a deeper study in this matter.

Recently you know, three ministerial committees—one headed by Shri Chavanji, the Home Minister, another committee headed by Shri Manmohan Singhji, the Finance Minister and the other committee headed by Shri Pranab Mukherjee, the Commerce Minister — visited the North Eastern State. In conclusion, they have given out in the Press saying that the main and the basic cause of insurgency, restlessness, militancy, extremism is the economic problem. Therefore, the backwardness of the area should be looked into. I appreciate very much their understanding and their reading. There has

[Dr. Kartikeswar Patra]

been a point in what we have been talking all these years and for so many years. The fact is that how this should be dealt with to improve the economic condition. So far, we have not seen any comprehensive or any clear-cut line of economic policy for the North East.

The North Eastern Council, NEC, is a very nice coordinating body of the North-East States. I appreciate it. It was established in 1972. But, when you look back to the effect of all these things, it has given no improvement at all. It is some sort of a rendezvous for co-ordination and that is not a planning body, rather in the true sense of the term. So, the high hopes with which it was created have been reduced to nothing.

Therefore, what I want to say is that there should be a very comprehensive economic policy and programme for the development of the North East, as the three ministerial committees have suggested. Therefore, I should say that there is need for a separate economic development policy for the North East.

I know very well that these States are considered to be 'Special Category States' about which the hon. Home Minister used to refer very frequently on earlier occasions. We appreciate that they have got in mind that it is a 'Special Category State'. But the question is this. What is the speciality in giving only a little more money to them? That is what is called 'speciality'; and I do not see any other thing more than this. So, there is no change in the basic structure of the economy.

Then, coming to the Manipur aspect

direct— because we are discussing the Budget of Manipur today— I want to just mention a few points. Here we have got a Bill for an amount of Rs.629,99,41,000/-. Here I want to mention how the money is spent. I will give you a skelton picture as to how the money is spent in Manipur. Every year around 55 per cent of this money goes to the establishment. You know that establishment has nothing to do with the development and it just goes towards the cars of Ministers, bungalows or offices, salary, etc. These are all establishment costs. Out of this meagre money of Manipur Budget, 55 per cent or a little more goes towards establishment. Out of the rest, 25 per cent goes to the Valley areas and only 20 per cent goes to the Hill areas—that means, five Hill districts and tribal populated or inhabited area— which is 90 per cent of the whole State. If you give only 20 per cent of the small meagre amount to the 90 per cent territory of the area, how can you expect any development there? Therefore you can well imagine that there is no basic change from 1947 to this day except a few things here and there. I am not complaining as to why only 20 per cent of the money is given. It goes according to the per capita calculation, according to the system, Budget and Planning. But, what I mean to say is that the Hill areas are sparsely populated areas and the per capita number is less.

13. 00 hrs.

The money that goes there is less. But because of the large size of the area, you need more roads and more bridges on the rivers. You cannot construct roads, bridges and such other things on the basis of per capita distribution of money. Therefore, railway is a very very far cry for us. We have been asking for it. Somehow it comes up to Guwahati. Since Guwahati has been our

nerve-centre, we somehow tolerate it. But from Imphal, we have to cover one full day and one night journey to reach Guwahati before we get the train. We have been demanding and many Members have been supporting it. I think, the Government is just turning a deaf ear to it. Nothing has come out. Maybe it has got so many problems. Five Ministers—from Shri Bansi Lal up to Shri C.K. Jaffer Sharief— up to this day have been writing very nice letters, good love letter to me, saying, 'We appreciate your difficulty. But the question is that there is financial constraint.' Financial constraint from 1947 to 1994 and not having a single inch of railway advancing towards Manipur and for Nagaland is rather very difficult for us to explain. However, we tolerate it. No doubt we are very tolerant people. We just concentrate our mind somehow. But the question is this. How long can you tolerate all these things? This is just nothing but an expression of the suppressed feelings of the people. Sometimes frustration and discontentment turn into violence which we see today as terrorism, militancy and insurgency. So, explanation is somewhere there but not in just simply saying that these people are wayward and they have got lot of rifles and they just gun down many people. That is not the way. We have to have some heart-searching and mind-searching investigation into this matter. That is my point for just drawing your attention.

Regarding other causes, one of the causes, as I have just mentioned earlier, is that a ministerial committee has kindly pointed out and given emphasis on economic development. I welcome it. I hope that something more will come out of that. There is a report about the big Ministers going over there. They seldom visit that area. It is rather once in a blue moon that big Ministers come to us. We are happy about

that. But we want to see that things are translated into action. That is the only request.

I have been supporting the question of nationalism. You must kindly understand us. When we go back to the area there, we are anti-people because we do not represent their feelings when we say about nationalism. Sometimes we are put in a very very delicate position to speak this out because our heart says that we are Indians. We must live here. We have the prospects and potentialities to develop ourselves here in the freedom of the country. We believe in that. However, when you go back, you just cannot convince the people. That is the position in which where we have been put. We have been sandwiched in a very delicate position. So, the Centre should understand us and try to help us. When we speak, we speak a very few words. Very seldom we speak. You know, I have been here for the last 9-10 years. I speak only when I feel that it is very very necessary. Perhaps somebody may say that he is a very ideal MP. I do not think that way. I think the time is very precious. Whatever we speak should be meaningful. That is why I try to indulge in it whenever I think it is necessary. But whenever I speak, it should be my humble submission to speak with all my sincerity.

Another thing is that sometimes some things are very much neglected. I give you one or two examples. I have just told you that 90 per cent of the total territory of Manipur— five hill districts of Manipur is covered by hilly areas, that is, 20,000 sq. kms out of 22,000 sq. kms in the State. Only 2,000 sq kms are in the valley where you have seen a very nice picture of Manipur. But actually, 90 per cent is hidden in the jungles where you do not have good roads. Now this area wants some sort of a small establishment under the Sixth Schedule. That

[Dr. Kartikeswar Patra]

is the smallest thing that the Constitution of India can give to its people. They have been asking for the extension of Sixth Schedule— it is a very small demand—since 1971-72.

Our colleagues are also pleading for the extension of the Sixth Schedule to the hill areas of Manipur. It is a very simple thing and it does not have any political overtones. I would like to bring to the notice of this august House the words of our leader Shri Narasimha Raoji. When he spoke here, in this very House on 23 August, 1984, exactly ten years ago, he had stated that this Sixth Schedule is a very good constitutional instrument for socio-economic development of the North East. That was also the intention of the framers of our Constitution. The founding fathers of our great Constitution thought of this matter very deeply and looking at the situation in Assam's hilly and tribal areas, they devised this Sixth Schedule. The Sixth Schedule had been framed very nicely for this very purpose. Now, many of the hill areas in Assam like Karbi Anglong have got it. Bodos are going to get it. It is there in Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura. I wonder why Manipur hill areas alone are singled out for this treatment. As they are left out, the people of Manipur feel neglected. When such small things are not attended to, when people nurse such feelings in their hearts for long without redressal, these are expressed in a different way which is called frustration, which is called discontentment and which is also called militancy. Why does the Government of India hold the Sixth Schedule back from the Manipur people? This Sixth Schedule is such a simple thing. If you really want to give something for the tribal people under the Constitution, this is the least that you can do for them.

Here I would like to give the history of

the background of the hill and tribal people of Manipur.

MR. DEPUTY- SPEAKER: Prof. Kamson, how much more time do you require?

PROF. M. KAMSON: I will take just three or four more minutes. This is very important and perhaps it is for the first time that I am mentioning these points in the House. In 1927, some hillmen rose against the British under the leadership of a young tribal called Jadonang. He fought against the British for the freedom of the country. He was hanged to death on 29 August 1931. After him, a 17 year old young girl called Gaidinliu led the movement. We now call her Rani Gaidinliu. She passes away only very recently on February 1993. She was imprisoned continuously from 1932 to 1947, that is, till India became independent. She spent fifteen long years in the jails of Guwahati, Shillong, Aizwal and Tura. Perhaps, she must be the only lady freedom fighter who had suffered the longest spell of imprisonment. This is part the history of the freedom struggle of our hill people.

You also remember the 1917 Kuki Rebellion against the Britishers. Another struggle for freedom in the northern areas of Manipur was led by A. Diho. They were demanding some sort of autonomy. Later on, the movement was led by Tangkhul Naga under the Naga Movement-NSCN. This is the history of the struggle by the Hill people of Manipur against the British for the cause of nationalism and freedom of the country. If you continue to neglect to give autonomy to these freedom loving people, if you continue to deprive them of such a simple thing as the Sixth Schedule, it will lead to further conflict. Now, the Naga Movement is asking for independence. But there are many people like us who believe in the

Constitution. What we are asking is enshrined in the Constitution. It is really difficult to explain why it is being denied for such a long time. As I submitted earlier, these are indeed very small points. But when neglected for long, it will lead to a lot of problems. What I want to stress here is that all sorts of things which are now going on in the North East require deeper study and deeper understanding.

In this situation, I would like to suggest that we must have negotiations and try for a political settlement. We have been saying this, time and again. All these Naga and other Movements cannot be quelled without a political settlement. I specifically mentioned the Naga Movement because all the other Movements relate to it. The Naga Movement has a long history of 50 to 60 years, before and after Independence. Somehow, we could arrive at a settlement in 1986 under the leadership of Rajivji. As far as the ULFA in Assam is concerned, the Chief Minister is seized of the problem. Unfortunately, even in the most peaceful State of Meghalaya, we now have problems. I may bring it to the attention of this House that the creation of Meghalaya was achieved without any bloodshed. When the State of Meghalaya was carved out of Assam, not a single drop of blood was shed. We consider it a very peaceful and exemplary event in the North East.

But, today Khasi boys are still coming up. we do not know why it is so. We have to take into account all these things. In Tripura, there is still turmoil. One of the real causes of all these things is the Naga Movement which inspires all the other movements. I would suggest that this must be tackled first. We have said it so many times but since today I got a chance to speak about North-East I thought I would repeat it.

I know that the discussion is on Manipur Budget and the issue that I have referred to comes under the Home Ministry. Since the Finance Minister is here in the House, I am sure that through you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, and through the Finance Minister this can go to the Home Department. I have talked about these things on a number of occasions and I do not want to repeat.

We have discussed about the outside influences and about the ISI of Pakistan working there. There are communal riots among them and some insurgent outfits like Nagas, PLA, PREPAK and Meitei of the valley have gone outside the country. They have a training ground at Bangladesh. They have connections with Burma and Thailand. They have got headquarters at Singapore, Rangoon and Beijing. They have contacts in New York and Geneva. They are spreading all over the world and we just cannot ignore that. When we are pleading to bring them back here, the Government of India is not paying any attention to it. How can we have a peaceful solution if this is the attitude of the Government? Simply allocating some money will not help solve the problem.

I request the Finance Minister to allocate more money, particularly for the development of the backward hill areas. I have explained how these North-Eastern States have been neglected in the last 10 years. I think, we should have a separate policy with regard to planning and development of the entire North-East. Though the North-East Council (NEC), was good originally, yet looking back to its recent performance we feel that it cannot serve the purpose for which it was constituted. It has not come up to our expectations. Therefore, I request the Government to give it a serious consideration. We should definitely have a comprehensive economic policy and a comprehensive

[Prof. M. Kamson]

14. 26 hrs.

sive policy on political settlement in North-East.

MR. DEPUTY- SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned for Lunch to meet again at 14. 15 hours.

13. 12 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fifteen Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

14. 25 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Twenty-Five Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY- SPEAKER in the Chair]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE- Contd.

Action Taken Report On The Recommendations Of The Jpc On Irregularities In Securities And Banking Transactions.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table of the House a simplified statement regarding Action Taken Report on the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee which enquired into the irregularities in securities and banking transactions including withdrawal of certain words contained in the Action Taken Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6219/94]

MANIPUR BUDGET 1994-95— DEMANDS FOR GRANTS- Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House now shall take up further discussion and voting on Demands for Grants for 1994-95 in respect of Manipur.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM (Inner Manipur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, with a very heavy heart, I rise to support the Demands for Grants in respect of Manipur. The State of Manipur is in a great difficulty. It has been passing through many difficult days and she has to pass still more difficult days. So, we have to prepare ourselves to overcome this difficulty.

This State is so dear to us and even dearer when it is found exploited and betrayed. There were hopes of the people of Manipur when it was merged with the Indian Union. Earlier, the State was a Princely State with the status of sovereignty. By merging it with the Indian Union, now it has become part and parcel of the country.

There was an agreement that she will be able to improve further, but it is quite disappointing. This State— although it is a small State—is a star in the eastern horizon of the country.

Pandit Nehru, when he visited the State, described it as a "jewel of India" in respect of its scenic beauty, beauty of the climate and simplicity of the people of Manipur. He also described it as an eastern greenery of India in respect of its ever green fields and their produce. She is now in a great difficulty.

The people of this State fought the last battle of Independence against the British Empire. She fell honorably but she did not surrender. That was the status of this small state.

The sports persons of this small State won 13 gold medals in the last National Games at Pune. You can imagine how this small State stands in the country today.

But this State is now in great difficulty because of the law and order problem there. At one time the people there, particularly the Meiteis in the valley areas, the Nagas and Kukis in the hill areas and some Muslims in the valley area were living very peacefully and in great harmony as brothers and sisters. But unfortunately, during the last few years the circumstances were created under which there have been ethnic clashes between the Nagas and Kukis.

Sir, in spite of these problems, the people of the valley, i.e. the Meiteis are prepared to play the role of the big brother. If the militants or insurgents are disarmed, the Meiteis are prepared to go in for a peaceful settlement between the Nagas and Kukis. For disarming the militants the Central Government introduced or imposed the President's Rule in the State. I will describe it later on how it functions at the moment.

Sir, the Budget could have been placed before the Manipur Assembly. There was an Assembly of 60 elected representatives of the State. But now the Assembly is under suspension, that is why it is being brought here. Normally, it takes more than 20 to 25 working days to discuss the Budget of the State in the Assembly. I have been experiencing it for the last more than 30 years in the Assembly. But, here it is placed before this House and it is being discussed and

passed within three hours. If it were to place it before that Assembly the representatives could have discussed it thoroughly and many proposals, in the interest of the State, could have been placed before it and adopted. But now that privilege is not given to that Assembly and it is brought before this House and we are discussing it.

Why the situation is arisen ? It is because the present Assembly is put under suspension and President's Rule is imposed because of the sudden ethnic clashes between the Nagas and Kukis in the State. They were at one time living peacefully, but suddenly there were these ethnic clashes. These circumstances were created by the politicians. It is our reading.

Anyway, leaving this aside, what we are expecting from the Rule of the Centre is—and it is our hope—that the militants will be disarmed. If the militant groups of Nagas and Kukis, i.e. NSCN and Kuki National Army, are disarmed by the security forces and the Army, it will be easy for the big brothers, i.e. the Meiteis, in the valley to go there freely, peacefully and overcome their misunderstandings. So it is our proposal that these militants be disarmed first.

But the Army people and the security forces deployed by the Central Government are not taking that line. They are not following that line. They are confined to the Valley, an area which the Civil Police can itself manage, because they do not like a confrontation with the militants in the hilly areas. Up-till now, after the lapse of more than seven months, the security forces or the Army people have not apprehended any armed militants. They are found being ambushed by the militant forces. The Army personnel or convoys were ambushed, killed or shot at. But no action of offensive is being taken by the security forces and the Army,

[Sh. Yaima Singh Yumnam]

as a result of which, these militant groups are very much free to do anything they like. That is our grievances. The Army people and the security forces prefer to be in the Imphal area, which can be tackled by the Civil Police. They are doing it. There is lack of coordination between the administration and the Army personnel. The administration wants to be above the Army personnel. The Army personnel do not like to be under the administration. So, there is lack of coordination as a result of which the people suffer.

Sir, during the President's rule, there has been no improvement at all. The other day, the hon. Home Minister made a statement that there was some improvement. No doubt there might be some improvement but soon after the statement was made, the next day, there were killings of Nagas and Kukis again. So our proposal would be that the President's rule must be lifted and a popular Ministry, I mean, the Government of the representatives must be restored. It should be allowed to manage the affairs. If the State is left under the President's rule, for a long period, then Manipur will be another Kashmir. It will be like the other places. So my proposal would be that the President's rule should be lifted and a popular Ministry must be restored. The suspension of the Assembly must be lifted, it should be allowed to function; and this Budget must be placed before it so that the people's representatives can discuss it thoroughly and manage the affairs of the State.

So my first proposal would be that these armed militant groups, the Meiteis insurgents and the Kukis in the valley should be given a General Amnesty.

For so many times, the Government is making statements that employment would

be provided and that the new economic policy would be adopted for the North-Eastern States. But, when the Budget is placed before it, it is not reflected here. It is not reflected at all. What is the use of making so many statements without translating them into action? That is our question. This question is also being put by the insurgents. So many statements are made, but they are not translated then into action. The hon. Home Minister made a statement. In that he stated that the Government was prepared to provide employment to so many people. But when the Budget is seen here when it is placed before the House, it is not reflected in it. How can the Government be trusted?

That is the question being put by the youths or the insurgents.

Moreover, I am proposing that a general amnesty be declared for these Meitei insurgents. We shall ask them to come over ground and have a political dialogue with us so that their grievances can be overcome. So, this must be considered by the Government and I hope that the Government will respond to it.

I now come to the Budget itself. Under the Budget the Plan provision is for Rs.420 crore. What is this provision? Will it just meet the immediate necessities of the people there?

The State Government has been requesting the Central Government for the clearance of the Loktak Hydro-electric Project. It will provide employment to thousands of people. It will generate energy, the surplus of which may be of advantage to other neighbouring States also. But, for the last more than two years it has been pending with the Central Government here. It is a bright project. It is cleared by the Planning and Development Ministry but the clear-

ance by the Forest Department has not been given. I have met the hon. Minister also personally. But the Ministry is not taking action in this matter. The hon. Minister may please find it out. These are the matters which offend the people of that area. They feel frustrated that even for the clearance of a project it takes more than two years, if it is of Manipur.

When the Loktak Project was taken up and commissioned a promise was made for the payment of compensation for the lands which were requisitioned. But no compensation has been granted up till now. Some very good lands which were yielding good harvest were submerged but no compensation was given in lieu of those lands which were requisitioned. These are the causes for frustration and it is a very unfortunate situation.

As regards the Loktak Development Authority, there is no provision in the Budget. It is found that the North Eastern Council has not provided for it. In this connection, I would like to request the Government to dissolve the North Eastern Council as it is serving no purpose. When it was formed, we appreciated and we expected much from it. But as time went by, we do not find any purposeful response from the North Eastern Council. So, the Government may dissolve it and let the State Government handle it direct in its own way. So, more money may be provided to the State Government direct instead of routing it through the North Eastern Council which is not functioning properly. So, I would press for that also.

I would like to take only a few minutes more. As regards education in the State, the students belonging to the All Manipur Students' Union— We call it AMSU— have been under revolt. They are demanding so

many things. The schools, colleges and universities remain closed and there is no schooling now. They are demanding for the deportation of foreigners, and exclusion of them from the Electoral roll also. The Central Government should look into it in depth. Otherwise, it is hardening the students in Manipur. This issue of the students of Manipur should be taken up promptly.

I have been demanding and the people of Manipur also for a Central University in the State.

We have Central Universities in Assam, in Nagaland, in Mizoram, in Meghalaya and in other neighbouring States. But, we are not having a Central University in Manipur. So, we demand for that. I received a letter from the hon. Minister of Human Resource Development that on account of financial constraints, it could not be taken up. It will help very much in solving the problems there. So, we demand for a Central University for Manipur, once again.

Then, I demand strongly for a railway line to connect Imphal with it. We are not connected by any railway line and on account of that we have to make one day's journey from Imphal to Guwahati by bus to catch the train, crossing jungles and hilly areas, which is so insecure. I have also received a letter from the hon. Minister of Railways that it will require more money. We are not asking to spend it instantly. But let us have at least a Master Plan, at least a commitment to the people that we are taking up this matter so that the people frustrated there can be consoled. So, I am requesting the hon. Finance Minister to look into it and also provide some provision in the Budget.

As far as technical education, girls' education and other types of education are

[Sh. Yaima Singh Yumnam]

concerned, we have no facilities here. A large number of private colleges are without any monetary help. Please imagine what will be the standard of those schools and colleges. The Government colleges are managed with part-time lecturers with an honorarium of rupees one thousand only because the Government cannot afford to pay full pay to the lecturers. So, by taking advantage of this maladministration, the insurgents have taken ransom from the people and from the employees of the Government, barring a few IAS personnel. They have recruited young boys and girls, and so many other people out of this ransom money. So, my demand is for taking up these causes by the Ministry of Finance, so that adequate funds can be provided to the State of Manipur.

Lastly, I would once again request the Central Government to look seriously into the present state of turmoil in the State of Manipur so as to revoke the President's Rule and restore popular Ministry there, and manage the affairs of the state by involving the peoples' representatives. Otherwise, the people will feel that the President's Rule is forced on them. The people are not happy with the bureaucratic attitude of the present administration under the President's Rule. They want to be involved in the development of the State.

MR. DEPUTY- SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM: I am concluding, Sir, but please imagine, it took more than twenty-five days in the State Assembly to discuss the Budget of the State, whereas I have spoken only for 15-20 minutes. I have to obey your order. So, with

these few words, I conclude my speech and support the Demands for Grants in respect of the State of Manipur.

[Translation]

SHRI KRIP CHALIHA (Guwahati): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Budget for 1994-95 for the State of Manipur which has been presented for consideration here. Many of the Members who have spoken on this Budget have referred to the various problems of the State and those of the other North-Eastern States. I would not like to repeat those points and I would like to raise one or two concrete questions.

Sir, you will have to admit that economic policy and politics have inalienable relations. I hold that the infrastructure of economy depends on politics itself. If the political leaders are not good and competent, the economic policy cannot become successful. The present contradictions and conflicts prevailing in Manipur and other surrounding States, especially in border States of the country are sure to affect other parts of the country also.

Ours is a country of different castes and tribes. Gandhiji had said that the unity of the country depends on its spiritual unity. We should, therefore, be particular on this issue as to how we can strengthen the integrity of the country. Our nation can remain united only when we eschew provincialism and are concerned about the interest of the entire nation. For this purpose, we are required to have farsightedness and vision. But while talking about the unity of the country we start demanding division of states and then the problem becomes more serious. It is a matter of great sorrow that most of the people of our country talk about the interest of only particular part of the country. For example, it has become the fashion in the

country to demand for caste-wise provision of reservation. Nowadays people do not usually raise their voice to provide employment to all. We should demand employment to all the people of the country. But today this is not being done. The demand today is to provide caste-wise reservation. Our democratic system follows the decision of the majority but this is affecting those small states from where only one or two MPs come. They are not being listened to. In a democratic set up alongwith the demands of the majority the demands and grievances of the minorities should also be entertained. We demand the division of States into smaller states hoping that it will reduce the burden of the people and will expedite progress. Manipur is an integral part of India. The culture of Manipur used to be considered the basis of Indian Vaishnav culture is followed there with more fervour and intensity than it is followed in the place of its origin. The Manipuri dance is an integral part of the Vaishnav culture. The style of living and the outlook of people there are not at all different from those of the other parts of the country. But even there, tension prevails between valley and the hills. As our colleague Prof. Kamson has stated that only valley part of the State does not present the complete picture of Manipur, hills should also be seen. It is true that feeling of isolation and resentment prevails in the State. I do not agree that mere installation of industries will bring about progress.

Sir, when Late Shri Rajiv Gandhi visited Shillong, he stated that though he did not find big industries also there was shortage of funds there but, faith and piety found in the people of the area was missing elsewhere. One day we would have to choose between the mental peace and spiritual attainment and the materialistic prosperity. But it would also not be right to use spiritual prosperity as a means of economic progress.

Just now Shri Yaima Singh Yumman has pointed out that King Veer Tikendra of Manipur laid down his life fighting Britishers in the freedom struggle. Similarly, 17 year old Rani Gaidalu also fought with the Britishers during the freedom struggle. Even today, she is considered a legendary leader. All the great thinkers of the State are source of inspiration today also. Yet why the people and their children are resorting to terrorism and secessionism in the state. Why they are not coming in the mainstream of the country? It is high time to think over these issues very seriously.

Sir, the Budget is presented every year but will this solve the problems? Our State is a very backward state. It cannot be turned into an industrial one, like Hyderabad or Bombay overnight. We will have to convince the people there that they are not different from other parts of the country and that the people and the country are concerned for them. This feeling should be inculcated in their minds that the entire nation is concerned for their welfare. On the basis of this outlook, through Parliament, I would like to appeal to the people of Manipur to eschew violence and communalism. They should march forward with a feeling that they all belong to one state and one country. If wrong notions still continue to haunt them and the conflicts continue, unabated, then what can we do? No Central Government, State Government or Governor can sort out their problems. The people of Manipur themselves have to solve their problems.

15. 00 hrs.

[SHRI TARA SINGH *in the Chair*]

It has to be noted that the State or the Centre is not going to come to lead them. They themselves will have to rise to the occasion. We ourselves will have to incul-

[Sh. Kirip Chaliha]

cate the feeling of unity and strength and will have to strengthen the country.

Today, the people use words of foreign languages. My ancestors too belonged to Uttar Pradesh. But I don't know where they were born and where they lived. Now I know only that I am an Assamese. In the same manner, people from different States, castes and communities settled there and have been living together peacefully. It is wrong to call these people foreigners. As is the sea formed by merger of various rivulets and the way rivers so is the society formed by conflux of different people this vast diversity symbolise the unity of India. In addition to that it should be kept in mind that simple and innocent tribal people also reside there who have clear thinking and clear heart. Outsiders should not be allowed to exploit these people.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through what conditions Manipur is passing through today? Manipur is passing through a serious situation. As has been said by my hon. colleagues that schools and colleges have been closed there. There is instability there. Internal conflicts among various communities are going on there. The students are launching agitation, against 'foreigners' and some people are spreading terrorism in collusion with secessionist forces. Some people are indulging in smuggling activities and drug trafficking. We have to educate them and teach them a better way of life. We have to make them realise a dream of bright future. The leaders of the State should also put efforts in this direction. There is a need to see whether funds are being spent on those people for whom it was allocated. The people who misappropriate funds for their personal ends are causing a great loss to the unity of India. It is happening there

today. There is nothing to hide but some people of the State are spreading corruption. But what is our responsibility? Are we doing our duty properly? I do not think that the Government is making any endeavours in this regard. There is a need to people belonging to Manipur and North-east require ideal leaders. Who may set some precepts for them, One time Mahatma Gandhi had tried to inspire the people of India and the people accordingly tried to follow his footsteps. Today in view of the deteriorating social values we need person like Gandhiji, who made the people dreaming about future, who nurtured patriotic feeling among them and inspire them. Through this Parliament, I appeal to the people of Manipur to come forward and they should not consider that they are citizens of a tiny State and that the contribution of their State is less. All of us belong to India and all are equal in a democratic system. Any person can come forward and become leader in a democratic set up of Government. People belonging to all places have the same right. It is not essential for a person to belong to a particular state or caste to seek the leadership in a democratic system of India especially in the Congress Party. I think that the provisions made in the Budget are not sufficient. Three-four concrete issues have not been highlighted in the Budget. I would like to urge upon the Minister of Finance to take up ambitious plans to strengthen the infrastructure. No big industry has been set up in Manipur. A cycle industry can be established easily because thousands of boys and girls use cycles. Cycle has become a part of its culture. Therefore, the Government should take steps to strengthen the infrastructure. The Government should heed towards setting up of cycle industry. Laying of rail lines and propagation of education. The Minister of Power is sitting here. Power Projects can be established. The Minister of Steel is sitting here. Steel industry can be

set up there. The people of Manipur do not demand but the Government should keep these things in mind and provide them these facilities accordingly.

Self-employment scheme should be introduced to provide employment to unemployed. Drug abuse has assumed alarming proportion there. The people have become drug addict victimised. Recently, a day before yesterday my friend asked me to get his relative medically examined as he has become an addict to drugs. He asked me the name of any anti-addiction centre in Delhi. One such centre is also functioning there. But that is not adequate. More such centres should be opened so that drug addicts could be admitted in them. The Minister should make announcement to this effect in his reply. Manipur is adjoining to Burma. Therefore, the incidences of AIDS are increasing there. It can affect the people who are living there. Slowly and slowly it has been spreading in North-east region. It should be checked there lest it should spread throughout the country.

In all a provision of Rs.420/- crore has been earmarked in the Budget. The Government will have to streamline the administration there so that utilisation of this fund could be made properly. I agree that President's Rule is a constitutional arrangement. But we cannot solve their problems while sitting in the House. For that purpose, an elected Government is must. I have seen that despite President's Rule law and order situation has not improved to the desired extent. Therefore, there should be an elected Government in Manipur. The elections to Legislative Assembly should be held. Because only the Government which is elected by the people can realise their problems.

With these words I conclude and thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.CHANDRASHEKHARAMURTHY): Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Members who have participated in the discussion. I want to restrict my comments in reply to the discussion on the Demands for Grants only to the financial aspect relating to the State of Manipur.

Hon. Members have made valuable suggestions. They are duly noted. Some of the suggestions are outside the Ministry. I will convey all the important points raised by the hon. Members to the Home Ministry.

Today we are seeking Vote on Account for the remaining six months of the financial year. After the imposition of President's rule in the State, we have made lot of achievements and developmental activities have taken place on war-footing.

Many of the Members have complained about the misuse of funds, leakage and siphoning of funds in the implementation of the schemes and works of the Government.

I want to assure all the hon. Members through you that we have taken important steps in the administration. We have stopped leakage and siphoning of funds in the implementation of schemes and works. They have been effectively plugged by the Administration. The releases of funds have been linked to specific projects which are being closely monitored by the District Administration.

We have effectively implemented all the district-level planning. We have developed directly district-level agencies, such as, District Collectors or District Commissioners, DRDAs and District-level Commit-

[Sh. M.V. Chandrashekhara Murthy]

Manipur.

tees and those Departments have placed funds out of their Budget at their disposal to implement the works and programmes under their Department.

Notable improvements have also taken place in the field of construction and improvement of roads, water supply and irrigation.

I wish to inform the hon. Members, through you, that two important irrigation projects are pending since ten years. One is Singda Irrigation Dam Project which is likely to be completed by 1994. This Project has been languishing since ten years and the completion of this Dam would provide irrigation as well as drinking water supply to the capital town of Imphal.

Another Irrigation Project, Khuga Irrigation Dam Project has been taken up. The water supply component of the Dam is slated for completion by the end of November, 1994. On its completion, it will also provide water supply as well as irrigation to the District headquarters town of Churachandpur in Manipur.

In the present State Plan, we have placed more thrust on irrigation and flood control, energy, communication and education, sports and culture.

The hon. member Prof. M. Kamson has referred to the allocation of funds to the hill areas and said that it is very meagre. He has said that not even 20 per cent of the total allocation has been made to the hill area districts. It is not correct. During 1994-95 Plan, the hill areas will have 35.71 per cent of the total Plan outlay, that is, 85.72 crores and the hill area population constitute one-third of the total population of the State of

Another hon. Member from Manipur, Shri Yaima Singh Yumnam referred to the Lokda down-stream Project which is pending for a long time before the Government of India.

I wish to inform that this project has been technically cleared by the Central Electricity Authority and it is awaiting clearance from the Department of Environment. The entire financing of this project is to be taken up by the external funding. Already, a sum of Rs.5 crore has been provided in the current plan to take up this work.

Shri Yaima Singh Yumnam has referred to the students' agitation and inadequate provisions for the salaries of teachers working in aided schools. I wish to inform the hon. Member that adequate provision has been made in the current Budget of the State for salaries of the teachers of aided schools and with the improvement in the financial position, the position is going to be better in this area.

Many of the Members, even Shri Yaima Singh Yumnam and Shri Kirip Chaliha, have referred to the railway connection in the North-Eastern State. As they know very well, the nearest rail-head in Manipur is Jiribam. The techno-economic survey has been carried out for extending the railway-line to the Imphal Valley. This is pending with the Ministry of Railways. I will convey your serious concern about this railway link to the Ministry of Railways. Also, the Government has taken serious steps to improve the road network in the State of Manipur.

The hon. Member Shri Kirip Chaliha has pointed out that no industry is there in the State of Manipur. Efforts are being made. The State Government has taken

some steps. There is the Manipur Cycles Corporation, a Public Sector Undertaking in Manipur. The Government is planning to have a collaboration with the private manufacturers for assembly of cycles and sale in Manipur and across the borders of Myanmar when the border trade opens. This is also before the Government.

One serious step we have taken is about the drug abuse. Almost all the Members who have participated in the discussion have pointed out about the serious menace. Especially after the imposition of President's Rule, the Administration has taken up stringent measures to prevent inflow of drugs from the international borders and drug-trafficking in the State.

Shri Kirip Chaliha has pointed out that there is not even a single de-addiction centre in the entire State of Manipur. It is not correct. We have four drug de-addiction centres in four districts of the State, that is, Imphal, Churachandpur, Chandel and Ukhrul. We have continuous consultations with the Myanmar authorities to check illicit trafficking in drugs. Also, recently, we had a high-level meeting with the designated officials. They have decided to have a regular meeting. Recently, they have met again in

Imphal in the month of July and they are taking all steps.

Sir, it seems that I have covered almost all the points. I, therefore, appeal to the Members of this House to pass this Budget.

MR. CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARA SINGH):
I shall now put the Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (Manipur) for 1994-95 to vote.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the Fourth column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President out of the consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1995, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 46."

The motion was adopted.

Demands for Grants - Budget (MANIPUR) for 1994-95 voted by Lok Sabha

(Vide List of Business for.....)

No. and Name of demand	Amount for Demands for Grants on Account voted by the House on 9-3-1994		Amount of Demanda for Grants voted by the House	
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2		3	
1 State Legislature	1,03,8,500	-	1,03,80,500	-
2 Council of Ministers	30,40,000	-	30,40,000	-
3 Secretariat	3,45,59,000	-	3,45,59,00	-
4 Land Revenue, Stamps and Registration and District Administration	4,33,65,500	-	4,33,65,50	-
5 Finance Department	12,85,53,000	18,00,000	12,85,53,000	18,0,000
6 Transport	40,12,000	70,50,500	40,12,000	70,50,500
7 Police	23,88,38,500	45,00,000	23,88,38,500	20,44,65,500
8. Public Works Department	15,00,78,500	20,44,65,500	15,00,78,500	20,44,6,500
9 Information and Publicity	46,03,000	-	46,03,000	-

No. and Name of demand	Amount for Demands for Grants on Account voted by the House on 9-3-1994		Amount of Demanda for Grants voted by the House	
1	2	3		
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
10 Education	51,51,27,500	500	51,51,27,500	500
11 Medical, Health and Family Welfare Services	9,56,75,000	-	9,56,75,000	-
12 Municipal Administration Housing and Urban Development	1,02,10,000	73,01,000	1,02,10,000	73,01,000
13 labour and Emoployment	71,39,500	1,000	7,24,22,500	1,000
14. Development of Tribal and Backward Classes	7,2422,500	1,000	7,2422,500	1,000
15. Food and Civil Supplies	84,39,500	19,000	1,41,37,000	19,000
16. Co-operaton	1,41,37,000	19,000	1,41,37,000	19,000
17. Agriculture	4,44,04,000	47,50,000	4,44,04,000	47,50,000
18. Animal Husbandry and Veterinary including Daiky Farming	4,94,02,000	.....	4,94,02,000	.....

No. and Name of demand	Amount for Demands for Grants on Account voted by the House on 9-3-1994	Amount of Demanda for Grants vptd by the House
1	2	3
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
19 Forestry and Soil conservation	4,46,14,000	.....
20 Community Development and ANP, IRDP, and NREP	2,83,25,500	.....
21 Industries and Weights & Measres Development	3,55,88,500	12,87,500
22 Public Health Engineering	5,28,02,000	7,18,47,000
23 Power	15,39,47,500	20,21,03,500
24 Vigilance Department	12,78,500	.....
25 Youth Affairs and Sports Department	1,74,,56,500	.....
26 Administration of Justice	72,49,500	.....
27 Election	80,57,000	.....

No. and Name of demand	Amount for Demands for Grants on Account voted by the House on 9-3-1994		Amount of Demands for Grants voted by the House	
	1	2	3	
	Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
28 State Excise	1,09,58,500	....	1,09,58,500	....
29 Sales Tax and Other Taxes & Duties and Commodities & Services	39.35 (xx)	....	30,35,000	....
30 General Economic Services and Planning	1,90,53,500		1,90,53,5 (x)	....
31 Fire Protection and Control	39,55,500		39,55,500	....
32 Jails	87,73,500	29,40,500	87,73,500	29,40,500
33 Home Guards	81,93,000	....	81,93,000	....
34 Rehabilitation	21,41,000	....	21,41,000	....
35 Stationery and Printing	51,00,500	....	51,00,500	....
36 Minor Irrigation	75,16,000	2,48,09,500	75,16,000	2,48,09,500

No. and Name of demand	Amount for Demands for Grants on Account voted by the House on 9-3-1994		Amount of Demanda for Grants vptd by the House	
1	2		3	
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
37 Fisheries	1,86,14,500	2,500	1,86,14,500	2,500
38 Panchayat	53,96,000	....	53,96,000	1,000
40 Imigation and Mood Control Department	4,97,25,000	16,90,00,000	4,97,25,000	16,90,00,000
41 Art and Culture	83,70,500	....	83,70,500	....
42 State Accademy of Training	13,03,500	....	13,03,500	....
43 Horticulture and Soil Conservation	2,89,13,000	5,00,000	2,89,13,000	5,00,000
44 Social Welfare Department	2,07,5,000	....	2,07,,000	....
45 Tourism	21,13,500	8,46,500	21,13,500	8,46,500
46 Science, Technology and Environment	85,10,000	....	85,10,000	....

15. 20 hrs.

MANIPUR APPROPRIATION (NO.2)
BILL, 1994

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
M.V.CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): I
beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to
authorise payment and appropriation of
certain sums from and out of the Consoli-
dated Fund of the State of Manipur for the
services of the financial year 1994-95.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to intro-
duce a Bill to authorise payment
and appropriation of certain sums
from and out of the Consolidated
Fund of the State of Manipur for
the services of the financial year
1994-95."

*The motion was adopted. * **

SHRI M.V.CHANDRASHEKHARA
MURTHY: I introduce the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister may
now move that the Bill be taken into consid-
eration.

SHRI M.V.CHANDRASHEKHARA
MURTHY: I beg to move:**

"That the Bill to authorise payment
and appropriation of certain sums

from and out of the Consolidated
Fund of the State of Manipur for
the services of the financial year
1994-95, be taken into consider-
ation."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to authorise payment
and appropriation of certain sums
from and out of the Consolidated
Fund of the State of Manipur for
the services of the financial year
1994-95, be taken into consider-
ation."

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM (Inner
Manipur): May I seek a clarification? In the
provisions to be made available for the
development authority is not there. Will the
hon. Minister explain what is the position on
that?

SHRI M.V.CHANDRASHEKHARA
MURTHY: I have already replied that it is
Rs.5 crores provided in the current plan. We
will take up this work immediately after
getting clearance from the Environment
Ministry.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM: There
is a little confusion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is an old habit.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM: It is
only for clarification. There are three Loktak
projects. Hon. Minister has said that he has
already replied to this effect. It was not
replied to. There is another Loktak Develop-

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section II, dated 5.8.1994.

** Introduced / moved with the recommendation of the President.

ment Authority, it is not a project. What the hon. Minister has mentioned is about the Loktak Down Stream Project. What I am seeking for clarification is about this Loktak Development Authority. It is not a project. But in your explanatory statement, there is a mention of North-Eastern Council. The figure is not given. What is the position about it?

SHRI M.V.CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Regarding the Lokda Development Project, a tentative sum of Rs.10 lakh will be given by the North-Eastern Council to take up this work.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Manipur for the services of the financial year 1994-95, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Schedule Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI M.V.CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15. 27 hrs

NEYVELI LIGNITE CORPORATION
LIMITED

**(Acquisition and Transfer of Power
Transmission System) Bill.**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI
P.V.RANGAYYA NAIDU): On behalf of Shri
N.K.P.Salve: I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide in the public interest for the acquisition and transfer of the power transmission system of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited and the right, title and interest of the company in the power transmission system to the

Power Grid Corporation of India Limited, with a view to developing the National Power Grid to ensure transmission of Power, within and across the different regions of India, on a more scientific, efficient and economic basis and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

A Bill on the acquisition and transfer of assets relating to the power transmission systems of Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. (NLC) to Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. (POWERGRID) was introduced in this August House on 12.5.94. The hon. Members are aware that Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. was incorporated in October, 1989 with a view to developing a National Power Grid to facilitate transmission of power within and across different regions of the country on a more scientific, efficient and economic basis.

Keeping in view the rapidly growing demand for power and the widening gap between supply and demand, it was considered necessary that the Central Government should enter the Power Sector to supplement the efforts being made at the State level and for acceleration of power development programme in the country. With this end in view, in 1976, the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 was amended to enable the setting up of Generating companies by the Central Government, State Governments and jointly by the Central and the State Governments. Generating companies like NTPC, NHPC, NEEPCO, NLC, NPC etc. were initially entrusted with the job of construction and operation and maintenance of transmission lines and sub-stations asso-

ciated with the generating stations set up them. To bring in additionality of resources for capacity addition programme the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 was further amended in 1991 to allow for private sector participation in the Power Sector.

To bring planning, construction, operation and maintenance of all Central transmission system works under the unified control of the one Central organisation for better coordination and efficient operation, the National Power Transmission Corporation (NPTC now renamed as Power Grid Corporation of India Limited - POWERGRID) in 1989 was formed under the Companies Act, 1956.

Pursuance thereto, the National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd., the National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Ltd. and the North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Ltd. (Acquisition and transfer of the Power Transmission system) Act, 24 of 1993 was passed by Parliament to provide for acquisition and transfer of the power transmission systems of the three companies and the right, title and interest of those companies to the Powergrid Corporation of India Ltd. to ensure transmission of power, within and across the different regions of India. It was further decided to transfer inter alia, the Power transmission system of Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited to the newly formed corporation. Accordingly, the management of the said power transmission system of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. Was taken over by Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (POWERGRID) with effect from 1st December, 1992 with the decision that the deemed date of de jure transfer shall be 1st April, 1992. Personnel associated with the power transmission sys-

tem of Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited who had given their willingness, were transferred to POWERGRID on permanent absorption basis with effect from 1st December, 1992.

The delay in transfer of the ownership of the assets relating to the said power transmission system of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited to the POWERGRID, however, restricted its resource mobilisation efforts both through internal cash generation as well as by going to the market for commercial borrowings.

As the legal formalities involved in transferring the ownership of the aforesaid Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited in relation to their said power transmission systems will be time-consuming, and it is necessary in public interest that the said ownership should be vested in the POWERGRID immediately with a view to develop and operate an integrated transmission network. Therefore, it is proposed to acquire the right, title and interest of the aforesaid Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited in relation to their assets pertaining to their power transmission systems and vest them in the POWERGRID with effect from 1st April, 1992. The said acquisition of assets and their transfer will be on the basis of the book value of all the assets and properties after deduction of liabilities (other than contingent liabilities) given in the audited statement of accounts of Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited as on 31st March, 1992.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is 3.30 p.m. and it is time for the Private Members' Business.

If the House feels that this Bill should be completed, we can do so. What is the sense of the House?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We can complete this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister may continue.

SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU: I may also submit that the Departmental Standing Committee attached to the Ministry of Power have also said:

"Having considered the clarifications/explanations given in the preceding paragraphs, the Committee approve the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Power Transmission System) Bill, 1994 without any recommendation for amendment."

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would like to know whether anybody wants to speak on this Bill.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No. It can be passed without discussion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide in the public interest for the acquisition and transfer of the power transmission system of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited and the right, title and interest of the company in the power transmission system to the Power Grid Corporation of India

613 *Neyveli Lignite Corporation SRAVANA Ltd. (Acquisition and Transfer of* 14, 1916 (SAKA) *Power Transmission System) Bill* 614

Limited, with a view to developing the National Power Grid to ensure transmission of Power, within and across the different regions of India, on a more scientific and economic basis and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up Clause by Clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 16 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 16 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause I, The Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI P.V.RANGAYYA NAIDU: I am thankful to the hon. Members and the Chair-

man for agreeing to pass this Bill without discussion.

I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed"

The motion was adopted.

15. 33 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Thirty-Third and Thirty-Fourth Reports

[English]

SHRI SANT RAM SINGLA (Patiala): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-third and the Thirty-fourth Reports of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 3rd August, 1994."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-third and the Thirty-fourth Reports of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolu-

tions presented to the House on
the 3rd August, 1994 '

MR CHAIRMAN It has to be at least
negatived

The motion was adopted

15. 34 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE ALLOCATION OF
GAS TO GUJARAT

[English]

MR CHAIRMAN Now we shall take up
further discussion on the Resolution moved
by Shri Kashiram Rana on the 13th
May 1994 Shri Kashiram Rana is not
present

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI
K V THANGKA BALU) Normally, when the
Mover is not present, this is not taken
up

MR CHAIRMAN So, there is none to
speak I would request the honourable Min-
ister to make a statement

SHRI K V THANGKA BALU No, Sir
We have to go to the next item

MR CHAIRMAN Nobody wants
to speak Even the Minister is not speaking

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATU-
RAL GAS (CAPT SATISH KUMAR
SHARMA) I am here

SHRI K V THANGKA BALU That is not
the convention, Sir When the Mover is not
there, no discussion takes place

CAPT SATISH KUMAR SHARMA Yes
Sir I would like to assure the House, espe-
cially the Members from Gujarat that when-
ever additional gas is made available for
power generation and other purposes, surely
we will consider the request Already the
highest amount of gas is being supplied to
Gujarat, and in the past, it was Gandhar
which would be fed into the pipeline of
Gujarat because of the insistence of the
Gujarat people The total allocation of
Gandhar gas has gone to Gujarat Now, the
question to supply the Tapti gas to Gujarat
is because of the power project The only
assurance I can give at this point of time is
that at this stage the entire gas is commit-
ted There is no availability of gas for Gujarat
now So, whenever it is available, surely we
will consider it, Sir

MR CHAIRMAN The question is

"This House urges upon the Cen-
tral Government to allocate suffi-
cient quantity of gas for gas based
power plants and for industrial and
domestic use in Gujarat "

The motion was negatived

15. 37 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE ENLARGEMENT OF
FUNCTIONS OF NATIONAL COMMIS-
SION FOR BACKWARD CLASSES

[English]

MR CHAIRMAN The House shall now
take up the next Resolution to be moved by

Shri R. Anbarasu. Shri R. Anbarasu
 please.

mentary Committee be constituted
 to consider the reports of the Com-
 mission."

SHRI R. ANBARASU (Madras Cen-
 tral): I beg to move:

"This House is of the opinion that
 the National Commission for Back-
 ward Classes be empowered to
 suggest ways and means for the
 overall development of and to moni-
 tor various welfare schemes of the
 Central Government for other back-
 ward classes and that a Parlia-
 mentary Committee be constituted
 to consider the reports of the Com-
 mission."

Sir, my intention is twofold. One is that
 the present Backward Classes Commission
 formed i.e. the National Commission for
 Backward Classes Act of 1993 has no teeth
 in it. Sufficient powers are not given to this
 Commission. As per this Act, the Commis-
 sion has the power of inclusion and exclu-
 sion of the weaker sections and identifying
 the backward class people. So, the Com-
 mission has been constituted only for this
 purpose.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am really very
 happy to address this august House, initiat-
 ing an important discussion concerning the
 majority of the population of this country. At
 the same time, I really feel sorry that the
 Members on the other side are not there. I
 would be happy if they would have been
 present here to participate in such an impor-
 tant Resolution because it is the problem of
 the backward class people. Cutting across
 party lines, one has to participate if at all one
 is really interested in the welfare of the
 backward class people.

In fact, there should be a National
 Commission for OBCs which would have all
 the powers and responsibilities in respect of
 OBCs, as the National Commission for SCs
 and STs formed in accordance with Article
 338 of the Constitution in respect of SCs and
 STs. While 27 per cent reservation has been
 given to OBCs in Government service, a lot
 more remains to be done to ensure that their
 social and educational backwardness is
 removed.

My Resolution is:

"This House is of the opinion that
 the National Commission for Back-
 ward Classes be empowered to
 suggest ways and means for the
 overall development of and to moni-
 tor various welfare schemes of the
 Central Government for other back-
 ward classes and that a Parlia-

Here, I would like to point out some
 problems of the backward class people.
 Firstly, reservation in educational field upto
 the highest level of education including the
 professional courses has not been taken
 care of. Even in the case of Mandal Com-
 mission judgement, the Supreme Court
 judges while delivering the judgement, have
 not touched this issue of reserving some
 seats in the educational institutions, in the
 highest level of education. Therefore, this
 should be taken care of. Secondly, the
 opportunities for them to get scholarship to
 go abroad to do higher studies like the
 present scheme for SCs and STs which is in

[Sh. R. Anbarasu]

operation in the Ministry of Welfare has not been taken care of. This is another important factor to promote them or to bring the backward class people on par with the upper class people. They should be given opportunities by way of giving them scholarships, by way of meeting the expenses of those people to go abroad to acquire a good knowledge of education. So, scholarships, hostels, coaching centres for OBCs should be there, as it is now available for SCs and STs under various schemes in the Ministry of Welfare. So, these are the important measures which are to be taken, if the Minister is really interested in the welfare of the backward class. So, this point should also be taken care of.

This National Commission for Backward Classes should be fully empowered with these powers to provide adequate facilities to the backward class people. Even though 27 per cent reservation in service has been ensured for OBCs, many residual advantages such as age relaxation, fee concession, concession in the number of attempts in the UPSC Examination, etc. have not been provided. This is a very important issue. The Supreme Court Judgement of reserving only 27 per cent for OBCs itself is illogical and irrelevant. I do not know how that type of a judgement was pronounced giving effect 27 per cent only. When Mandal Commission itself has said that in the total population of the backward class people constitute 52 per cent; and in the Supreme Court Judgement also, they have admitted that the population of backward class in this country is 50 per cent. When that is so, I wonder, by which logic they have fixed this as 27 per cent. Even if

you assume that this 27 percent is correct, to implement this, there have to be certain advantages which are to be provided to the backward class people, namely, age relaxation, fee concession, concession in the number of attempts in the UPSC Examination, etc.

In many of the Offices of the Central Government Ministries, I found that they have not issued any G.O. or any such order giving effect to age relaxation, relaxation in marks, etc. Therefore, only if a National Commission is appointed with full powers to recommend various welfare measures for the people of backward class, the purpose will be served.

I am really happy to find that our hon. Prime Minister and the Ministers in the Welfare Department are very keen in taking proper action to give proper share in the process of governing the country. But, the follow up action taken by the bureaucracy is tardy and shallow.

So, discontentment is brewing among the OBCs despite the positive attitude of our Prime Minister. In order to solve all these problems to the satisfaction of the OBCs, it is better to have a Parliamentary Committee exclusively for the OBCs. Such a Committee alone will be able to put appropriate pressure on the Government and the bureaucracy to ensure social justice of OBCs.

The National Commission for OBCs, when formed on the lines of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, would help as a perma-

nent advisory body of the Government regarding all problems relating to OBCs. I, therefore, demand that either the National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993 should be repealed or an amendment to that Act may be moved giving full powers to the Commission to take care or to recommend all possible welfare schemes for the benefit of OBCs.

I again demand that a Parliamentary Committee should be constituted to supervise the various welfare schemes announced by the Central Government and the State Governments so that these schemes are properly implemented and whether these are beneficial to the backward class people or not. I find that is most essential because a large chunk of the population of this country belongs to the backward classes.

I do not want to go into the history of how the Commissions were announced by the Government of India. The first Commission was announced by the Central Government. It was popularly known as 'Kaka Kalelkar Commission'. Though Kaka Kalelkar Commission also recommended many welfare measures for the backward class people, its report was put into the cold storage because of the vested interests of the upper class people. The main reason attributed was that the criteria followed in deciding the social backwardness of the communities were not scientifically adopted.

With much anguish and pain, I would like to state that democracy will have no meaning if the interests of a major chunk of the people are not properly taken care of. Somehow or the other, even though that report was placed on the Table of the House, but it was not at all discussed in this august House.

Then, the second Commission, popularly known as the 'Mandal Commission', was appointed. That Commission recommended 27 per cent reservation. Unfortunately, that was also challenged in the Supreme Court. When the judgement was pronounced by the Supreme Court, there were so many lacunae. I would especially like to point out to my friends from the Scs and Sts that one of the directions is that the people belonging to Scs and STs will not have the benefit of promotion after 1997. I do now know how the SC and ST people have left this point unnoticed. They should come out with a mass agitation. They should pressurise the Central Government to bring an appropriate amendment to Article 16 (4) of the Constitution for adequate representation and to remove the lacunae created by the Supreme Court. Again, there are problems about relaxation in age and also in promotions.

These things should somehow be removed by bringing a suitable amendment to article 16 (4). Sir, again, I would like to bring it to your kind attention that recently, ten days ago, there was another judgement pronounced by the Supreme Court. It really affects the people of Tamil Nadu. If people move from one State to another State, they are not eligible to have the SC, ST certificate. I really wonder how these judges pronounce the judgement. It is a wonderful judgement. It is because they belong to upper class and the upper class people do not tolerate the progress of the lower class people. That is the main reason.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
 MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI
 R. L. BHATIA): You should not criticise the
 judiciary.

[Sh. R. Anbarasu]

SHRI R. ANBARASU: After all, the judges are also human and they also can err. After the pronouncement of the judgement, the entire progress of the community has been blocked.

We should not keep quite. We should take it up and bring proper amendment.

Sir, I want to point out again that a Supreme Court Bench comprising five judges passed the judgement. If a scheduled caste/scheduled tribe person belonging to Tamil Nadu migrates to Delhi, his children will not get the SC/ST certificate from the local authorities and the Supreme Court in its wisdom has pointed out that social mobility which accounts for the migrants of the SC, ST from state 'A' to State 'B' is an indication that they do not suffer disparities for which reservations are made. Sir, how heart-burning decisions these are. If a person goes from one State to another State, does that mean that he becomes a rich man! I do not know what is the logic behind it. It is a danger to all the people. This judgement will affect the backward class people also. I, therefore, urge the hon. Minister, who is sitting here, to set right this judgement by preferring an appeal or by way of a review petition.

This is really an extraordinary judgement. When the leave petition was moved in the Supreme Court seeking for clarification issue, the Court asked the Union Government to file the counter application and the Union Government, I do not know why, did not come forward to file any application. I do know what has happened. I do not have to find fault with our Minister or the Union Government but they ought to have filed a petition and prevented such an injustice, which has been done to these people.

I, therefore, Sir, once again urge that only by enlarging the functions of this National Commission for Backward Classes, we cannot ensure social justice to the majority of the people of this country. Though we cannot say numerically the total number of people, nearly 70% of the population of this country belong to backward classes. Therefore, in order to protect them and bring them on par with the upper class people, we should take appropriate steps.

Sir, now Tamil Nadu is burning. All the political parties have joined together and have issued a call that they are going to have an agitation against the Central Government, if an appropriate amendment is not carried out for the reservation of 69 per cent. Sir, while thanking the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu for having brought a legislation reserving 69 per cent for the weaker sections, I should also thank our hon. Prime Minister for giving consent to this Bill. But, Sir, this will not solve the problem, because already this has been challenged in the Supreme Court. I should also congratulate Shri Veerappa Moily, hon. Chief Minister of Karnataka for his courageous act of reserving 80 per cent for the backward classes. Unfortunately, that also has been challenged in the Supreme Court.

The people of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu are highly agitated and now this unrest may even spread to Andhra Pradesh. The entire South Belt will once again revive the agitation to protect the rights of the backward class people. Before this volcano erupts, before the people of the Southern States once again rise in revolt, I urge the hon. Welfare Minister to take immediate steps to amend the Constitution accordingly for appropriate reservation.

Though the hon. Minister is quite aware of it, before winding up, I would like to point

out that the Constitution is very clear on this aspect. Article 16 (4) says:

"Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any provision for the reservation of appointments or posts in favour of any backward class of citizens which, in the opinion of the State, is not adequately represented in the services under the State."

Here, I would like to emphasise the words 'in the opinion of the State'. When a particular State consists of backward class people to the extent of 69 per cent, then the opinion of that State should be taken into consideration by the Centre and we should not merely go by the verdict of the Supreme Court. They do not know the ground realities. Nor have they adopted any scientific method of calculation to know the percentage of the backward class people or the extent of backwardness in the backward classes. They are bookworms. They only read and then give judgements. Therefore, I insist that the ground realities should be taken into consideration.

Here I would like to mention just one point. While appointing the Chairman and Members of this Commission, you should see to it that prominent politicians, eminent social scientists, persons who are always engaged in the backward class movement, persons who have the requisite experience and who know the problems of the backward classes and last but not the least, those who have the political will to do something good for these people are selected for these posts. But what do we find? Some IAS officers or some persons who are friendly with and helpful to the Minister are put in such important positions. That will not serve the purpose of social progress at all. Therefore, once again, I urge upon the hon.

Minister that if the Government is really interested in doing something good for these forgotten people of backward community, it should nominate eminent social scientists and people with political will as Chairman and members of the Commission.

Sir, here I want to place it on record that for the last four decades, Tamil Nadu has been playing a pioneering role in improving the status of the backward communities. At this juncture, I should thank Periyar for having taken up the cause of the backward classes. In fact, I should also thank late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and late Shri Kamraj for having brought the necessary constitutional amendment in this regard. Constitution amendment was brought into for the first time at the instance of our great leader kamraj. But the action of implementing was soon forgotten. Nobody is bothered about it all these years. As far as the progress of the backward classes is concerned, it is completely sabotaged. Sufficient interest was not at all shown to ensure the progress of the backward classes.

I am very happy to state that our Prime Minister has an open mind and he is ready to help all sections of our people. In fact, I would like to suggest one formula here. If we really desire that all the sections of our society should benefit, reservation policy should be on a proportional basis. To make this a reality, I suggest that a caste-wise census should be taken. Some people may wonder and exclaim, "What is this? Why is this man talking about castes and caste-wise census when we want to establish a casteless society?" The reason is obvious. Nobody has disowned caste. Caste system is the reality in India. Can you forget your caste, when you arrange for your son's daughter's marriage? Never I may also state that the caste system, in one way or the other, is prevalent in almost all the religions,

[Sh. R. Anbarasu]

excepting one or two. Therefore, caste-wise census should be conducted and the National Commission for Backward Classes should be empowered to carry on this task.

16.00 hrs.

We can have different segments. We can think of categorising different segments of the population and the give reservations according to the numerical strength of the community. That would be wise. You give them reservation. Let them enjoy. That is democracy. What does democracy mean? The majority of the people should have a due share in the governance of the country. They should have due share in all the offices in the Government. Therefore, Sir, I demand that the hon. Minister should come forward with a fresh amendment to the Constitution to provide proportional reservation according to the numerical strength of a particular community. With these words, I thank you very much.

SHRI B. AKBER PASHA (Vellore): Mr. Chairman Sir, I rise to support the Resolution moved by my friend Shri Anbarasu who was very clear in saying that some justice has to be done to backward classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. As early as in 1987, the Government had decided to vest the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes with more powers and to recognise the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The post of Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as National commission for scheduled caste and scheduled Tribes would be strengthened by providing him with two very senior officers. This was done by our former hon. Minister Dr. (Smt.) Rajendra Kumari Bajpai in the year 1987. The purpose of setting up this Commission was primarily to reserve posts for

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in public services, admissions to educational institutions, land reforms, land disputes, and rehabilitation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes displaced due to developmental projects. The Commissioner is expected to submit its annual report to the President, latest by July. A portion of the report dealing with a particular State would be forwarded to the concerned State Governor for laying it before the State Legislature. But, it is unfortunate that this has only remained on paper. Practically, even after 5-6 years, the Commissioner did not submit the report to the President of India.

Our former hon. Minister Dr. (Smt.) Bajpai also suggested to rename the Commission as National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, which will be a National Advisory Body. The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes would no longer be its ex-officio Member and the total number of Members would not exceed 12. Dr. (Smt.) Bajpai also stated that the Commission would study the extent and ramification of untouchability, social discrimination, socio-economic and other circumstances leading to offences. Our revered Prime Minister late Shri Rajiv Gandhi also took keen interest and he had met the Members of Parliament from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and suggested certain means and measures to do some justice to that.

For example, summoning and enforcing attendance of any person from any part of India and examining him on oath, requiring the discovery and production of any document, receiving evidence on affidavit, requisitioning any public record from any court or office and issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses and documents.

As my friend Mr. Anbarasu was telling the House, for too long the bureaucracy had been maltreating the Commission as well as the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The weaker sections of our people still suffer from untouchability. The drive to eliminate untouchability was started by the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi but even after forty-seven years, the untouchability continues in our country. Social discrimination based on Caste system is an evil that persists. I would quote that in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh 650 cases of murder and 1000 cases of rape were reported in the year 1990-91, that is, in twelve months.

The welfare schemes remain on paper. Dr. B.D. Sharma, the then Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes wrote to the Attorney General highlighting serious breaches of Constitutional safeguards and suggested setting up of a judicial Commission.

Coming to the question of scavengers, though we passed the Safai Karamchar Bill in both the Houses yet there are forty-four lakh scavengers in our country. The Government is planning to end this social malice by 1997. I am afraid that even after the end of this century this menace will continue. They have been given the sub-human status as they have to carry the night soil on their heads. This is a thing which is unimaginable.

16. 07 hrs.

(SHRIMATI SANTOSH CHOWDHARY *in the Chair*)

I happened to be in a hotel with an American. She took pride in throwing a handful of coins down from the floor where she was staying. She was amazed to see

the workers coming there and picking up those coins. She was wondering to see the condition of people living in India. Fortunately she did not see the conditions of people who carry night soil on their heads.

As against the Eighth Plan allocation of Rs.850 crore, the Government need Rs.2500 crore annually for converting these dry latrines into mobile ones. As per the programme, the Government have to convert one lakh dry latrines, annually, into mobile ones. If this is the allocation, it will take another fifty years for the Government to complete the work.

There are some legal hurdles also in this. I would dwell upon diversion of funds, meant for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, by the State Governments to some other purpose. Our revered Prime Minister wants to help the backwards, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and for this purpose he has created special funds. At the State level also there is a separate fund for this purpose.

But I am pained to see that Himachal Pradesh bought a helicopter with Rs.50 crore from out of the funds allotted for the rehabilitation of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Some other States pay the salaries from out of the funds allotted for the rehabilitation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. There have been two instalments of payments for rehabilitation of scavengers and only four States, namely, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh were able to implement it. Some States do not even avail of the facility. This is the condition and it is high time that we have done something for the upliftment of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as well as the Backward Classes.

I would like to join my good friend Shri Anbarasu in congratulating the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu who had boldly established 69 per cent reservation, though it has been challenged in the Supreme Court. I also congratulate the Chief Minister of Karnataka who went a step further to declare 80 per cent reservation for the backward classes. I hope this Government will do something—the Minister for Welfare is also here—and set up a Parliamentary Committee in addition to the Commission as suggested by Shri Anbarasu.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS (Jaipur): Madam Chairman, the Resolution introduced by our friend Shri R. Anbarasu the House is a very good resolution. In my opinion, since the discussion on backward classes has started, it must be discussed in detail. Today, the Members of the Opposition are not present in the august House. I do not want that the hon. Minister may reply to the debate on this Resolution without hearing their views. This topic requires comprehensive discussion. During discussion many note worthy things may come up. These may include as to how can we improve the standard of living of the backward classes of the country and what endeavours can be made for their development and upliftment. To come to any conclusion simply by eliciting the opinion of only one side of the people of the House will not be proper. We must elicit the opinion of all hon. Members of the House. It is distressing that the Opposition is not present in the House today. We want a national level discussion here. The matter should be discussed threadbare. Therefore, we do not want immediate reply to it.

the children of this motherland. This land is both our father and mother because it provides everything we use in our life. For instance, the clothes we don, the food we take all are produced on this very earth, irrespective of our social set up. Whoever has been born on this earth, gets his share from the motherland and therefore, he has certain duty to it. As every child of a family gets the equal share from his parents without any discrimination, every citizen of the country, whether he belongs to the Schedule Caste, the minority, the Backward class or the Scheduled tribes is entitled to enjoy equal rights of the State. In our country, even today there are certain tribes who remain without clothes. We have not yet reached the jarwa tribes in the Andaman & Nicobar islands. I saw a picture in which some people had danced with the people of this tribe.

We have certain similar communities in my area also. One of them is the Makadia community which eats monkeys. They do not build their houses. They hold that the 'Anu' i.e. the monkey destroyed their homes. They further claim that even after complaining to Lord Rama, their houses were not built. Therefore, they do not construct their houses and start living in jungles. They argue that since a monkey had destroyed their houses, they eat monkeys. You might have seen that the monkey lives on trees. It eats and sleeps there and never falls down. But seeing a Makadia it automatically falls down out of fear. A similar tribe Birohar is in Orissa. This tribe is known as Makadia in West Bengal. There are many such tribe, named Kaila whose children have never been educated. In this way, a good number of primitives live in our country. It should, therefore, be the duty of the Government Committee to work for their upliftment.

All men, and women in the country are

Madam Chairman, a lot of has been

done for these people. But progress made is still inadequate and we are yet to reach these tribes. In my constituency, there is a good number of educated persons also and many of them are holding M.A and B.A. degrees. But as the area remains afflicted sometime by flood, and other time by drought or cyclone, they do not make progress. Otherwise, the people of my constituency are so much educated that like Punjabis and potatoes, they too can be seen all over the world.

Madam Chairperson, the discussion on the people belonging to the backward classes has been going on for several days and has now reached this stage. I want to submit that we must do something for their welfare. After all for whom these programmes are being launched? The programmes like the I.R.D.P. have been started for the people living in rural areas who have cultivation as their occupation. But I challenge the Government to show me at least ten such persons who have taken assistance under the I.R.D.P. and have come above the poverty line. The criterion for the income has been fixed at Rs.7500. The Government provides Rs. 10,000 to them out of this amount, Rs.5,000 is subsidy. But they do not get the entire amount of the subsidy Rs.3000 to Rs. 3500 of the total subsidy is taken by the middlemen. Thus we find that this system is not functioning properly. Therefore, we should try to make it effective. I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Welfare whether he can show any such person who might have come above the poverty line after getting assistance under tribal Sub-plan or Benefit Scheme. I can say this emphatically that there is not a single such person. I have rich experience of having worked for 9 years in this field. I have been the Chairman of its committee for four years and member for eight years. It has been my duty to think about the upliftment of

the poor and work for this objective. I was born in a very poor family. I am the son of a bonded labourer. Since my childhood, I have been watching what the Government has been doing for the poor. It is with the grace of the God that I have reached here and I got the opportunity to reach here during the time of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. In my capacity as the Chairman of the Committee on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I had toured throughout India and I have found that money is spent on the affluents only and not on the backward people. The wealth of the affluents continues growing but would the hon. Minister of Welfare like to mention any scheme likely to be formulated for their welfare?

[English]

Can you show me a single rickshaw - puller who is above poverty line, who is able to give education to his children? Nobody.

[Translation]

We get their vote for a long term and we know its importance, we apply all tactics to get their votes but what happens ultimately? When the question of giving them their genuine share is raised, the Government first says that something needs to be done for them, but later on, it is told that it needs time for this purpose. We are the representatives of the people of India. Are we not aware of the backward people in our constituencies? If all the hon. Members give their lists of the backward class people, the required list can be prepared. Then what for a commission needs to be appointed which may take two or three years. Who will be the judges in the Commission? The judges usually happen to belong to the upper class and they work according to their own thinking. Our Community has submitted very good recommendations. Has the Government

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accepted them? There are several beneficiaries who do not want that others may be benefited. That is why there is demand for such commission and the Parliamentary Committee is unable to do any work. We can sit together and discuss the matter for identifying the backward classes in our constituency. Thus a comprehensive list can be prepared. Commissions are appointed to provide funds to their members to benefit them. There have been commissions for the backward classes, and the minorities. Then there is commission on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under Article 339. Certain other corporations have also been set up. It is a burden on the Government because a Commission has a secretary of the level of cabinet rank. He will be provided with a car. The members of the Commissions will also have cars. If such a huge amount is spent on them where would the funds for the development come from? Rs. 1100 crore is spent on a small Ministry. All the Secretaries in the corporations are of the cabinet rank and they all have cars. Now please tell me as to what work they do? Are the people getting any benefit from them? Our Constitution has already provided such a commission on the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and Shri Ramdhan is its Chairman. I know him very well. But what can he do in this regard? People either visit his constituency or come to him here in their cars. What report he has submitted so far? Has the National Commission submitted any report in this House since the formulation of the new law? The old report was discussed in the Rajya Sabha and it is going to be discussed here also. So far as my experience goes, setting up of the Commissions are just a subterfuge. I would like to suggest that if this concept does not serve the purpose, any other concept should be evolved. Has any other commission the

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes been set up under Article 339? I would like to submit that there is no need of setting up any commission. We can give good suggestions after discussing the problems here for two or three days. But the I.A.S officers and other bureaucrats are asked to this job.

A commission on rural labourers was set up. It is also like any other commission. Its reports and recommendations are also good. But none of its recommendations has been implemented. I am telling all this on the basis of my experience. I am putting forth my feelings before this august House. Our M.Ps do not visit villages and conduct any survey. We have many programmes for Rural Development.

Though provision of water was made yet it has not benefited all the beneficiaries. I have enquired into the matter in my constituency. There are only 21 beneficiaries out of one million people. All money was pocketed by middle men. Rupees Eight Lakhs are outstanding in the name of a bidder. I complained against him. It should be examined. I briefed Shri Patnaikji about the bungling and requested him to take action into the matter. Two Joint Secretaries went there. They examined it and submitted their report. When I was the Chairman of Committee on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, I sent Rajmohan Gandhi to Bihar. He was not allowed to visit Bihar. Obstacles were created in his way. The canal falling on his route was disrupted and the water spread all over the road. When I raised this issue in the meeting of National Council, they asked me

[English]

Who are you? Who is the Central Government? We have our own Government. We have our own officers. We are also

elected representatives. You are nobody. It is our money, which is with the Central Government. You send it.

[*Translation*]

In the opinion of Shri Biju Patnaik, the officials in the Central Government are not intelligent. Why they are not releasing the funds? There is no agency which can get the work implemented. The Government is increasing its expenditure. A number of commissions and corporations have come up. I requested Shri Pranabji and the Prime Minister to enhance the amount earmarked under this head. Neither the Planning Commission nor any other Department come forward to allot funds for a welfare purpose where it is required utmost.

16. 32 hrs

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *In the Chair*]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Prime Minister has sympathy for the poor. The Government constitute a commission but it do not adopt methods to uplift the poor. You must make some amendments in the Constitution to this effect. The Supreme Court will not be able to arrive at a decision in the matter of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, backward classes and minorities. This is Government's job. There are clear cut instructions in the Constitution in this regard. The Government must make a provision in the Constitution accordingly if we want to give benefit and uplift them and provide them with equal status. What happened in 1971. In 1971 the bank people were not in favour of bank nationalisation. Secondly, the issue relating to privy purses of princely States was pending. But Indira Gandhi accepted the challenge and immediately took decisions. In the same manner I would like to suggest that the Constitution

should be amended suitably and hurdles being created by the Supreme Court, money lenders and bureaucrats could be removed in the public interest. In this regard, only the Government and the Parliament should be empowered and none else. When the Government initiates steps for the welfare of people, the Supreme Court creates obstacles in such activities by giving some different interpretation. These people should also think in such terms that every Indian is related to us as our brother, sister and so on. The sons and daughters of the Judges also share the property of their parents. After their death, their property will be divided properly among their children too. The opportunities in the country should proportionately be availed by all of us. But they believe in denying such benefits to them. Why does the Government not act accordingly? Who is creating hurdles? We observe that the Supreme Court is creating hurdles in the way of development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

If a person belonging to Group 'A' and Group 'B' is given benefits of reservation why he is not given his share in reservation at the time of his promotion. It is so because the Government has not provided reservation in promotions. We approached the Supreme Court in the matter of bank-employees. But it turned it down. When they come before us they take this plea that that was a different matter and it is something else. What is this? The Supreme Court should take decisions for the welfare of the people. But it rather creates hurdles in such matters. I, therefore, would like to urge upon the Government to amend the Constitution in such a way so that the Supreme Court could not create hurdles in the welfare activities of the Government. You must be aware of the prevalent situation in the country.

The situation in respect of unemploy-

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ment is going from bad to worse. It is due to the increased number of schools and colleges, in the country. When I was a student of High School, there were four High Schools in my area whereas there are 70 graduate colleges at present. There are above one thousand students in a college and their parents face a lot of difficulties in order to make them study. After completing their education they do not get any job. These students are not to blame for this. Instead it is we who are to be blamed for this. The person who gets a class IV job today becomes clerk by promotion after some time and settles here. He does not want to go back to his native place. If officials like I.P.S., I.A.S. etc. go to villages and involve themselves in agricultural activities after taking leave of one- two days from their office, the villagers would be happy and react positively to it. But now-a-days if a person after getting education becomes an officer or even a class IV employee he does not want to go for agricultural activities. All of us are responsible for it. It has become our culture instead of doing work with our own hands, we prefer it to be done by servants. We hate cleaning our houses and clothes. Affluent people, as well as capitalists are responsible for developing this culture.

I would like to suggest that the Government should constitute a Parliamentary Committee in which every member may participate in the meeting. A questionnaire may be sent to them prior to holding its meeting and thereafter a discussion may be held. When it is materialised, the purpose would be served soon. As far as commission is concerned, its members would not be able to know the ground realities while visiting other places. There is a Minister. He comes from such a place that he does not know anything about the village life. He

must observe the village life. These people have money and on that basis they get tickets and are elected. It is not good to mention their names. I have been observing it for a number of years. It happens that an industry owner of West Bengal contests from Madhya Pradesh and gets elected. Like wise a resident of Kerala gets elected from Orissa. There are programmes like IRDP for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The landless labourers have no agricultural land. The marginal farmers and bonded labour, can be termed as backwards in the villages. As far as creamy layer is concerned even half of them do not belong to creamy layer. In this regard the Government is conducting an I-survey in my constituency. But the number of people falling in this category is negligible. Most of the people live in villages and are engaged in cultivation and cattle-breeding, besides they are engaged in house hold jobs. During the regime of Shri Rajeevji, it was decided to spend Rs.8 lakh in a block. Though much money is circulated and a number of programmes are launched yet a large number of people are living below poverty line. A survey has been conducted. They have been issued cards. It is a matter of the party. Suppose, code no. has not been allotted in Orissa and when we ask the authority in this regard then the Code No. is allotted. If some one has any complaint in this regard he can go a court. As per the scheme and guidelines of the Government these things can be settled in the court. Then the people have to go to the court. Because it is the matter of the party. By going to the court people get facilities to some extent. I have no statistics at present. In my calculation, thousands and lakhs of rupees have been spent under I.R.D.P schemes. The Welfare Ministry is well aware that Rs.75,000 crore has been spent under Tribal sub-plan, State plan and Central plan for the people belonging to the Scheduled

Castes. I mean to say that when so much money is being spent then why we are not able to make them progress. The people who complete their education get employment opportunities. It helps reducing their generation gap. If anybody gets employment opportunity he can prepare himself to be included in the next generation.

Sir, I would like to say that the area of agricultural land is being reduced, as sometimes school is constructed on the land and sometimes a little area is submerged in a river or sea. In this way, we lose sufficient area. Some area is occupied for construction of houses, which further reduces the agricultural land. In Punjab and Tamil Nadu all the poor have been displaced. These people migrated somewhere else. I realise that all these poor people are residing in Coimbatore, Madras or Delhi. They earn their livelihood there. You will find that most of the labourers working there belong to Tamil Nadu. They are brought here by big money lenders on a meagre amount of Rs.100 only. Then it becomes difficult for them to go back. That is why they are forced to live here in jhuggi-jhopries. This arrangement is a subject that harms them. Nothing has been done in this direction till now.

Sir, today also I raised a question as to what is happening after so many years of independence? These people have been fighting for their rights for so many years now but rights are not given to them. The Tehsildar and the Revenue Inspector do not give them any rights. Many people take money from them, the landlords are occupying the lands.

Their living standard is the same even today. The law provides and they have been asked to apply but they did not. But why did not the Government undertake this work and give them their rights. Many people

have been given this right but even today we can see how people live in jungles. The settlement is on at our place also. We said that—

[English]

They are in the occupation of that land.

[Translation]

The trees have grown tall there, therefore, this work should be done. They say that the Government has asked them to do that. On asking whether they have got any written order, they are left speechless.

[English]

Is there any guidelines issued by the Government? No, Sir. Verbally they have told us that do not write anything whether a person is under the occupation of that land or not. You do not mention it. This is the situation.

[Translation]

Thus injustice is being done to our poor and backward people. It must be watched:

I was talking about commerce, but money is needed for trading purposes, about Rs.40000-50000 and wherefrom will this money come? If somebody does some kind of business somehow, he incurs loss and does not succeed.

[English]

Out of hundred families, only 5 per cent of new families can come to this stream. This is my observation about 95 per cent of the new families who have joined in the business line. They are failure because they have no habit and no culture. Businessmen have some sort of culture by which they can

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earn something.

[Translation]

He can not join this line because he does not have enough money to establish a business. Therefore, there is a great importance of any type of Government service today, even class IV service, because people are greatly benefited by that. With the help of a job, he prepares the future generation. But what is the position of employment today? There are first class graduates, B.Sc., M.Sc. boys who are unemployed. Therefore, as regards the former corporation, a study should be conducted about how far have people benefited from it and then only some other corporation should be talked of.

This year, Rs.125 crores were earmarked for Backward Corporation recently but as on date only Chairman has been appointed, the Secretary has been appointed and office work is being carried on, survey is being conducted, paper work is on but we do not know when will the beneficiaries get its benefits; may be from next year onwards.

I suggest you to conduct the survey of the corporations entered into your list to assess the ground reality and the amount of work they are doing. They should be closed if their work is not satisfactory. There is the State Finance Corporation at our place but we see that Banks give more money than that. There will be less burden on the exchequer if these corporations are closed down or merged mutually. Through banks more money will reach the poor. By this, development works will be taken up. Schools and hospitals etc. can be opened in villages.

A 'Garibi Hatao' programme was launched during Indira Gandhi's time. It was

a social approach. Such a spirit should be inculcated and programmes for the welfare of poor launched today as well. Today in the Financial Express, it was reported that big corporations are coming up in India and are giving more money than Banks. Similarly, Stock Exchanges are giving more money even after so many irregularities. An effort should be made to carry these people on the main paths of progress in our country today. An aspirant of an agency should be granted one. Educated people who get employment under quotas get benefited. But they should be given jobs in other streams as well and it should be seen how they get benefited—be it an agency, a big business, farming or a company's share.

Recently, I came to learn that the Government is encouraging the industrialists to take up afforestation and get the wood. Even today, we import the coal tar, it is not manufactured indigenously. I urge that such trees should be planted in the jungles as give coal tar as well as paper, they can set up mills also for that. Thus, they should be encouraged for afforestation. In a statement Ram Singh ji had said that the wasteland will be given to the private company. For this, they will be given a grant of 25% and a loan of 75 per cent. It is reported in the Financial Express.

17. 00 hrs.

The banks could have granted loans. Therefore, I demanded that 200 shares of that company be given or there will not be a single tree left. I would like to give an example of it. An officer of the D.I.G. rank of Tamil Nadu came there and purchased 600 acres of land in the tribal area and planted cashewnut tree there. Earlier Ragi crop was cultivated there and the poor people got nothing to eat. I asked wherefrom will they get something to eat. The affluent also

turned poor. The grant of money, if any, made for the development of tribal area or for constructing a dam etc. was also misappropriated. What I want to say is that nothing was done for the tribal area.

Sir, I have lived with them throughout my life and have many times gone to jail. If such sale of 600 acres of land is made this way through advertisements, wherefrom will those tribal people arrange for their livelihood? Therefore, I plead that they should be given some share so that they can make their both ends meet. What will they do if affluents alone exploit all the resources. Therefore, I asked a company to give them 200 shares if they want to plant trees. Simultaneously Rs.300 should be paid per head or this can not be done. The reason is that tribal people do not get anything to eat. It will benefit both. Subsidy is being given to those living below poverty line but it reaches into the pockets of middlemen and officials. Therefore, this subsidy should be divided. The backward classes, the scheduled castes and the land less labourers should be asked to deposit Rs.15 per month in the post office and the Government should add Rs.15 more to it. It will reduce the scope of subsidy.

26 per cent bonus is granted and then there is appraisal i.e., the value is ever increasing. A friend of mine from West Bengal gave me a very good suggestion that poor people can make nothing out of Rs.10,000 assistance we give to them. Why not deposit this amount in a bank in his name so that he can earn Rs.100 per month and after retirement can get back Rs.10,000 and start some business. Today, I understand the utility of that suggestion. Today if one goes to the market with Rs.10,000 moves from place to place, surveys and contacts people, he will find the whole amount spent. If kept in the fixed deposit, the same amount will fetch him Rs.100 per month and on retire-

ment can purchase land or start some other business.

As a member of the Committee, I had suggested that the poor people should be given lands instead of money but which Government is doing that today? The only scheduled caste collector in Uttar Pradesh gave them lands under IRDP. Then, some other provinces followed the suit. Our purpose is to raise the standard of living of the rural folk and make them move ahead. Who live in villages? Rickshaw pullers are found throughout India. The Government has initiated a very good programme for the scavengers. People migrate from villages to towns but this process has to be reversed. There is a saying in our village and it is also true to a great extent, that one becomes very active by rearing a cow at home i.e. it is our culture to start day's work with serving a cow. By starting our day with some other job, if we start from many other thing, we engage ourselves in some other business. I know that one woman got a bicycle but you can imagine that what would the woman living in the village do with a bicycle. Moreover, if she belongs to scheduled castes then what will be her condition? The situation is different in cities but what will be the condition of a village woman belonging to scheduled caste?

Therefore, I suggest that the Government should formulate such a scheme under which every family can at least become millionaire in a period of 10-15 years. If the Government continue to assist the people in this way, they would definitely come in the mainstream. Today, we give them subsidy to the tune of Rs. 3500 crores. It all gets wasted and the people do not get anything. I have been working for the welfare of the poor people. I have been among them and studied their life style. There are 50 families in my village. I have been doing eye-survey

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of this village continuously. I know what is happening around. The Member of Parliament know it but the bureaucrats do not know that much because some of them come from Himachal Pradesh or Orissa and some others from Tamilnadu etc. However, India comprises all the States and Union Territories but if these things are left on the bureaucrats, it would not be in anyone's interest. Today, when a private company enters the market, we would find after 2-3 years that the face value of its Rs.10 share has increased to Rs.200- Rs.300. But, why the corporations, being run by the Government are sustaining losses? Where is our money being spent? Who is its beneficiary?

All the Corporations, including those coming under your department, are sustaining losses. The Government do not look into this aspect that who is the beneficiary of this money and what should be done to streamline the system? Therefore, I suggest that we should work towards bringing them in the mainstream. Further, the funds given under JRY should be utilised effectively. The Government have allocated Rs.33,000 crore under this scheme and backward classes are supposed to be benefited by this most. Actually this money will not go in the hands of the actual beneficiaries. I would request that all such people should be provided Identity Cards who really need it. The Government can give 10 per cent interest to these card-holders. In this way, the amount thus deposited will go on increasing. Further, this money should be invested somewhere through some financial institutions like IDBI, small savings or UTI. Thus, the amount will go upto Rs.1.5 to 2 thousand and its flow will continue to increase. This will benefit every family.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, once I met the

hon. Finance Minister and told him that the amount given in the form of subsidy was not reaching to the persons intended. Therefore, the poorest among poor should be given *Indira Vikas Patra* or *Kisan Vikas Patra* amounting to Rs.4 thousand and they should be told that the amount would become double after three years. The hon. Minister reacted that in this way, the Government would become insolvent. I told him that today as he was giving 10 per cent interest on fixed deposits, he can also give them 20 percent interest. In this way, the amount would become double in three years. This money would neither go to the market nor in the Consolidated Fund of India but it would go to the Reserve Bank of India. They will invest the money. It will be a real investment and these people will get their due.

Though the Government have extended the facility yet the money has not reached them. In this way, at least the money will reach them. It is like a father who educate his son, bring him up and when he himself becomes old, he expects his son to give him support in old age. Similarly, the amount thus deposited will go on increasing and it would be like a pension or financial support to him. I would therefore request that the Government should come out with such a scheme which would really benefit the poor. Under I.R.D.P., 100 families were selected for each year and thus, about 300 families have been benefited during the last five years. The Government should cover as much of people as it can cover. In this way, all poor people will be covered in the next 5-7 years. The money is being squandered on commissions but the Government does have no money for the welfare of the poor people. When the monitoring agencies will themselves squander the money, what will the beneficiaries get? The Government should make a comparative study and encourage those people who perform well. The guide-

lines should be easy because the Government formulates such guidelines which remain unimplemented.

In Andhra Pradesh, the fishermen comes under backward classes. [Interruptions]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You should now conclude your speech. You can discuss it with the hon. Minister on any other day.

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: I hope that my suggestions will be considered. Thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[Translation]

*SHRI P.P.KALIAPERUMAL (Cuddalore): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while welcoming the Resolution moved in this august House, I extend my wholehearted support and welcome the move by my esteemed colleague Shri Era Anbarasu. The Resolution moved in this august House reflects the hurt sentiments of the majority people of our Indian population. Though the backward class people are greater in number according to our population it is a pity that they remain economically and socially a weak and deprived class. Realising this as early as in 1951, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru brought forth in this very same august House a constitutional amendment to benefit the numerically strong but economically and socially a weaker class which formed the major section of our Indian society. It was the first amendment to our Indian Constitution brought about by Nehruji because Congress took it upon itself that it is their duty to uplift the weaker sections of the society. It is only because of that constitutional amendment we find so much of seat reservations

in jobs and educational institutions being provided to the backward class people in various states. Backward class people are hence obliged and shall remember forever this kind gesture by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. They will gratefully cherish his memory forever.

The present Government has constituted a National Commission for the Backward Class with a committed concern to benefit the Backward Class people. It is a laudable measure. So we would like to thank this Government led by Shri P.V.Narasimha Rao for their right step in this direction. But at the same time, I cannot but point out the disappointment in the minds of the Backward Class people on finding that this Commission has not been given adequate powers.

Apart from a Commission for the Backward Class, National Commissions for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the Minorities have also been set up. But when we compare the powers vested with the Commission for SC & ST and the Minorities with that of the Commission for the Backward Class, we can only come to a conclusion that they have not got an impartial deal. We feel it is a partiality.

Let me point out the role that has to be performed by the Minorities Commission:-

"The Commission shall perform all or any of the following functions namely:-

(a) Evaluate the progress of the development of minorities under the Union and States;

(b) To monitor the working of the safeguards provided in the Constitution and in

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Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It reads like this:

law enacted by Parliament and the State Legislatures;

(c) Make recommendations for the effective implementation of safeguards for the protection of the interests of minorities by the Central Government or the State Governments;

(d) Look into specific complaints regarding deprivation of rights and safeguards of the minorities and take up such matters with the appropriate authorities;

(e) Cause studies to be undertaken into problems arising out of any discrimination against minorities and recommend measures for their removal;

(f) Conduct studies, research and analysis on the issues relating to socio-economic and educational development of minorities;

(g) Suggest appropriate measures in respect of any minority to be undertaken by the Central Government or the State Government;

(h) Make periodical or special reports to the Central Government on any matter pertaining to minorities and, in particular, difficulties confronted by them; and

(i) Any other matter which may be referred to it by the Central Government."

Thus, the Commission for the Minorities has been empowered to handle so many duties to benefit the Minorities and safeguard their welfare.

Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I must also bring to the notice of this august House the powers that have been provided to the

"The Commission shall have the power to regulate its own procedure. It shall be the duty of the Commission to investigate and monitor all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under this Constitution or under any other law for the time being in force or under any order of the Government and the evaluate the working of such safeguards."

(a) To inquire into specific complaints with respect to the deprivation of rights and safeguards of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) To participate and advise on the planning process of socio-economic development of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and to evaluate the progress of their development under the Union or any State;

(c) To present to the President, annually and at such other times as the commission may deem fit, reports upon the working of those safeguards;

(d) To make in such reports recommendations as to the measures that should be taken by the Union or any State for the effective implementation of those safeguards and other measures for the protection, welfare and socio-economic development of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(e) To discharge such other functions in relation to the protection, welfare and development and advancement of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as the President may, subject to the provisions of and

law made by Parliament, by rule specify.

I have thus explained the functions and powers that rest with these two commissions and I have brought the same to the notice of this august House. And at the same time I would like to bring to your Notice the role, functions and the power provided to the commission set up for the welfare of the Backward Class people. Chapter III of the National Commission for Backward Classes, section 9 states....

[English]

MR. DEPUTY- SPEAKER: How much time do you need?

[Translation] *

*SHRI P.P. KALIAPERUMAL: I want fifteen minutes. Section 9 says:

"the commission shall examine requests for inclusion of any class of citizens as a backward class in the lists and hear complaints of over-inclusion or under-inclusion of any backward class in such lists and tender such advice to the Central Government as it deem appropriate."

So, it now becomes clear that the Commission set up for the welfare of Backward Classes has been provided with a mere power to attend to the complaints from the Backward Class Communities as regards to the omissions and inclusions of castes in the Backward Class lists prepared by the Government. No other power is vested with this commission. Apart from this, this commission should have been provided with powers and functions to study and analyse the standard of living of the Backward class masses, their economic conditions, their

social status, and find out as to how far they have come up in the social ladder, how far they have progressed economically, how far they have benefitted from the reservations meant for them in jobs and such other things. But to our dismay, the Commission has not been entrusted with this job. Why it is so? That is my question. Why should there be a partiality like this? That is what I want to ask. Why have you not provided the same powers and similar duties to the Commissions for the backward classes like that other at commissions meant for the Minorities and Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes? I would like to know the reasons for the omissions and that too to this Commission alone in particular. I would humbly request the Minister for Welfare who is present here in the House now, to explain this anomaly, during his intervention as a reply to this debate. Though the backward class people from the majority of the population, most of them live below poverty line, they live without shelter and even basic needs, they do not have education, they are far removed from the semblance of a civilised life and amenities. They lead their lives in misery, sufferings and utter poverty. I must also point out the situation and the status of reservation in Central Government services at a time when we have provided job reservation in Government Services to people from the Backward Classes. We must know as to what extent they have been empowered to form part of the Government at the Centre. I would like to present before this august House certain statistical data pertaining to this.

In Class I service posts found with the Union Government, employees from the communities of SCs and STs have 5.68% of share and the Backward Class people have a mere 4.61% of share in the top executive slot. But at the same time the Forward Communities have got 89.63 a fairly larger

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share.

As regards to Class II service, posts that lie with the Government of India, SCs & STs occupy 18.18% Backward Class people got a mere 10.63% whereas the plus of the total posts are shared by the Forward communities to the tune of 71.19%.

While we put together the Class III and Class IV service posts in the Union Government offices, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have got a share of 24.40%. Backward Class people could manage only a meagre 18.98. But a major share of 56.62% goes to the Forward communities people.

If we work out the total of the jobs provided by the Central Government and the percentage of distribution among various communities, we find the SCs & STs get a share of 18.72% and the Backward Class gets a paltry share of 12.55 % where as the Forward Communities people get a lion's share of 68.73%. This is the present state of affairs as regards to job reservations in the Union Government services. An analysis of this data would bring to light the fact that the Backward Class people are not getting their due share and they only get much below than the other communities though the people from the Backward Class form the majority in the total population of the country. Partiality has been shown here. Hence I would like to reiterate that the Commission for the Backward Class should get additional powers. Shri B.P.Mandal has not recommended mere job reservations. The commission headed by him has come out with certain other recommendations to render social justice to the people of the Backward Class. Mandal has observed that a community may not be able to come up by mere job reservations. Such of the Communities need help in many ways to climb up

the social ladder. Having stated this Mandal has said that the Backward Class people should get 27% reservations also in Educational Institutions. He has added that Government employees from the Backward Class should also be given reservations in promotions. He further recommended that the vacancies kept reserved for the Backward Class should not be filled immediately with people from other Forward Communities in the event of such vacancies left unfilled for want of suitable Backward Class candidates. Such vacancies should not be transferred to the quota for other Communities atleast up to three years like that of the provisions that are available in the quota meant for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Backward Class people should also be given age relaxation as available to the candidates from the SC & ST communities. These are all the recommendations made by the Mandal Commission in its report submitted to the Government. Likewise, 'a roster system for all categories shall be adopted in the same manner as done in the case of SCs and STs.

It is not enough to stop with providing reservations in jobs and Educational Institutions. Steps should also be taken to lend them a helping hand to gain economic upward mobility. Residential schools should be started for the benefit of Backward Class people in places where they are found in majority. Special coaching centres should be set up. Mandal has also recommended that they should be helped to resort to enterpreneurial ventures and they should be provided with needed financial assistance. In order to facilitate this the Government at the centre and the States should set up suitable bodies to contribute to the economic progress of the backward class people. He has also stressed the need to usher in revolutionary changes in the field of production and productivity. He emphasized

the need to bring about Radical transformation of the existing production relationship ! It is only with a transformation of a great magnitude or a basic change in the production relationship, the Backward Class people could progress economically. Only then 52% of the population of whom the majority live below the poverty line, could be uplifted. Mandal Commission Report categorically assert this view.

But today, we remain complascent after having provided a mere 27% reservation in jobs. I do not think we can be proud of it and remain at that. But I would expect this Government to implement and give shape to all the recommendations made by the Mandal Commission. The Commission for the Backward Class should be empowered to monitor whether this Government implements those recommendations or whether there is a need to implement them and if when they are implemented whether they are implemented in a proper manner. That is what I would like to demand from this Government.

This Commission should function like an Ombudsman. Adequate powers in this regard should be provided to this Commission. Through this august House, I request the Government to attend to this urgent need of the Backward Class. I welcome the setting up of the Backward Class Economic Development Corporation. I would like to evaluate the functioning of this body. I am afraid this body has acted beyond its brief violating its own objective.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY- SPEAKER: The time allotted to this subject was two hours. It

comes to an end at 5.36 p.m. Is it the pleasure of the House that we extend it by another one hour? Two more people have to speak and the hon. Minister has to reply. So we may extend it by one hour.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes Sir.

MR. DEPUTY- SPEAKER: For the time being we shall extend it by one hour and let us see afterwards. The Hon. Member may continue.

[Translation]

* SHRI P.P.KALIAPERUMAL: I would like to know whether the Backward Class Economic Development Corporation functions properly. We must ascertain whether the benefits intended in setting up this Corporation reaches the really needy of the Backward Class people. We must also ensure whether the fruits of this mission is available to the lowest of this Backward Class. But I understand that this Economic Development Corporation does not serve the needs of the economically very weak sections of the Backward class masses and they fail to reap the benefits intended for them. In Tamil Nadu, there is a Corporation on similar lines. I have gathered from the officials of Tamil Nadu Backward Class Economic Development Corporation that the poor people who approach them are turned down. They are necessitated to bring in a guarantor. They inquire whether they have any property or whether they can give personal bond. Such people who could furnish those guarantees need not go to that Corporation because they are supposed to be economically strong. I think that the Corporation challenges the very purpose of its being established because it comes forward to extend loans only to the well-off.

[Sh. P.P. Ksliaperumal]

Through this august House I would like to request the Welfare Minister to monitor whether the Economic Development Corporation operates as per the objectives for which they have been set up.

It is said that no other country other than India has enacted so many laws aimed at rendering social justice. It is also said that no other country other than India has violated its own enactments. We have enacted hundreds of rules and laws to ensure socio-economic development. But they are not being implemented properly. They lie unattended. This is the present state of affairs. Hence it must be our foremost duty to ensure whether the laws really benefit the intended beneficiaries. I strongly feel that this power to monitor the implementation of the laws for the uplift of the backward class should be entrusted with the National Commission for the Backward Class. I request the Government to give more teeth to the Commission. I would like to know the plight of not merely the Backward Class masses but also of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the Minorities. The privileges that are intended to be extended to them and the schemes meant for their upliftment do not reach them.

In my Constituency there is a hilly region called Kalrayan Hills. Lakhs of Scheduled Tribes live there, and they have written to me recently. They have complained that they do not have proper roads, basic drinking water supply, electricity and schools. Even the existing schools, according to them, are under-staffed and teachers turn up only once or twice a month. Noon meal centres are also lying closed. They have also stated that they find it very difficult to get even their community certificates from

the authorities. They have described their sufferings in their representations but to no avail. Hence I fervently appeal to the Minister through this august House to show mercy to the tribals from the Kalrayan Hills. I also request you to inspect and monitor either personally or through your department whether the schemes chalked out for their welfare have been implemented there or not.

We cannot wish away and ignore any of these Lacunae found all over. So far, I stressed to the need to give more of powers to the Backward Class Commission. I was pointing out the style of functioning of the National Commissions meant for Scheduled Castes and Schedules Tribes and the Minorities and also about the conditions of the people belonging to those communities. Are there not people living in misery and below the poverty line and still belong to other forward communities that do not get *any of these social welfare measures*? Yes! they are in sizable number from among every other community. Poverty has no caste, creed, religion and state and they do not have political role too. Every sect and sections of the society has people living under poverty conditions. Hence it is imperative to extend reservation facilities to these poor people who are hard hit by their economic deprivations. I do not know why the apex court has struck down saying that it is violative of the Constitution. I am afraid it is a great sin. Even among the forward castes, economically and there-by socially weaker sections lead a miserable life. Hence, I humbly request the Union Government to bring forth a legislation amending the Constitution to provide 10% of reservation in both jobs and educational institutions to benefit the poorer among the forward communities. We give reservation to other Communities in direct proportion to their population.

Likewise it should be extended to the poorest of the poor to be identified from among the forward communities. The Government are duty bound to extend this benefit to those people also. They are also human beings. We must have a humane approach. They may belong to forward Communities but they do not get all their basic needs by virtue of it. They have to fend for themselves in a competitive world. We have a responsibility to ensure their economic upliftment. Hence, we need to have constitutional amendment to effect this social measure in all right earnestness.

Backward class people should get reservation either 69% or in proportion to their numerical strength in population. I request the Union Government to bring about suitable Constitutional amendment to ensure this. Thus the economically and socially backward sections of the society though they are in majority number, remain an *ignored and a marginalised lot. The day they get united and raise their voice is not too far. They are waiting in agony. If they unite and prefer to assert their rights anything may happen and we cannot foresee as to what would be in store for us.*

We live in a democratic country. We must listen to the voices of agony and anguish from the under-privileged sections of the society. We should not marginalise them and deprive them and treat them with a contempt. Reiterating the need to take measures to uplift them socially and economically and liberate them from the clutches of social imbalances, let me conclude my intervention in this debate.

[Translation]

SHRI LAKSHMAN SINGH (Rajgarh):
 Mr. Dy. Speaker, from primeval period ,

scheduled castes and scheduled tribes have been living in our country. I would say that the history of our nation starts with scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. We have heard the story of Adam and Eve. They were inhabitants of the forest and I think they also possibly belonged to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The history of mankind started from there. Therefore, these castes and tribes have significant contribution in our culture and in the development of this country and it will be there in future also. The 'Ramayana' was written about five to ten thousand years ago. When Lord Ram was born, there was no discrimination. I remember the story when in 'Ramayana', Lord Ram ate defiled berries of 'Shabri'. Shabri was also an adivasi, which today comes under scheduled castes. This is the history of our nation. The evil of untouchability invaded the society later. It is our foremost duty to end this evil.

The people belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes have their own culture. That culture received a severe jolt when British rule was established in our country. The British rulers unleashed the evil of discrimination and tried to do away with that adivasi culture which was flourishing in jungles at that time. When the country became Independent, our leaders' attention was drawn towards this and since then, the Government has been launching special programmes for the welfare of the people belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. During the Prime Ministership of late Indira Gandhi, special programmes and schemes were launched for the welfare of these castes and tribes. Similarly, many other programmes were also launched under Twenty Point Programme of Indiraji. I do not have the figure available with me but my other friends have quoted them in the House. The Union Government had been making its continuous efforts in this direction in the

[Sh. P.P. Ksliaperumal]

past and even today, it is thinking about the ways and means to bring the people belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the mainstream.

Mr. Dy. Speaker, Sir, I strongly support and welcome the reservation policy of the Union Government. Though the Government launches several schemes yet these are monitored by the Governmental machinery and in this process, the assistance does not reach up to the adivasis at the lower strata. Its main reason is that the offices of the Commissions and Boards set up for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are situated in the capital itself. We should make efforts to speed up these programmes at block level. In Madhya Pradesh, Panchayati Raj system is in vogue. Therefore, such schemes should be got implemented through Panchayats. We should also involve non-Governmental organisations as well as voluntary organisations in this process.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, though the subjects I am referring to are concerned with the states yet it is worth to mention them here. I hope that the hon. Minister, in consultation with the State Governments, look into it. In Madhya Pradesh, Tendu leaves are produced. There, lakhs of adivasis are engaged in leave plucking work. They earn their livelihood through this work. Tendu leave trade is controlled by the Government but I would suggest that the people engaged in the work of plucking the leaves should be given the right to sell these leaves in the market and the earning should be shared by them. It should be done as they work in the scroching heat and hence they should get the fruit of their labour. We get Tendu leaves every year and if it is excluded from the forest schedule, it can be implemented. If an

adivasi go to the market to sell Tendu leaves, the Government as well as the trader can buy it from him. These people face great amount of difficulty during rainy season because they do not get their wages in this season. Therefore, by selling tendu leaves they can earn some money and make a livelihood for the next few months.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Bastar district in Madhya Pradesh is dominated by adivasis, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The art of that district is well known all over the world. In that area, some schemes have especially been formulated for them only but it is not possible to give jobs to all. Therefore, it is necessary to evolve some special schemes for them so that they could be benefited. It will give a boost to their art and these artistic creations could be exported to other countries. Further, some scheme for the welfare of these Adivasis can be launched with the foreign exchange earned through export of their artistic creations. Their creations can be exhibited and the earnings accrued therefrom can be deposited with the cooperative societies for the welfare of Adivasis.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I am hopeful that the hon. Minister will look into the suggestions forwarded by me.

[English]

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH (Adoor): Mr. Deputy- Speaker, Sir, I support the Resolution brought forward by my friend Mr. Anbarasu. I appreciate his efforts in trying to get the benefits of reservations for Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. He is fighting for the welfare of backward communities. This Resolution seeks to make the Government of India take necessary steps for enlarging

[Sh. Kodikkunnil Suresh]

the functions of the National Commission.

We have set up a number of Government-level Commissions and Corporations for the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes. But the people of these communities are not at all satisfied with the functioning of these Commissions and Corporations. They do not at all work for the benefit of these people. Therefore, my humble request to the Minister is to ensure that these communities derive maximum benefit out of these Commissions.

The Government of India spends a lot of money on these Commissions. Besides these Commissions, we have a number of other statutory bodies but what is it that they are doing? Only some bureaucrats or a few other officials get their salaries and other facilities but the people for whom these Commissions have been set up are not getting any benefit. I strongly urge upon the Government of India to take necessary steps so that these Commissions and other statutory bodies function properly.

I would also like to say that the recommendations of these Commissions should also be implemented. We feel that no action is being taken on the recommendations made by these Commissions, with the result that these Commissions have become meaningless for the backward communities. Justice should be ensured for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward communities as they expect a government will look into it seriously.

I congratulate the hon. member, Mr.

Anbarasu for bringing this Resolution before the House.

MR. DEPUTY- SPEAKER: Mr. P.C.Chacko may speak.

SHRI P.C.CHACKO (Trichur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am afraid I will not be able to complete my speech within the time. Still I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

I would like to congratulate my esteemed colleague Mr. Anbarasu for bringing this Resolution before the House. The Resolution deals with a very important and a vital issue affecting the society. This society has become more and more conscious of the implications of this issue.

The Backward Classes Commission was constituted by an Act of Parliament but it is unfortunate that this Commission is not having sufficient powers— I would say sufficient teeth- to take any action. The intention of this Resolution is to extend the activity or the area of operation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission either by expanding or by enlarging the scope of the present Commission.

MR. DEPUTY- SPEAKER: Mr. Chacko, you may continue next time.

The House stands adjourned to re-assemble on Monday, the 8th August, 1994 at 11.00 a.m.

18. 00 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, August 8, 1994/ Sraavana 17, 1916 (Saka)

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